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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1898.

No. 1-S.-I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness Maharaja LOKENDRA BHAWANI SINGH Bahadur, of DATIA in Central India.

The Honourable Mr. ARTHUR CHARLES TREVOR, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY EVAN MURCHISON JAMES, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner in Sind, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES KNOX SPENCE, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. MICHAEL FINUCANE, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM ODLING, M.I.C.E., M.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

Raja TASADDUK RASUL KHAN, of the Bara Banki District of Oudh.

JAMES AUSTIN BOURDILLON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Patna Division of Bengal.

ALEXANDER WALMESLEY CRUICKSHANK, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Commissioner of the Allahabad Division of the North-Western Provinces.

THOMAS WILLIAM HOLDERNESS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Famine).

DAVID NORTON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Meiktila Division of Burma.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1898.

No. 1-*I.E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Maharaja Sir PRABHU NARAYAN SINGH Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Benares.

His Highness Sir SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN, K.C.I.E., DIWAN OF PALANPUR.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable BABA KHEM SINGH BEDI, C.I.E., of Kallar in the Rawalpindi District of the Punjab, a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE KING, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and Director of the Botanical Survey of India.

ARTHUR WILSON, Esquire, Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

To be Companions.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

The Honourable SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD BAKHTIYAR SHAH, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Raja BALWANT SINGH, of Awa in the Etah District of the North-Western Provinces.

BENJAMIN ROBERTSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces.

DUNCAN JAMES MACPHERSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of the Champaran District of Bengal.

JOHN CAMPBELL ARBUTHNOTT, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam.

ROBERT WARRAND CARLYLE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of the Darbhanga District of Bengal.

HENRY CECIL FERARD, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of the Banda District of the North-Western Provinces.

Captain JOHN RAMSAY, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, lately in Bundelkhand.

ROBERT BATSON JOYNER, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, Central Division, Bombay Presidency.

CHARLES GEORGE PALMER, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel SAMUEL JOHN THOMSON, Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent-General of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID PARKES MASSON, V.D., Commandant, Administrative Battalion and 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Joint Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Surgeon-Major FREDERICK FITZGERALD MACCARTIE, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

Rai Bahadur BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, Government Advocate, of Nagpore in the Central Provinces.

VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Presidency.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1898.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the

Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDWIN BROWNE.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES HENRY ELIAS BEER, COMMANDANT.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

MAJOR ARTHUR SELLON COWDELL.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

CAPTAIN ALLEN MELLERS ANSCOMB.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 1st January, 1898.

No. 1-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C.I.E., of Sonbursa, Bhagalpur, in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 2-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Raja Barsing Deo Bahadur, of Samthar, in Central India, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

No. 3-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Raja Gour Chunder Man Sing Hari Chandan Murdraj Bhromorbor Roy, of Parikood, Puri, in the Bengal Presidency.

Raja Boidyo Nath Pundit, of Darpan, Cuttack, in the Bengal Presidency.

No. 4-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as an hereditary distinction upon—

Raja Kamal Narayan Singh, Feudatory Chief of Khairagarh in the Central Provinces.

Raja Shiam Sinha, of Tajpur, in the Bijnor District in the North-Western Provinces.

Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, of the Partabgarh District in Oudh.

No. 5-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Bahadur Haji Shaban Ali Khan, of Salempur, in the Lucknow District.

Rai Thakurai Bhagavat Dayal Singh Bahadur, Zamindar of Chainpur, Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

No. 6-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Thakur Raghnath Chand, Chief of Mailog, Simla Hill States, the title of Rana as a personal distinction.

No. 7-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rani as a personal distinction upon—

Sarawanju, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Lutchman Singh, Jagirdar of Jigni, in Central India.

Thakurani Makhan Kumari, of Lachmipur, Bhagalpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Mussamat Kesobati Kumari, of Hendue, Sonthal Parganas, in the Bengal Presidency.

No. 8-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon —

Maulvi Haji Ghulam Rassool Sahib, Madras.

Maulvi Vilayat Hosain, Calcutta Madrassa.

Maulvi Mirza Ashraf Ali, Professor of Arabic and Persian, Presidency College, Calcutta.

No. 9-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry Peruvalanathan Ranga Chariar, retired Sanskrit Pandit, Kumbakonam College, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Lakshmi Kumara Shatakopa Chariar, Court Pandit, Cochin.

Babu Nilmani Mukerjea, Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Calcutta.

Pandit Subramanya Shastri, of Benares.

No. 10-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry Rao Bahadur Venbakam Krishnama Chariyar, Registrar of Books, Madras

Dewan Jowahir Mal, Honorary Magistrate of Bhera in the Shahpur District in the Punjab.

No. 11-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sayad Ibrahim Ali, Wazir of the Bahawalpur State.

Humayun Beg, Wazir of Hunza.

Mir Samandar Khan, Lehri, of Baluchistan.

Mir Dauran Khan, Kurd, of Baluchistan.

Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

Kurimanil Valliamania Choy Kutti, Inspector of Police, in the Madras Presidency.

Abdul Karim Khan Sahib, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

Maneckji Kharsidji Nariman, Chief Superintendent in the Revenue Department, and Officiating Assistant Secretary in the Bombay Secretariat.

Palanji Hormusji Dadachanji, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Daudbhai Musabhai, a resident of Bombay.

Maulvi Abdul Majid, Landholder and Honorary Magistrate, Rangpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Maulvi Nazar Muhammad Khan, Deputy Collector of Banda in the North-Western Provinces.

Saiyid Muhammad Mustafa, Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Sheikh Abdul Hak, of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.

Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, retired Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Muhammad Hamid Bakhsh, of Budaun in the North-Western Provinces.

Mir Bunyad Hassan, of Bara Banki in Oudh.

Haji Hafiz Muhammad Ruhullah Khan, of Etawah in the North-Western Provinces.

Kazi Alimuddin, Tahsildar of Murwara in the Jubbulpur District in the Central Provinces.

Bezonji Dadabhai, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Raza Hussein, Superintendent of Baoni in Central India.

No. 12-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

M. R. Ry Pandurangi Kodanda Rao Pantulu, Huzur Sheristadar, Vizagapatam.

M. R. Ry Buddhavarapu Narayanamurthi Pantulu, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Kannanur Narayana Aiyar, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Padakandla Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar, Alur, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry Pananjeri Calappa Ananta Charlu, Public Prosecutor, Bellary, in the Madras Presidency.

Thakur Lakhan Singh, of Bareilly in the North-Western Provinces.

Bapu Rao Dada, Pleader of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Rajaram Dixit, of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Ram Krishna Abaji (*alias* Nana Bhaya Sahib), Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Gwalior State.

Shamli Pershad, Jagirdar of Gaurihar, in Central India.

Janki Pershad, Kamdar of Dattia, in Central India.

Lal Pertab Singh, Assistant Dewan of Rewa, in Central India.

No. 13-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Gunput Singh, Zamindar of Harawat in Bhagalpur in the Bengal Presidency.

Ghellabhai Haridas, a resident of Bombay.

Babu Chandra Nath Mithra, late Superintendent of the Government Educational Press, Punjab.

Babu Ram Nath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gaya, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Kali Kishor Munshi, Zamindar of Sherpore, Bogra, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mahendra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon Raj Mohun Banerjea, Civil Medical Officer of Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Kader Prasanna Lahiry, Zamindar of Kasimpur, Rajshahi, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Gopal Hari Mullick, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Krishna Bakhsh Rai, Zamindar of the Deogan Estate, Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Rash Behary Dass, Civil Hospital Assistant in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Ram Bundhu Chatterjea, Landholder, Bankura, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Chandra Kumar Roy, Zamindar of Dalal Bazar, Noakhali, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Luchmi Prasad Singh, of Sakarpara, Monghyr, in the Bengal Presidency.

Kunwar Permanand, Government Pleader, Allahabad.

Lala Govind Jas, Merchant and Banker of Hardwar in the North-Western Provinces.

Bipin Bihari Chakravarti, District Engineer, Bara Banki in Oudh.

Rai Sohan Lal, District Engineer, Agra.

Pandit Jawahir Lal, Deputy Collector, Jalaun, in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Sadeshwari Pershad Narain Singh, of Salemgarh, Gorakhpur District in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Madho Ram, Banker and Member of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

Nobin Chandra Chakravarti, Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

Rajendra Nath Choudhry, Assistant-Surgeon of Hamirpur in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Lalta Pershad, of Pilibhit in the North-Western Provinces.

Jwala Pershad, Government Pleader and Honorary Secretary of the Municipal Board, Farukhabad, in the North-Western Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Barat, of Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Lala Onkar Das, of Seoni in the Central Provinces.

Pandit Lakhmichand, Pleader of Damoh in the Central Provinces.

Dadu Gulab Singh, of Seoni in the Central Provinces.

Pande Hanuman Parshad, of Bijeraghogarh in the Jubbulpur District in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Balmukand, Superintendent of Irrigation Works in the Gwalior State.

Gopal Ram, First Assistant to the Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State.

Jugal Kishore, Second Assistant to the Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State.

Nazim Nau Nahal Singh, of Ajaigarh in Central India.

Lala Bansi Dhar, of the Alipura State in Central India.

Munshi Devi Pershad, Magistrate of Rewa in Central India.

Babu Ganga Pershad, State Engineer of Rewa in Central India.

Babu Lal Behari Lal, of Sutna in Central India.

Munshi Radhe Lal, Dewan of the Nagode State in Central India.

Chobey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Pahra in Central India.

Babu Madhab Chandra Bardalai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Assam.

No. 14-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Bhai Arjan Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 15-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Ghulam Mohideen Saiyad Abdul Guffur Sahib, Deputy Tahsildar, Perambalur, in the Madras Presidency.

Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, Honorary Magistrate, Sialkot District in the Punjab.

Hakim Zahiruddin, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi.

Kazi Ghulam Muhammad Hassan, Joint Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Charitable Famine Relief Fund, Delhi.

Arbab Farid Khan, Commandant of the Hazara Border Military Police.

Munshi Abdool Gaffoor, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

Muhammad Ahfaz-ur-Rahim, Tahsildar of Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Elijah Jacob, a Naib Tahsildar in Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces.

Amir Khan, Pleader of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Munshi Abdur Rahman, Pleader of Rehli in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Malik Wazir Muhammad Khan, Kasi, of Baluchistan.

Saiyid Mir Shams Shah, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Malik Abdul Majid Khan, Bazai, of Baluchistan.

No. 16-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Damodar Vijayarangam Mudliar, a resident of Poona.

Dinkar Laximon Gadgil, Vice-President of the Athni Municipality in the district of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency.

Anand Rao, Tahsildar of Umrer in the Nagpur District.

Lala Bala Pershad, Kamdar of Jigni in Central India.

No. 17-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon —

Gosain Het Nand Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan District, in the Punjab.

Lala Salig Ram, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lala Lachman Das, Poplai, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lala Sahib Ditta, Dhingra, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

Lala Ram Sukh Das, of Sirsa in the Punjab.

Babu Hira Singh, Superintendent of the Central Jail in Bikaner, Rajputana.

Babu Bonomally Chuckerbutty, Superintendent of the Toshakhana of the Government of India.

Assanand, Supervisor, Military Works Department.

Jugal Kishore, District Engineer of Hardoi in Oudh.

Hari Krishan Pant, District Surveyor of Unao in Oudh.

Baij Nath Sahay, District Surveyor of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces.

Lala Debi Pershad, of Allahabad.

Thakur Durga Singh, of Bara Banki in Oudh.

Seth Kapurchand, of Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Lala Prayag Das, Officiating Assistant Engineer, in the Central Provinces.

Lachmi Parshad, Honorary Secretary to the Harda Municipality in the Hoshangabad District, in the Central Provinces.

Bhanudas Naidu, Honorary Magistrate of Kampti in the Central Provinces.

Ganga Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.

Pitambar Kurmi, Malguzar of Bhimbhori in the Raipur District, in the Central Provinces.

Dewan Jamiat Rai, Officiating Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass; Baluchistan.

No. 1-*E. B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung An, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bassein.

Kansi, Latawng of Kansi.

Maung Tha No, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officer, Ma-ubin.

No. 2-*E. B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, Myoôk, Mogaung, Myitkyina District.

Maung Tun Min, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bassein District.

No. 3-*E. B.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Ôn Thi, Myoôk and Township Officer, Mahlaing, Meiktila District.

Maung Tha Aung, Myoôk and Township Officer, Meiktila.

Maung Tin (2), Myoôk and Township Officer, Pagan.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 36—240-5, dated the 30th December 1897.

READ—

Preliminary Narrative of the Famine in India in 1896-97 by T. W. Holderness, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary (Famine) to the Government of India.

Weather and Crop Reports for the various provinces published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st January 1898.

RESOLUTION.

THE famine which since the close of 1896 has grievously afflicted so large a part of India, is now virtually at an end; and an abundant autumn harvest and conditions favourable to the spring crops have, throughout the greater part of the distressed tracts, once more put the people into good heart. The calamity, in respect of its intensity and of the area and population which it affected, though fortunately not in respect of its duration, has been more severe than any other famine of the century, and probably than any other which Indian history records. The tracts in which distress was acute or severe covered an aggregate area of 270,000 square miles with a population of 50,000,000, while distress of less intensity, but which still amounted to famine, prevailed over a further area of 33,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000. Thus the area throughout which relief operations were required was two-and-a-half times that of the United Kingdom, while the population for whose relief they were undertaken fell only just short of double the population of Great Britain. And there was probably no part of India in which the poorer classes did not suffer severely from the abnormally high prices which have obtained during the past year.

2. In coping with such a calamity the hands of the Government have been stronger than at any previous period. Since the last famine of comparable magnitude that afflicted the country—that of 1877-78—the irrigated area in which crops are reasonably secure and for which returns exist has increased by 17 per cent., and the area watered from large works constructed by the State from 7 to 10 million acres, while some five million acres are watered from smaller works under Government control. In 1877 less than 9,000 miles of railway were open. In 1897 the mileage exceeded 20,000; and nothing in the experience of the past year has been more striking than the freedom with which grain has passed from place to place in accordance with fluctuations of prices, and the manner in which the prices of food staples have maintained a general level throughout large tracts, in parts of which the harvests have been excellent. The scarcity prices which obtained over considerable areas during former famines have, except for a very short time, over very limited tracts, and under very exceptional circumstances, never even been approached on the present occasion; and while the improvement of communications has probably operated to make high prices more general than they otherwise would have been, it has certainly done much to diminish the intensity of distress where distress was most acute. The experience of the past year has shown that the reserve of food stocks in India is, even when preceding harvests have been unfavourable, larger than could have been foreseen; and the external help that has been afforded amounts to under 700,000 tons, of which 600,000 were rice from Burma. In parts of the country, however, the local reserves were exhausted at an early stage of the scarcity; and the Government of India believe that the readiness with which the demand thus arising was supplied from the resources of other and more favoured tracts, is due in no small measure to the policy of absolute abstention from interference with private enterprise, which, save in the case of very limited areas of which the circumstances were most exceptional, has been scrupulously observed throughout. Nor is it only in material respects that the position has been stronger now than formerly. The experience of previous famines has not been thrown away; and the approach of scarcity found for the first time an organisation elaborated in readiness for the struggle, and the main principles on which it was to be conducted laid down beforehand. The Famine Codes of the various provinces have been subjected to the severest possible test; it has disclosed

in them defects which will now be corrected; but on the whole they have borne the trial well.

3. In the relief of distress and the prevention of death from privation the Government of this country have incurred a direct expenditure of between seven and eight crores of rupees; they have distributed about two crores more in the shape of loans for the construction of wells, for the purchase of seed and bullocks, and for other agricultural purposes; and they have suspended over two crores of land revenue, of which a substantial portion will not be recovered. This public expenditure has been supplemented by private charity of the most splendid nature. Rs. 29,16,000 have been contributed to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund by India itself, Rs. 1,22,51,000 by Great Britain, Rs. 11,23,000 by other British Colonies, of which more than half came from Canada, and Rs. 2,46,000 by Foreign countries, making, in addition to valuable gifts in kind, an aggregate of Rs. 1,65,36,000. The money has been expended in the relief of distress which refused from honourable motives to accept public aid, in supplying additional comforts to the aged, the infirm, and the diseased, in providing for children whom famine has deprived of their natural guardians, and (perhaps most important and most valuable of all) in giving a fresh start in life to those who had lost their means of livelihood in the struggle for existence. The good thus done has been incalculable, and has called forth the deepest gratitude from the inarticulate millions who have benefited by it. Nor do the public subscription lists by any means exhaust the tale of private liberality. Large sums of money have been sent from various parts of the world, especially to Missionary agencies, and have been applied to the relief of distress. In this connection the cargo of grain contributed by charitable persons in America and despatched at the expense of the Government of the United States deserves special mention. Gentlemen, both European and Native, who derive their wealth from the land, have expended large sums in assisting the cultivators of the estates in which they were interested; and throughout the country smaller people have exercised, according to their means, that private charity which so honourably distinguishes the people of India. In all, relief for one day has been given at the expense of Government to 834 million units. In operations of such magnitude, mistakes are inevitable. But the Government of India believe that they were seldom serious, either in their nature or in their extent, and that in all cases they were promptly detected and remedied.

4. No measures of relief, however perfect and extensive, can prevent privation and distress at a time such as the past year has been; and privation and distress, when continued for long months together, must of necessity affect the death-roll, if only by increasing the susceptibility and weakening the power of resistance to disease, and by hastening the decease of those whose natural term was in any case approaching its close. Some of the parts of India in which distress was most acute are inhabited by passive and timorous forest tribes, habitually suspicious of Government interference; some are traversed by the great highways along which enormous numbers of the poorer classes annually pass from province to province in search of that employment which the varying agricultural seasons afford; in some provinces the re-establishment of the normal rainfall has been accompanied or followed, as often in former famines, by a wave of malarial fever. But the Governor General in Council believes that the task of preserving human life which has for nearly a twelvemonth taxed the energies and the resources of the administration of almost every province in India, has been performed with conspicuous success.

5. No mere expenditure of money, however lavish, could have secured that success, unless accompanied by untiring devotion to duty on the part of those charged with its administration. The functions of the Supreme Government have necessarily been confined to providing the necessary funds when provincial resources were exhausted, and to exercising the most general supervision over the broad principles upon which relief was administered. Upon the heads of the Provincial Governments and their advisers devolved the heavy responsibility of watching the pulse of local distress, of instantly adopting measures varied to suit the varying conditions, and of holding an even balance between the claims of the unfortunate and the duty of public economy. The Governor General in Council desires to recognise most cordially the manner in which that responsibility has been discharged, and the high sense of duty which has animated those upon whom it fell. Upon the Divisional and District Officers, working in concert with the local officers of the Public Works, Medical, Police, Forest

and other Departments, has lain the task of carrying into effect the scheme of relief, the success of which was mainly dependent upon their watchful and active care. It is these officers and their assistants, European and Native, Civil, Military and non-official, who have most literally borne the burden and heat of the day; and some indeed have sacrificed their own lives in the successful effort to save the lives of others. There are many also who hold no official position, who have laboured with assiduity and self-devotion to save life and relieve suffering. All have done their duty nobly under the most trying circumstances; and His Excellency in Council desires publicly to express his admiration of the manner in which their fight to save life has been conducted. It will be found that the customary means of rewarding merit have not been overlooked, but the number of those who can be thus individually distinguished is necessarily small. The knowledge that they have done their duty and have earned the gratitude of the poor and helpless will remain with all who have done good service in the struggle, and His Excellency in Council is anxious to add this recognition of their work, which he is sure that public opinion will emphatically and universally endorse.

6. Finally, the Governor General in Council desires to express his admiration of the manner in which the people of the country have endured the calamity. When prices rose at the first approach of scarcity, there were a few unimportant cases of local disturbance; and the amount of petty crime has no doubt been generally increased by the prevalence of famine. But as a whole, the inhabitants of the tracts affected have endured the suffering which no efforts either of public or of private charity could do more than mitigate, with a patience and a fortitude that are beyond all praise. The marvellous power of recuperation which the population of India possess has often been the subject of remark; and His Excellency in Council earnestly hopes that within the next few years, favourable seasons will have restored the people to prosperity, and have obliterated at any rate all material traces of what they suffered during the famine of 1897.

* Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" N.-W. P. & Oudh.
" Punjab.
" Burma.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Assam.
" Coorg.
" Ajmere-Merwara.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin * for information.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Finance, Public Works, Home and Foreign Departments for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December, 1897.

No. 24.—Whereas the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, recommended Mr. Allan Arthur, President of the said Chamber, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Mr. Allan Arthur to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1897.

No. 989.—Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 27th December 1897.

MEDICAL.

The 27th December 1897.

No. 1566.—The order placing the services of Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, contained in Notification, No. 1531, dated the 17th December 1897, is cancelled.

No. 1568.—The services of Captain A. H. Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

The 31st December 1897.

No. 2751.—THE following Regulations relating to quarantine and trade restrictions in Ceylon are published for general information :—

Extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette, *No. 5501 of September 24, 1897.*

It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has revoked all regulations made prior to the 1st* day of September 1897, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897.

By His Excellency's command,

E. NOEL WALKER,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE;
Colombo, September 20, 1897.

Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897 :—

1. The term " proper authority " in the following sections shall mean—

(a) Wherever there shall be established a Municipality, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, or the Principal Civil Medical Officer, or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, or the Health Officer of the Municipality, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

(b) Wherever there shall be established a Local Board, the Chairman of the Local Board, or the Assistant Government Agent of the District, or the District Judge, or the Police Magistrate, or the Chief Medical Officer resident within the Local Board limits, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

(c) Wherever there shall be no Municipality or Local Board established, the Government Agent of the Province, or the Assistant Government Agent of the District, or the Police Magistrate of the Division, or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, or the Chief Medical Officer of the district or place, or any officer appointed by the Governor to perform the duties of the proper authority.

2. The term " health officer " shall mean any person appointed by the Governor to exercise authority in regard to sanitary matters in any port, or where no such person has been appointed the medical officer of the district or place.

3. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in which there shall have been any disease not less than fifteen days previous, or which shall have come from any port or place in which at the time of her leaving there was disease, or on which there shall be any person affected with disease, or which shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed or might be reasonably supposed to have existed, shall not enter any port or harbour, and shall not allow any person to land from such vessel or boat, or to leave such vessel or boat, save by the order in writing of the proper authority.

* *Note.—See Home Department Notifications No. 1881, dated the 30th July 1897, and No. 1906, dated the 6th August 1897, published in the* Gazettes of India *of the 31st July and the 7th August 1897, respectively.*

4. The master or person in charge of such a vessel or boat shall, before entering the port or harbour, hoist at the fore by day a yellow flag, and by night a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen; and after the hoisting of such flag or light such vessel or boat shall be deemed in quarantine.

5. The master or person in charge of such a vessel or boat shall anchor or moore such vessel at such a place as shall be pointed out by the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf, and shall not leave such place without the permission in writing of the Master Attendant or some person acting on his behalf; and until the master or person in charge of such vessel or boat has received such permission, such vessel or boat shall be deemed in quarantine.

6. If at any time a case of disease shall occur on board a vessel or boat in any port or harbour, or during the period a vessel or boat is in quarantine under regulations 4 and 5, the said vessel or boat shall be placed in quarantine or remain in quarantine for such period as the Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix, not exceeding thirty days from the date of such case, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in regulations 5 and 7.

7. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat in quarantine shall keep a yellow flag constantly flying at the foremast of such vessel or boat, or in some conspicuous place on such vessel or boat from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise shall exhibit a red light over a white light six feet apart, hoisted well up where best seen. The display of such flag and such light shall be sufficient notice that such vessel or boat and the land or sea surrounding the same to a distance of fifty yards are in quarantine.

8. The health officer shall go on board of every vessel or boat entering any port or harbour, and may in his discretion refuse or grant pratique to any vessel or boat.

9. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and every person on board such vessel or boat, shall answer truly every question put to him by the health officer.

10. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat, and, if there be a surgeon on board such vessel or boat, the surgeon shall, before the pilot or health officer shall come on board such vessel or boat, truly and fully inform such pilot or health officer if there shall have been any disease on board such vessel or boat not less than twenty days previous; or if such vessel or boat shall have come from any port or place in which there was disease, or if there be any person affected with disease on board such vessel or boat, or if such vessel or boat shall have communicated otherwise than by signal with any vessel, boat, or place in which disease existed, or might be reasonably supposed to have existed.

11. The master or person in charge of a vessel shall not allow any boat of such vessel to be lowered, or any boat whatsoever to lie alongside such vessel, before such vessel shall have obtained pratique, except for the purpose of saving life, or for the purpose of mooring such vessel. The master or person in charge of a vessel which has lowered a boat for the purpose of saving life or of mooring such vessel shall cause such boat to be hoisted up immediately thereafter.

12. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel or boat not admitted to pratique. No person shall leave any vessel or boat not admitted to pratique. No person shall transmit or receive any article or thing from any vessel not admitted to pratique.

13. No goods shall be removed from any vessel in quarantine, save to such place and under such restrictions and subject to such detention and disinfection as shall be prescribed by the Principal Officer of Customs of the port.

14. The proper authority may order the destruction of any goods brought from any vessel in quarantine. No compensation shall in such case be paid to any person. The owner and consignee of the goods and the master or person in charge of the vessel by which they were carried shall pay the cost of the destruction thereof.

15. A diseased person may, in the discretion of the health officer, be removed from any vessel to a quarantine station or hospital.

16. Whenever there are found on board any vessel coming with a clean bill-of-health from an Indian port persons who are unable to satisfy the health officer as to their place of origin, but who are in good health, such vessel shall not be placed in quarantine; but such persons shall be kept on board under surveillance, and shall not be allowed to land, but shall be compelled to return by the same vessel.

17. The Principal Civil Medical Officer shall fix the number of days, not exceeding thirty days, during which a vessel shall remain in quarantine.

18. No person shall approach within fifty yards of a vessel in quarantine, and no person shall leave a vessel in quarantine, save with the permission in writing of the health officer and under such restrictions as shall be by him prescribed.

19. The proper authority shall, wherever expedient, establish a quarantine station, hospital, and a place of observation, and shall affix thereto a notice setting out that the same is a quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation. Such place shall thereafter be deemed to be a quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation, as the case may be, within the meaning of these regulations.

20. No person shall approach within one hundred yards of any quarantine station or hospital. Any person approaching within one hundred yards of any quarantine station or hospital, or of any vessel or boat in quarantine, may be removed to a quarantine station, in addition to any penalty imposed for a breach of the regulations.

21. The conveyance of passengers from any place in India to any place not being a Customs port is prohibited.

22. The conveyance of passengers to any place in this Island from any place in India in any vessel or boat not having a bill-of-health is prohibited.

23. Any vessel or boat in which passengers are conveyed in breach of the preceding regulations shall be forfeited.

24. The landing of any person from any place in India at any place in this Island not being a Customs port is prohibited.

25. Whenever in any place there shall be any person affected with plague, the proper authority shall cause the removal of such person to some building set apart as a hospital.

Whenever in any building there shall be any person affected with plague, it shall be lawful for the proper authority, after the removal of such person, to cause the building and its contents, either wholly or in part, to be destroyed, or the roof to be removed and the contents, either wholly or in part, to be destroyed, and such process of cleaning and disinfection to be carried out as the proper authority may see fit; provided that compensation shall be paid to the person whose property is destroyed, and such compensation shall be assessed as may by a regulation be directed.

Whenever in any building there shall be any person affected with plague, any other persons found in such building shall be removed by the proper authority to a place of observation. Every person, on being ordered by the proper authority, shall proceed to a place of observation. No person removed to a place of observation, or who has proceeded to a place of observation, shall leave such place without permission of the proper authority.

26. Any medical practitioner or person professing to treat disease attending any diseased person shall within three hours of such attendance give information in writing to the proper authority, stating the name of the diseased person, his residence, and the nature of his disease.

Every occupant of any building in which there shall be any person affected with any serious illness shall forthwith inform the proper authority thereof.

27. No person shall, without the written permission of the proper authority, enter or go away from any quarantine station, hospital, or place of observation.

28. Whenever it shall appear to him expedient, the proper authority shall give notice by beat of tom-tom and by affixing written notice in conspicuous places, requiring that the walls of any building in any town, village, or places shall be whitewashed and cleaned and disinfected, and the drains, sewers, pits, and cesspits cleaned and disinfected. The owner and occupant of any building and of any land upon which there shall be any building, drains, sewers, pits, or cesspits shall whitewash, clean, and disinfect the same within forty-eight hours of the giving of such notice.

29. Whenever it shall appear expedient, the proper authority may give notice to the owner or occupant of any land to fill up or disinfect any well upon such land. The owner or occupant of such land shall thereupon fill up or disinfect, as the case may be, such well.

30. Whenever there shall be found at any time to be in any building a larger number of persons than should, in the opinion of the proper authority, be found to be dwelling there, it shall be lawful for such authority to order the departure from such building of the number of persons in excess of the number which, in the opinion of such authority, should be found dwelling there; and if at any time after the giving of such order there shall be found in any such building any number of persons in excess of the number who should be found dwelling there, the owner of such building shall be guilty of an offence.

31. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to cause persons infected with cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease, in any house or place hereunder described, to be removed to some public hospital or other place provided by Government—

(1) In any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale.
(2) In any house or place of public resort.
(3) In any building in which there are no means of isolating the patients from the other inmates, or in any building where the retention of the patient is likely to prove a source of danger to others.

Provided that it shall be competent for the proper authority, in case the removal of any person so infected in any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale is objected to, and the house or place is not otherwise open to objection, to allow the patient to be retained, on condition, however, that the sale of goods shall not be carried on in such house or place during such time as any person shall remain so infected in such house or place.

Provided, further, that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to allow any patient to be removed to any locality which such patient or his or her friends may choose, and to which the medical authorities of the town or place, if any, do not object, instead of to the public hospital or place provided by Government.

32. Except as provided by these regulations, and except as provided by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, it shall not be lawful for any person to remove or assist in removing any person suffering from cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease from the house or place in which such person shall be to any other house or place, without the sanction in writing of the proper authority.

33. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal from any house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from

any building in which cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, of any articles of merchandize or trade or goods of any kind, until such time as such building or place is declared to be free from infection by the medical authorities of the town or place in which such building is situated.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the proper authority to permit any goods from an infected house or place in which goods are exposed for sale, or from any house or place of public resort, or from any building in which cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease may have occurred, to be removed to any other locality which the owner or occupier of such building may choose, and to which removal the medical authorities of the town or place do not object.

34. It shall be lawful for the proper authority to prohibit the removal for interment or cremation of corpses of persons who have died of plague, cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, or other infectious, contagious, or epidemic disease along any particular thoroughfare and to prescribe the thoroughfares leading to the place of interment or cremation along which such corpses shall be carried, and to direct the disinfection of corpses before removal. Information of such prohibition shall be given by notice in writing under the hand of the proper authority, which shall be posted in two or more conspicuous places in the prohibited thoroughfare and by publication in such other way as may be deemed necessary by such proper authority.

By His Excellency's command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE; *Colombo, September 20, 1897.*

E. NOEL WALKER, *Colonial Secretary.*

With reference to the above regulations, it is hereby notified that the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Colombo, Galle, and Kandy are the Local Authorities for the enforcement and execution of the said regulations within the limits of their respective Municipalities.

By His Excellency the Governor's command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE; *Colombo, September 20, 1897.*

E. NOEL WALKER, *Colonial Secretary.*

Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1897:—

1. Every vessel or boat coming to any place in this Island from Bombay shall be subjected to quarantine for a period not exceeding ten days from the date of her departure from that port.

2. No person shall within such period of ten days land at any place in this Island from any such vessel or boat.

3. No person shall at any time within such period of ten days carry, take or convey any goods from any such vessel or boat to any place in this Island.

4. The landing at any place in this Island of the following goods, shipped at any port on the West Coast of India, or transhipped to any vessel from any vessel which shall have conveyed such goods from any port on the West Coast of India, is prohibited:—

(1) Used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects.
(2) Rags, including rags compressed by hydraulic pressure and transported in bales as merchandize.
(3) Used sacking or bags, carpets, and old embroidery.
(4) Green and untanned hides and skins.
(5) Animal refuse, claws, hoofs, horsehair, hair of animals generally, raw silk and wool.
(6) Human hair.

5. The transhipment within any port in this Island of such prohibited goods from one vessel to another is prohibited.

6. The Principal Officer of Customs at any place at which any landing or transhipment shall take place of such prohibited goods shall, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct, cause the destruction of such goods. The cost of effecting such destruction shall be paid by the owner and consignee of such goods and by the master of the vessel by which such goods were carried. No compensation for such destruction shall be paid to any person.

7. Any vessel having on board any such prohibited goods shall, so long as she shall have any such goods on board, be deemed in quarantine, and such vessel and all persons and goods shall in respect of such vessel be subject to the regulations relating to vessels in quarantine.

8. The foregoing Regulations 4, 5, 6, and 7 shall not apply to used body linen, clothes, bedding, and other personal effects, being the personal effects accompanying any person, provided that such personal effects shall have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer.

By His Excellency's command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE; *Colombo, September 21, 1897.*

E. NOEL WALKER, *Colonial Secretary.*

POLICE.

The 31st December 1897.

No. 656.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Prendergast, 20th Punjab Infantry, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st December 1897.

No. 528.—The Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on furlough of the Reverend A. Ferrier, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 27th December 1897.

No. 425.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to Upper Burma, except the Shan States, the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882 (XVIII of 1882).

F. C. GATES,
Secretary to the Government of Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1897.

No. 3775—9-24.—The names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1898 are published for general information :

(1) *On behalf of the Government of India*—
Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
Sir E. C. Buck, K.C.S.I.
Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., C.S.I.

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States*—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	W. C. Benett, Esq.
Burma	Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Cooke.
Central Provinces	J. W. Neill, Esq.
Assam	General H. Hopkinson.
Madras	D. F. Carmichael, Esq.
Native States	Sir Charles T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce*—

Calcutta	Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
Bombay	Sir Frank Forbes Adam, K.C.I.E.
Madras	P. Macfadyen, Esq.
Rangoon	James Duncan, Esq.

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions*—

Bengal	British Indian Association, Calcutta; Behar Landowners' Association, Patna.	Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	British Indian Association, Oudh	Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.S.I.

FORESTS.

The 28th December 1897.

No. 1106—103-17-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 1038-F., dated the 3rd instant, Mr. J. Copeland, Deputy Conservator, Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of Conservator of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, in addition to his own duties and until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1897, on which date he relieved Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator in charge of the Western Forest Circle, of the additional charge of the Eastern Circle.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 28th December, 1897.

No. 5373-F.—The services of Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant Political Officer, Tochi Field Force.

The 30th December, 1897.

No. 5435-F.—The services of Mr. R. E. Younghusband, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Chief Political Officer with the Tochi Field Force.

No. 1858-G.—With reference to Notification, No. 1282-G., dated the 19th August, 1897, Mr. F. C. Fabricius, Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 13th December, 1897.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st December 1897.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1429.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Turing, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), officiating wing officer, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—6th February 1896.

Lieutenant Edward Savi Earle, Border Regiment, officiating wing officer, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—24th July 1896.

Lieutenant Gilbert Landale Cattell, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—4th August 1896.

Lieutenant Richard William Creighton Blair, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, wing officer (on probation), 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment),—30th October 1896.

Lieutenant Claude Harold Rowcroft, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse),—15th November 1896.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 1430.—The following corrections are made to the Malakand Despatches published in G. G. O. No. 1089 of the 1st October 1897:—

Paragraph 9 of Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's despatch is reconstructed as follows:—

"On the right flank, the Buddhist road had been secured by the 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel McRae, who had on the first alarm being sounded, despatched Major Taylor with a few sepoys to secure the gorge where the road reaches the top of the pass. Lieutenant-Colonel McRae followed immediately with some more men and joined Major Taylor, and leaving a small party as a connecting link, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae with Major Taylor and some 20 men advanced to the gorge, and almost immediately encountered the head of the enemy's column, numbering several hundred men, who were creeping silently up the Buddhist road. They opened a very hot fire on them, and the enemy at once broke into yells and screams and tried to rush them."

Paragraph 15 of Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's despatch, line 8, after "24th Punjab Infantry" add "and Sappers".

Under heading "45th (Rattray's) Sikhs," line 2, *for* "29th" *substitute* "30th", and in line 5 *for* "and 28th" *read* "28th and 29th".

TIRAH.

No. 1431.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—

Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Commanding Line of Communication, to command the 2nd Division *vice* Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., invalided.

Brevet-Major C. P. Campbell, Central India Horse, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Kurram Movable Column, *vice* Major E. F. H. McSwiney, vacated.

Captain W. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, extra orderly officer to General Sir W. Lockhart, K.C.B., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to be Provost Marshal, 1st Division, *vice* Captain H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., resigned.

TOCHI.

No. 1432.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting a despatch from Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., Commanding the Tochi Field Force, describing the operations of that Force from June to November last.

The Field Force has, under Major-General Bird, fully carried out the objects of the expedition, and the Governor General in Council, in concurrence with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, desires to express his high appreciation of the discipline, resolution, and patient endurance displayed by all ranks under the severe trials to which they have been exposed.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2552-F, dated Fort William, the 17th December 1897).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a despatch from Major-General G. C. Bird, C.B., Commanding the Tochi Field Force.

2. This force was despatched to hold the Tochi Valley and to punish the sections of the Darwesh Khel Waziris concerned in the treacherous attack on the Political Officer's escort on the 10th June 1897. The force has accomplished the object for which it was detailed, and the tribesmen have submitted to the terms imposed by the Government of India. Although practically unopposed by the enemy, the duties devolving on the troops have been of an unusually trying nature owing to the unhealthiness of the climate.

3. Amidst much sickness, which has resulted in a heavy death-roll, the good discipline, the endurance, and the soldierly qualities of all ranks have been most marked, and are, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, deserving of high commendation.

4. His Excellency would draw attention to the excellent work which the Medical Department is reported to have performed during the operations, and to the good service rendered by the other departments of the force and by the officers whose names are mentioned in the despatch.

5. I am desired to add that the Commander-in-Chief considers much credit is due to Major-General Bird for the manner in which he has conducted the operations committed to his charge.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. CORRIE BIRD, C.B., Commanding the Tochi Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 2365-A, dated Camp Datta Khel, the 25th November 1897).

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following report on the operations of the Tochi Field Force.

2. The object with which the Force was sent up was to punish the Madda Khel section of the Darwesh Khel Waziris concerned in the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June 1897. On that occasion out of a force composed of 12 sabres, two mountain guns and 300 rifles, with 6 British officers, the losses sustained amounted to 3 British officers killed and the remaining 3 wounded (two of whom have since died), one Native officer killed, 22 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 25 wounded.

3. I arrived at Bannu on the 21st June and assumed command. The force was composed as follows:—

1st Brigade.

Commanding:—Brigadier General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O.

2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Bengal Infantry.
One squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
6 guns, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force.
No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

2nd Brigade.

Commanding:—Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B.

3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
6th Bengal (Light) Infantry.
14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Bengal Infantry.
25th (Punjab) Bengal Infantry.
One squadron, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.
4 guns, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

Line of Communication.

Troops:—100 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Of the above troops three regiments of infantry, four guns and two squadrons were already in the Tochi Valley. The General Officer Commanding the 1st Brigade left Bannu on the 1st July, and assumed temporary command in the valley. On 6th July I issued final orders for the onward move.

4. The Highlanders arrived at Bannu on the 7th and the Rifle Brigade on the 8th July, completing the force. The long march from Kushalgarh, performed at the hottest time of year along a waterless frontier, was, in my opinion, a very great trial of discipline and endurance but all corps did it within the specified dates. I left Bannu on the 8th July for the Tochi next day I met Mr. Anderson, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Derajat, at Miran Shah, and assumed political control of the valley. The Commissioner left the same day for Bannu.

5. During the advance of the various corps from the base to concentrate at Datta Khel, no opposition was offered, but several posts were fired into by night, resulting in one sepoy of the 14th Sikhs and one sepoy of the 1st Punjab Infantry being killed; two camp followers were also wounded. Brigadier-General Egerton and staff were fired on near Boya. Some Powindah camel contractors, who, by the terms of their contract, travel without guards and march as they please, were also attacked, and, in addition to animals taken, one *sarwan* was killed and three wounded. One party of marauders was pursued from Boya and 51 men captured and brought into camp. On the 16th July a large gang of Mahsuds drove off some contract camels at graze without guard near Idak; they were promptly followed up and attacked at dusk, and the camels recovered. One sepoy of the 6th Bengal Infantry was dangerously wounded and had his leg amputated.

6. On the 13th July I issued a proclamation to the tribes in accordance with the orders of Government. This set forth that it was my intention to destroy all the fortified *kots* in Maizar and Sheranni, whether resistance was offered or not, and that the force would remain at Maizar or some convenient spot near it, under my command, as long as should seem desirable to the Government of India. It was also stated that the object was to punish only those who were in any way responsible for or took part in the treacherous attack on the British troops on the 10th June, but that any further unfriendly acts by whomsoever committed would be severely dealt with.

7. On the 20th July the 1st Brigade, with the exception of the 33rd Punjab Infantry, with two guns of No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, under Brigadier-General Egerton, advanced on Sheranni. I accompanied this force. Sheranni was found to be deserted, and the 1st Punjab Cavalry moving on at once to Maizar, found it had been evacuated; one armed Madda Khel was shot. The name "Maizar" is applied generally to that part of the Shawal Valley, and includes numerous large fortified villages and a great deal of cultivation, watered by an excellent system of water-ways carried along the hill-sides. Some 500 men had kept abreast of the rear guard on the hills to the south, but disappeared as the force neared Sheranni.

8. On the 21st July the destruction of the fortified *kots* of Sheranni was commenced, and within ten days all such defences as far as Termor on the Tochi were levelled. Over 7,000 maunds of *bhusa*, some grain and a good number of arms and some Government and private property lost at Maizar were found. The troops worked admirably. During the first fortnight of the occupation of Sheranni, the camp was constantly fired into at night, resulting in one man of the Highlanders being wounded and two mules killed; the use of star shell on the first night of firing and the posting of surprise parties outside the intrenchment so disconcerted the enemy, that their subsequent efforts were confined to shooting from longer ranges. On the night of the 20th July a Powindah camel driver was killed and two wounded near Islam Chauki; there was no post occupied by our troops near to this.

9. On the 22nd July I visited Maizar, and went over the scene of the fighting of the 10th June; the gun and baggage mules were still lying where they had been shot; every village in the settlement was deserted; some 6,000 maunds of *bhusa*, which was eventually carried away for our transport animals, and numerous articles of Government and private property were found. This same day two columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Major Kemball, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence, left Sheranni to surprise some Madda Khels reported to be harbouring in Termor. Major Kemball's column was fired on just across the Tochi, and Subadar Gulfaraz, 1st Sikhs, was severely wounded in the shoulder. Only a few of the enemy were met and one of them killed. From the date of arrival at Sheranni, daily reconnaissances and survey parties were sent out in all directions, and the entire country thoroughly searched and surveyed.

10. On the 26th July the demolition of the villages in the Maizar and Upper Tochi valleys was begun, and within a month all the fortified *kots* had been destroyed. The troops, British and Native, vied with one another in this arduous duty, performed under a fierce sun and frequently amidst monsoon storms. On the 28th July Brigadier-General Egerton reconnoitred with two battalions and four guns as far as Dotoi, on the Tochi, and close to the Afghan boundary-pillars. The villages had been recently occupied. Some of the enemy were seen on the hills, and fired on our main body, but were driven off by a few volleys. On the 30th July a strong reconnaissance went up the Shawal Valley as far as Pangai; the inhabitants had fled, but a good many looted articles were found in the villages. A few shots were fired at the column, which were replied to; a good deal of grain and *bhusa* were brought in. Several reconnaissances were later made to Dotoi, which effectually kept the Madda Khels out of the valleys.

11. On the 3rd August a band of Waziris, estimated at 150, appeared on the low hills near Kajuri, and opened fire on the post, garrisoned by 50 rifles of the 6th Bengal Infantry; a small party, assisted by the escort of a passing convoy, attacked and drove them across the Tochi; our casualties *nil*; the enemy had one man killed. On the 7th August Major Grover, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, 2nd Brigade, with 30 rifles of the 6th Bengal Infantry and a few sowars of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, dispersed a small gathering of Mahsuds near Kajuri, killing one and wounding three men. During August small columns from all posts on the Line of Communications regularly scoured the whole country north and south of the Tochi river. A party of 40 sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry was fired on near Maizar by Madda Khels on the 17th August, and next day Pagain had their main water-courses cut, and commenced the cutting of their ripening crops, and from this date onward for two months a regular daily supply of green fodder was brought in

by the transport; this was far the heaviest punishment that could be inflicted on the tribesmen, more especially as they had been down nightly to water their crops, in the hope of eventually reaping them should a settlement be arrived at.

On the 19th August an attack was made by some Tori and Jelal Khels on the mail *ekka* between Miram Shah and Idak. The enemy, who numbered about 50, lay in ambush; two sepoys of the 25th Punjab Infantry, who were escorting the mails, were killed, and a native telegraph signaller was killed and a follower wounded; one of the Waziris was killed, and several are reported to have been wounded.

12. A column under command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, proceeded from Sheranni to Landi Khel on the 1st September, to construct a mule road along the Tochi to Dotoi. The column was out a week. The camp was frequently fired into at night, but no casualties occurred. A small column from Miram Shah was fired on from some steep hills on the 2nd September and one sepoy of the 6th Bengal Infantry killed; a few transport animals were also killed and wounded by night firing at Idak.

13. On the 23rd August a strong column under Brigadier-General Egerton moved into the Kazha Valley. I accompanied the column. All the country as far as the Afghan border and to the west of Stara Bibi was surveyed. The troops returned to Sheranni on the 28th August. Early in September I was informed that some Madda Khels were being harboured in the Kazha and in consequence on the 11th of that month, a force consisting of the troops in margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Symons, proceeded up the valley. I joined the column at Ghazlamai. On the 13th September Brigadier-General Symons, with 800 infantry and unaccompanied by animals of any kind, made a night march from Pirakai to surprise the Dadam settlement of villages close to the Afghan border and said to belong to Sadda Khan, the head of the Madda Khels. The surprise was complete; only a few shots were fired and 270 head of cattle and sheep were brought in. A fine of R1,000 was taken in cattle; some arms were also captured. This was a most arduous day's duty, 26 miles being covered, the highest village reached being over 8,000 feet. The guns and baggage had followed at daylight and were overtaken by a mountain flood in a gorge, and had a narrow escape; one mule was drowned and some ammunition and stores lost. A gunner of the 3rd Mountain Battery very pluckily saved a comrade, for which he has been recommended for the Humane Society's medal. On the same day a sepoy was attacked by a Waziri, who was at once shot down. On the 19th September Brigadier-General Symons left the column for Tirah. On the 22nd September Subadar-Major Wali Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, one of my Native Assistant Political Officers, with a small party, surprised the village of Toda China in the Sartoi Valley, and brought in a Madda Khel who was wanted, and 68 head of cattle.

40 sabres, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
2 guns, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.
Wing, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
14th Sikhs.
1st Punjab Infantry.

The *kots* of Nur Shah and Pir Shah (Madda Khels wanted for the Maizar affair) on the Bibi Algad were destroyed on the 26th September, and all their crops cut. This same night a Waziri was shot near Idak post.

14. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble M. Curzon assumed command of the 2nd Brigade on the 2nd October. On the 4th October a column * left Sheranni to search the Zawe, Shawal and China valleys. After passing Landi Khel a survey escort of 100 men was fired on from the slopes of Charmina and a sharp fire kept up; two sepoys of the 1st Sikhs were slightly wounded and one of the enemy hit. On the 9th and 10th the rear guard was fired on and a camel killed. On the 12th October a small reconnaissance party of cavalry accompanying Major Digby, R.E., and some other engineer officers, who were out reconnoitring the road for next day's march, were fired on from both sides of a steep nullah; Lieutenant Hingston, Royal Engineers, was slightly wounded, and his horse killed; one sowar of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and a horse were wounded, and the enemy, then firing at long range into the camp, wounded one follower and killed a mule. The mountain guns and a few volleys from camp soon cleared the heights. A Madda Khel was shot this same day near Termor, and on the 17th the water channels at Maizar, which had been restored by night, were again destroyed.

*Detachment, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
4 guns, No. 3 Mountain Battery.
200 men, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
400 men, 33rd Punjab Infantry.
400 men, 1st Sikhs.

15. On the 20th October a few sabres of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 200 of the 1st Punjab Infantry, under Major Willcocks, Assistant-Adjutant-General, made a night march and surprised the large village of Mamiroga, near the Mahsud border, and brought in a Madda Khel wanted for Maizar and a man who had harboured him, with their cattle and sheep. Three small columns made a raid up the Shawal Valley on the 23rd October, and surprised a party of the enemy who had taken refuge there; the 33rd Punjab Infantry was fired on, and, returning the fire, killed two men, and the Highlanders shot a third. A good many cattle and sheep were captured.

On the 25th October Brigadier-General Egerton moved into the Kazha Valley, to examine and restore all the boundary pillars on the Afghan border between Dotoi and Laram, in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India. I joined this column the next day at Inzar Kach.

The incessant move of troops up all their valleys into their remotest villages was at last beginning to weary the Madda Khels, who were without lands, houses or resting-places, and on the 29th October five headmen of Termor, who had joined in the attack of 10th June, gave themselves up unconditionally in my camp at Inzar Kach, and these were followed on the 31st by Sadda Khan, the head of the tribe, and his brother Shadam and four *maliks* of Sheranni. Sadda Khan alone was promised that he would not be executed or transported. The arms and property looted at Maizar are being brought in daily, and will probably all be given up very shortly.

At the end of October some night firing into Sheranni took place, and in consequence parties of the 1st Sikhs lay up in Termor and surprised the raiders, killing two men, one of whom turned out to be Sadda Khan's cousin. This was the enemy's last attempt to molest us.

16. On the 28th October Major Kemball, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence, accompanied by Lieutenant Pirrie, Survey Officer, and an escort of 30 sabres, two guns and 250 rifles, left Miram Shah to fill in the unsurveyed portion of the country north of that post and between Thal and the Tochi Valley. This column returned to Idak on the 8th November, having reached within five miles of Thal and thoroughly surveyed all the intervening country and the Baran Pass. On the 4th November Brigadier-General E. S. Brook assumed command of the 2nd Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble M. Curzon invalided home.

17. On the 30th October the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, which had been in this valley four months, left Bannu for India. This fine corps had been the victim of an epidemic of dysentery and enteric fever, and had lost three officers and 75 non-commissioned officers and men, besides a very large percentage of officers and men invalided or left behind in the field hospitals. I cannot bear too high testimony to the discipline which cheerfully endured and the pluck which combated the scourge during a long and trying season, and the battalion carried away with it the regrets of the whole force at the losses they had sustained.

18. With the submission of the tribe, the military operations practically ended. The orders I had received have been carried out. The *kots* of Sheranni, Maizar and all the villages in those valleys have been destroyed. Dreplari (the original village which commenced the attack of the 10th June) has been levelled. The waterways have been rendered temporarily useless, and some 20,000 maunds of *bhusa*, a considerable quantity of grain and many hundred cattle, sheep, etc., have been taken, and lastly, crops sufficient to feed the main portion of the transport of the First Brigade for three months have been cut or eaten up. It will be some years before the Madda Khels can recover from the damage done them.

19. The losses by disease have, I regret to say, been very heavy, 3 British officers and over 100 British soldiers have died from sickness, besides 50 Native soldiers and many followers. Great numbers have been invalided or are still in hospital. The troops notwithstanding these trials have worked cheerfully and done their duty splendidly, and I thoroughly endorse the high opinion formed of them by the General Officers commanding brigades, and would here place on record my high appreciation of their discipline and soldierly qualities.

20. The Medical Department has been exceptionally hard worked throughout the expedition, and my best thanks are due to all ranks of the profession. The Commissariat-Transport has worked smoothly and without a hitch of any kind; the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this Department, more especially those who have borne the burden and heat of the day along the Line of Communications, are deserving of commendation. The veterinary officers and subordinates have also worked admirably, and to them is, in large measure, due the excellent condition of the animals and the very small amount of sickness among them. The Intelligence Branch has reported on near 200 miles of routes, and gazetteered the whole country over which the force has operated. The Survey Department has completed an accurate survey over 920 square miles of country, and triangulation has been carried over 800 square miles. The other departments with the force, the Ordnance, Pay, etc., have been very satisfactory.

21. By the "Scheme of Operations" the movements of the force were practically limited to the country south-west and west of Datta Khel; the operations have, however, in fact extended over all the country south of Datta Khel to the Mahsud border, which has of necessity been the limit in that direction. To the south, the west and northwards from Datta Khel columns have continuously been on the move searching every valley and village up to the Afghan border. The boundary line has of course been the refuge which all have availed themselves of; being so invitingly close at hand, the tribesmen have time after time after firing on our columns, re-crossed into Afghan territory to wait a fresh opportunity.

I learnt at the very beginning of the expedition (and this has since been confirmed by Sadda Khan) that when our troops advanced into the Tochi Valley, the Gar Madda Khels as a body took refuge in Afghan territory to the north-west of Charkhel, between boundary-pillars Nos. 3 and 8, and here they remained. Only a few raiders at a time came down to fire into our camps, or occasionally water their fields by night. Recently, when the cold became very severe, they broke up and took refuge in Birmal, Jadran, Tanni and Khost, and this explains the impossibility of inflicting any serious injury on the tribe in the field; nevertheless their existence has been a precarious one, and they have been taught that the demands of Government must, in the end be acceded to.

22. The list of casualties is attached; also a map showing all the country traversed by the various columns of the force.

23. In conclusion, I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Bengal Lancers, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.—Is a Staff Officer of much ability and energy. He is a quick and accurate worker, and has, as senior officer of the staff, conducted his duties with tact and courtesy to all; he possesses the best qualities of a staff officer, and I trust his services may receive special recognition. He is an officer well worthy of advancement.

Major J. Willcocks, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, Assistant-Adjutant-General.—Is a most capable and efficient officer; reliable and a hard worker; possessing a thorough knowledge of both staff and regimental duties; his services have been of the greatest value to me and the force generally. I bring his name to special notice for advancement in the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Wingate, Chief Commissariat Officer.—I am much indebted to this officer for the good work he has performed. His energy and ready resource

successfully overcame all difficulties, and to his sound judgment is due the efficient manner in which the department has worked. He is an executive officer of a high standard and specially deserving of recognition. He has been ably assisted by the officers of the department, amongst whom I would specially bring to notice Captain H. James, Captain C. H. Clements and Major C. V. W. Williamson.

The Medical Department has been administered by Surgeon-Colonel R. H. Carew, D.S.O., Army Medical Staff, and I would bring to special notice the names of the following officers for good work performed :—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Simmonds and Surgeon-Major H. C. Hudson, both of the Indian Medical Service, and Surgeon-Captain L. P. Mumby, M.B., Army Medical Staff.

Major G. V. Kemball, Royal Artillery, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Intelligence Branch, is a very capable and energetic officer. His work has been most efficiently performed, and the information gained by him has invariably proved of great value. He is deserving of special recognition.

Major T. Digby, Royal Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineers, has performed all his duties to my entire satisfaction. His work is always certain, and he has been ably seconded by the officers and men under him.

Captain P. Malcolm, 4th Gurkhas, Provost Marshal, has carried out his duties with zeal and tact.

Captain G. W. Rawlins, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Superintendent, Army Signalling, is an officer of exceptional energy. Under him the signalling work of the force, which has been heavy and continuous, has been most efficiently performed, and great credit is due to him and the officers and men under his orders.

Lieutenant G. K. Cockerill, 28th Punjab Infantry, Field Intelligence Officer, has a complete knowledge of his duties, and is very thorough and reliable. He has done much valuable work for his department.

The officers of my personal staff, Captain H. M. Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment, Aide-de-Camp, Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickins, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant G. R. Fitz R. Talbot, Royal Horse Artillery, Orderly Officers, have rendered me every assistance.

Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., commanded the 2nd Brigade until transferred to Tirah. I had every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with him.

Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., commanded the 1st Brigade throughout the operations, and is an officer of undoubted ability and energy. His wide experience and sound judgment were of much value to me on many occasions.

Colonel the Hon'ble M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, commanded the 2nd Brigade for a short time after Brigadier-General Symons' departure, and carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction.

24. I wish to bring to notice the following commanding officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hogge, 33rd Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. B. Coats, 25th Punjab Infantry, and Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Sikhs.

25. Of the officers who have been specially brought to notice by General Officers Commanding Brigades, I would mention the following :—

1st Brigade:
- Brevet-Major F. Wintour, Royal West Kent Regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
- Captain H. B. B. Watkis, 31st Punjab Infantry, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

2nd Brigade:
- Major M. H. S. Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
- Captain J. Mac N. Walter, Devonshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Cuninghame, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Road Commandant, has conducted his duties as such to my satisfaction.

26. The following warrant and non-commissioned officers have performed excellent service :—

Sub-Conductor J. Wiggins, Military Secretary's Office,—Head Clerk, Divisional Office.
Staff Sergeant E. H. Chapman, Punjab Command Office.
Staff Sergeant T. Taylor, Intelligence Branch.
Conductor P. Phillips, Commissariat Department.
Sergeant W. Kemp, Commissariat Department.
3rd Class Assistant-Surgeon H. C. Thompson, Indian Sub-Medical Department.
489, 1st grade Hospital-Assistant Abdullah, Indian Sub-Medical Department.
Conductor G. W. Gurr, Ordnance Department.

27. I desire to record my recognition of the assistance afforded me by Mr. R. E. Younghusband, C.S., who has been Chief Political Officer of the expedition throughout. I trust his services may receive suitable recognition. My thanks are also due to the other Civil officers, Mr. J. Lorrimer and Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, who accompanied the Field Force.

For the good work done by the Telegraph Department I would record my special thanks. A new line was constructed from Bannu to Datta Khel most expeditiously by Lieutenant Green, Royal Engineers.

I would commend the work done by the Postal Department under Mr. W. T. Van Someren as worthy of recognition. Work was carried on without a hitch.

I would express the obligation of the Force to the following chaplains :—Reverend F. J. Montgomery, M.A., Church of England, Reverend J. Cameron, Church of Scotland, and Reverend W. G. Rumboldt, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

Return of Casualties during the Expeditions from 21st June to 25th November 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers	Killed	0
	Died of wounds received at Maizar	2
	Wounded	2
Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Killed	6
	Died of wounds received at Maizar	1
	Wounded	6
Followers	Killed	2
	Died of wounds received at Maizar	1
	Wounded	7

Nominal Roll of Officers died of wounds.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Surgeon-Captain	Christopher Clemons Cassidy, 1st Sikh Infantry	Gun-shot, knee.
Lieutenant	Archibald James Macaulay Higginson, 1st Sikh Infantry	Gun-shot, twice in left arm.

Nominal Roll of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	George Bennett Hingston, Royal Engineers	Slight	Gun-shot, hip.
Subadar	Gulfaraz, 1st Sikh Infantry	Severe	Gun-shot, left shoulder.

Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
6th Ben. Lt. Infy.	943	Sepoy	Punna	Gun-shot, abdomen and thigh.
14th Sikhs	2518	"	Jagat Singh	Gun-shot, abdomen.
25th Punjab Infy.	1019	"	Bala Singh	Gun-shot, chest and head.
Ditto	1045	"	Sawan Singh	Gun-shot, abdomen.
1st Punjab Infy.	1004	"	Shamsher Khan	Gun-shot, thigh.
Levies	...	Jemadar	Shah Murad	Gun-shot, body.
Telegraph Department	...	Signaller	Kalka Pershad	Gun-shot, two wounds.
Commissariat-Transport	...	Sarwan	(Unknown)	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Corps.	Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders	3276	Lce.-Corporal	J. Ward	Slight	Gun-shot, left leg.
1st Punjab Cavalry	2185	Sowar	Karimdad Khan	Slignt	Gun-shot, head.
6th (Bombay) Mountain Battery	2432	Gunner Lance-Naick	Uttam Chand	Severe	Gun-shot; died of his wounds.
6th Bengal Lt. Infy.	995	Sepoy	Ranji Nal	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right knee; leg amputated.
33rd Punjab Infy.	1069	"	Karm Din	Slight	Sword-cut, arm.
1st Sikh Infantry	4877	"	Kharak Singh	Do.	Gun-shot, head.
" " "	4879	"	Sundar Singh	Do.	Gun-shot, face.
" " "	1391	Muleteer	Chuhar	Severe	Gun-shot; died of his wounds.
D. P. W.	One follower			Severe	Sword-cut.
"	One follower			Slight	Sword-cut.
Commissariat-Transport	Two camel drivers			Severe	Sword-cuts.
" "	One follower			Severely	Sword-cut.
Postal	Two mail drivers			Slight	Gun-shots and sword-cuts.

G. CORRIE BIRD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Tochi Field Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1433.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 7th December 1897, pages 7347, 7348, and 7349.

India Office, December 7, 1897.

VICTORIA, R.I.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that it is expedient that Deputy Commissaries, Assistant Commissaries, and Deputy Assistant Commissaries of Departments in India should be commissioned as such ;

Our Will and Pleasure is that—

Commissions shall be granted to all Officers of these grades in the Service at the date of this Our Warrant, and to all Warrant Officers subsequently promoted to the above grades, with honorary rank as follows :—

Deputy Commissary—Captain.

Assistant Commissary—Lieutenant.

Deputy Assistant Commissary—Lieutenant.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this twenty-ninth day of *November*, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, in the sixty-first year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

George Hamilton.

* * * * * * * *

War Office, Pall Mall, 7th December 1897.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James William Abbot Michell is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Dated 22nd November 1897.

* * * * * * * *

ORGANIZATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1434.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the addition of the title "Jat" to the designation of the 6th and 10th Bengal Infantry, and of the title "Rajput" to that of the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 16th Bengal Infantry.

2. The designations of these regiments will therefore in future be as follows :—

The 2nd (The Queen's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The 6th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

The 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The 8th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The 10th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The 11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The 13th (The Shekhawati) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

The 16th (The Lucknow) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1435.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

30th December 1897.

Colonel Norman Robert Stewart.

Alexander William Dennistown Campbell.

Charles Stuart Wheler.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund George Barrow.

William Grenville Mansel.

Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis.

Claude Frederick Gambier.

Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring.

Alexander Bowes Mein.

Mossom Innis Gibbs.

Charles Mordaunt FitzGerald.

To be Major.

26th December 1897.

Captain James Henry Parsons.

To be Captain.

29th December 1897.

Lieutenant Arthur Cecil Hamilton Smithett.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1436.—Colonel Thomas Oliver Wingate, Indian Staff Corps, Unemployed Supernumerary List, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 30th December 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1437.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Captain George Vernon Burrows, Indian Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list, with effect from the 24th December 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1438.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Richard Wood, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 10th May 1895, *vice* Walker, promoted.

Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Rich to be Captain, with effect from the 1st December 1896, *vice* Thomson, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Ross Blackeney to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Sproull, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Mason to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th September 1896, *vice* Edgar, resigned.

David Lamb Black, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th November 1896, *vice* Henniker, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant William Mackintosh to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rich, promoted.

Arthur Lea-Juckes, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December 1896, *vice* Templer, trasferred to the supernumerary list.

Henry McBain, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1896, *vice* Buchanan, resigned.

No. 1439.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

James Pagan Dalzell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1440.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Second-Lieutenant Lindesay James Robertson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barrow, resigned.

No. 1441.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant P. F. H. Ryan resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd December 1897.

No. 1442.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Major G. F. H. Heenan resigns his commission.

No. 1443.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Henry Edmond Townsend, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Bonner, resigned.

Lionel Edward Kirwan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clifford, promoted.

No. 1444.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Frank Robert Stanley Collier, Esq., to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Skrine, retired.

No. 1445.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Geoffry Frederick Henry Cather to be Lieutenant, *vice* McDonald.

Samuel Bakewell Bates, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cather, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 78.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1897.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 25th and the 31st December 1897 :—

Corps	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	2nd-Lieutenant J. G. Fitz Gerald.	22nd December 1897.	Nowshera.		
Indian Staff Corps (8th Bengal Infantry).	Captain H. W. A. Marson.	20th December 1897.	Peshawar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates betweeen the 18th and the 31st December 1897.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Roger Charles Edward North.(a)	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Royal Artillery.	15th June 1897.	Will left (in England).	1,410 0 3	...	28th February 1898.
Charles Herbert Marshall.(b)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment (attached 24th Punjab Infantry).	18th May 1897.	No will found.	671 14 6	...	28th February 1898.
Frederick Colin Campbell Bleckley. (c)	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps (8th Bengal Cavalry).	29th August 1897.	No will found.	3,055 13 2	...	28th February 1898.

(a) *Widow.*—Mrs. Fanny Ellen North.
Children.—Frances Ellen Napier.
Charles apier.
Roger Edward Napier.
Herbert Arthur Napier.
Dudley Barton Napier.
Har ld Napier.
Address.—Guildford House, Kenton Road, Harrow on the Hill, England.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—
Father.—Reverend C. J. Marshall.
Address.—Shillingston, Blandford, Dorset, England.

(c) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother.—Mrs. S. Bleckley
Address.—Hawke Road, Upper No wood, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th December, 1897.

No. 528.—The services of Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., in class II, grade 4 (on probation) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on field service.

The 29th December, 1897.

No. 529.—Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., on return from field service, resumed the duties of officiating Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 29th December, 1897.

No. 530.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 522, dated 22nd December, 1897, which relates to Mr. D. W. McPherson, is cancelled.

Mr. D. W. McPherson, Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 1st grade, *permanent,* and Examiner of Accounts, 2nd class, *temporary,* is promoted to Examiner of Accounts, 3rd class, *permanent,* with effect from the 6th December 1897, retaining the temporary promotion to Examiner, 2nd class, made in Public Works Department Notification No 477, dated 11th November, 1897.

The 30th December, 1897.

No. 531.—The services of Major H. F. Chesney, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service in Public Works Department Notification No. 320, dated 18th August, 1897, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th August, 1897.

TELEGRAPH

The 30th December, 1897.

No. 532.—*Corrigendum.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 194 Telegraph, dated the 18th May, 1897, for* 1st April, 1897, *read* 20th March, 1897.

No. 533.—Mr. A. J. L. Grimes, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank,* with effect from the 10th December, 1897, and until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1808.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th December 1897.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3715 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th December 1897:—

No. 474A of 1897.—Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, in the city of London, for improvements in handles for bicycles and the like.

No. 477 of 1897.—Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, partner in the firm of Garlick & Co., of Nesbit lane, Mazagon, Bombay, for a water waste preventer stand-post, to be called "Christiansen's waste-not stand-post."

No. 478 of 1897.—Norman Blount, accountant of the Commercial Bank of India, Ld., of 10 Strand road, Rangoon, for the application of asbestos fibre to articles for protection from the sun.

No. 479 of 1897.—Atmaram Abaji Bhise, clerk, Preventive department, Customs house Bombay, for a non-refillable bottle.

No. 3716 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 15 of 1893.—Neil McEachran Stevenson Douglas's invention for stopping leaks in sea-going and inland vessels. (Specification filed 21 September 1893.)

No. 59 of 1893.—John Ashington Thompson's invention for drying and withering green tea leaves and drying the rolled tea by means of centrifugal action. (Specification filed 25 September 1893.)

No. 77 of 1893.—William Evarts Richards' invention for a device for partitioning drawers and similar structures. (Specification filed 19 September 1893.)

No. 159 of 1893.—Henry Arthur Wheat's invention for improvements in lamps for burning liquid hydrocarbons. (Specification filed 19 September 1893.)

No. 235 of 1893.—Henry Selby Hele-Shaw's invention for improvements in inkstands. (Specification filed 23 September 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 179 of 1890.—Henry Knowles' invention for improvements in socket pipes for drainage or other purposes. (Specification filed 22 September 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R 50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1897.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1897.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	44,37,000	9,30,96,060	9,75,33,060	2,69,53,997	...	2,69,53,997
Allahabad	...	1,16,43,200	1,16,43,200	1,37,32,975	...	1,37,32,9,5
Lahore	...	1,89,10,490	1,89,10,490	1,08,95,445	...	1,08,95,445
Bombay	53,76,020	5,68,45,780	6,22,21,800	3,78,81,987	...	3,78,81,987
Karachi	...	91,59,080	91,59,080	45,20,805	...	45,20,805
Madras	5,20,925	2,64,79,600	2,70,00,525	1,12,28,807	...	1,12,28,867
Calicut	...	12,27,750	12,27,750	15,88,653	...	15,88,653
Rangoon	...	94,07,080	94,07,080	2,63,09,240	...	2,63,09,240
	1,03,33,945	22,67,69,640	23,71,03,585			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			2,35,610			
Total			23,68,67,975	13,31,18,029	...	13,31,18,029
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						2,50,000
Net Total						13,28,68,029
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000
Grand Total						23,68,67,975

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December, 1897.

Liabilities.	R	a.	p.	Assets.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	31,73,592	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	77,05,155	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,85,79,138	7	11
Public Deposits at Head Office . 63,53,183 1 0 }	1,26,06,464	1	6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,80,93,464	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches . 62,53,281 0 6 }				Bills discounted and purchased	1,71,15,390	6	0
				Balances with other Banks	7,18,980	7	3
				Bullion	2,857	11	0
				Dead Stock	13,28,383	1	9
				Stamps	10,335	8	9
				Sundries	12,21,885	11	11
					6,81,09,188	12	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,70,43,397	14	7				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,60,544	9	6	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 76,86,563 8 11 }	2,26,71,611	10	0
Sundries	28,70,393	12	11	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,49,85,048 1 1 }			
Rupees	9,07,80,800	6	6	Rupees	9,07,80,800	6	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th December, 1897.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th December, 1897.

No. 1326.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and Offices under the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1898:—

List of Holidays for 1898.

Number.	Names of holidays.	Dates.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's Day	1st January, 1898	Saturday	1
2	Good Friday	8th April, 1898	Friday	1
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1898	Tuesday	1
4	Christmas	26th to 31st December, 1898	Monday to Saturday	6
				9
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shiv Ratri	19th February, 1898	Saturday	1
2	Holi	7th and 8th March, 1898	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsatmi Fair	14th March, 1898	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	6th May, 1898	Friday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	2nd August, 1898	Tuesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	9th August, 1898	Tuesday	1
7	Sawitri Fair	25th August, 1898	Thursday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	26th August, 1898	Friday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	27th August, 1898	Saturday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	30th August, 1898	Tuesday	1
11	Dasehra	22nd, 23rd and 24th October, 1898.	Saturday to Monday	3
12	Dipmalika	14th and 15th November, 1898	Monday and Tuesday	2
13	Pushkar Fair	24th to 28th November, 1898	Thursday to Monday	5
				21
		Muhammadan Holidays.		
1	Shab-i-Barat	8th January, 1898	Saturday	1
2	Id-ul-Fitor	23rd February, 1898	Wednesday	1
3	Id-ul-Zuha	2nd May, 1898	Monday	1
4	Moharram	30th and 31st May and 1st June, 1898.	Monday to Wednesday	3
5	Bara Wafat	1st August, 1898	Monday	1
6	Urs Khwaja Sahib	19th, 20th and 21st November, 1898.	Saturday to Monday	3
				10

N.B.—(1) All Sundays in the year 1898.

(2) For English and Vernacular offices where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

(3) Last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmere, instead of last Saturday.

(4) Muhammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(5) Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun and of the moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following. This year there will be three eclipses of the moon on Friday, the 7th January, 1898, Sunday, the 4th July, 1898, and Tuesday, the 28th December, 1898, and one Solar eclipse on Saturday, the 22nd January, 1898. The resulting holidays will be observed on the 8th January, 1898 5th July, 1898, 29th December, 1898, and 22nd January 1898, respectively.

(6) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(7) The Civil Court vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 30th September, 1898. No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted unless they be of on urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

No. 1328-65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1898:—

Number.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's Day	1st January, 1898	Saturday	1
2	Good Friday	8th April, 1898	Friday	1
3	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1898	Tuesday	1
4	Christmas	26th to 31st December, 1898	Monday to Saturday	6
				9
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shiv Ratri	19th February, 1898	Saturday	1
2	Holi	7th and 8th March, 1898	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsatmi Fair	14th March, 1898	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	6th May, 1898	Friday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	2nd August, 1898	Tuesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	9th August, 1898	Tuesday	1
7	Sawitri Fair	25th August, 1898	Thursday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	26th August, 1898	Friday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	27th August, 1898	Saturday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	30th August, 1898	Tuesday	1
11	Dasehra	22nd, 23rd, and 24th October, 1898	Saturday to Monday	3
12	Dipmalika	14th and 15th November, 1898	Monday and Tuesday	2
13	Pushkar Fair	24th to 28th November, 1898	Thursday to Monday	5
				21
		Muhammadan Holidays.		
1	Shab-i-Barat	8th January, 1898	Saturday	1
2	Id-ul-Fitor	23rd February, 1898	Wednesday	1
3	Id-ul-Zuha	2nd May, 1898	Monday	1
4	Moharram	30th and 31st May, and 1st June, 1898	Monday to Wednesday	3
5	Bara Wafat	1st August, 1898	Monday	1
6	Urs Khwaja Sahib	19th, 20th, and 21st November, 1898	Saturday to Monday	3
				10

The 27th December, 1897.

No. 1332.—The following rules prescribed in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1439-S.R., dated the 27th March, 1895, for the custody, supply, and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, are published for general information. Those portions of the rules which apply to General and Court Fee stamps are adopted and issued by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, under the authority conferred on him by section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act of 1879 and section 27 of the Indian Court Fees Act of 1870:—

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMPS.

The 29th January, 1897.

Rules for the custody, supply, and sale of Stamps of all descriptions namely, General Stamps used to denote the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1879; Court Fee Stamps used to denote the fee payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870; Telegraph Stamps and Postage Stamps.

CENTRAL DEPÔTS.

1. There shall be three central depôts for stamps of all descriptions in charge of the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively. These central depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption. The Superintendents of Stamps in Madras and Bombay shall, for this purpose, forward, not later than the last week in September in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta. The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the three presidencies, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras and Bombay, and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India in the Finance Department for transmission to the Secretary of State, so as to reach him not later than the 1st November in each year. The Superintendent should forward a copy of the section of the general indent relating to Postage stamps to the Director-General of the Post Office, and of the section relating to Telegraph stamps to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjab, Central India, Rajputana, Assam and Burma, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

3. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depôts at Madras on the indent of the officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Berar, the Central Provinces (save as provided in rule 2), and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, on receiving an indent from a local depôt, shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is such as to insure the local depôt having a proper supply, and may comply with the indent in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay may indent for supplies on the central depôts.

LOCAL DEPÔTS.

6. Every treasury throughout India, including those attached to political and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. *Local Governments* may establish local depôts at places where there is no treasury.

7. Each local depôt shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps equal to the probable consumption of five months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained, either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depôts, shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

8. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required, the total of the balance in the local depôt and any branch* depôt subordinate to it, the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that of five months in Rule 7, be altered by Local Geveranments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, as the case may be; but the Local Government of any province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

9. If the supply of stamps in any local depôt should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depôt sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct) in the case of General and Court Fee stamps, to the Director-General of the Post Office in the case of Postage stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of Telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depôt of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

10. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depôt or from another local depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt shall have the boxes or packets opened in his presence, and the contents of each box or packet counted, either by himself or in his presence, immediately on being opened. The number of stamps received shall be compared by the officer in charge with the submitted invoice, and a receipt shall be sent as soon as possible to the officer who despatched the stamps.

11. Local Governments may issue such orders as may be thought necessary regarding the detailed counting of stamps received in a local depôt, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instructions that a certain percentage only of sealed packets, marked as containing a certain number of stamps, need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt.

* For branch depôts the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depôt, showing details of stamp balances, may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

12. If any of the stamps received are found to be unfit for issue, they should be at once returned to the Superintendent of Stamps. Stamps which are through any accident rendered unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the Superintendent as soon as their unfitness is discovered. The necessary entries on account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (Rule 34), and in the *plus* and *minus* memoranda (Rule 36).

13. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock, arranged in parcels or packets containing known quantities, the amount of each denomination being entered in a register maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock.

14. The treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of all descriptions of stamps in each local depôt. Sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the stores under double lock, such sales being made by the *ex-officio* vendor from the supply entrusted to him for this purpose to be kept by him under single lock, as prescribed in the following rules.

15. The stock to be made over to the *ex-officio* vendor to be kept by him under single lock should ordinarily be sufficient for the probable demand of one month. On a fixed date near the beginning of each month the *ex-officio* vendor shall prepare an indent for the quantity required for the month in a form showing the balance in his hands, an average month's consumption, and the quantity required. When this indent is approved by the officer in charge, who should examine the balance under single lock, and ascertain that the quantities shown agree with the quantities shown in the indent, he shall give out the quantity required from the store under double lock. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of one month mentioned in this rule to one week or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable with reference to the amount of the treasurer's security or for any other reason.

16. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall keep, in such language as the Local Government may direct, an account of the daily sales for each of the four descriptions of stamps, in a form showing for each denomination the balance in his hand at the beginning of the day, the quantity sold during the day, and the balance in his hand at the end of the day. He shall pay daily into the treasury the cash received by him for stamps sold, the amount realised on account of each of the four descriptions of stamps—namely, General, Court Fee, Postage and Telegraph—being paid in separately. The account of daily sales should be inspected every day by the officer in charge of the depôt.

17. The rules regulating the grant of discount and the grant of licenses to licensed vendors for the sale of General and Court Fee stamps vary in different provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rule that no change in the rates of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

18. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of General and Court Fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

19. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than R5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

20. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of Telegraph stamps from the local depôts, subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule, and shall sell to the public Telegraph stamps of all descriptions and to any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sale of stamps; but they are allowed permanent advances of Telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs When the permanent advance of Telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payment. But when the local depôt is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depôts are authorised to issue Telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters, without payment in excess of the value of the permanent advance, these temporary advances being adjusted when the treasury reopens, by the return of the stamps or the payment of their value if sold.

21. Service Postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depôts to Government officials and to persons specially authorised to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sales no discount is allowed.

22. Ordinary Postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depôts, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than R5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that embossed envelopes and post-cards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers'

envelopes are sold from certain selected local depôts only to Commanding Officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

23. The officer in charge of every post office, receiving office, tahsíl, thána and police station, at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed, under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1879, to sell General stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary Postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. To such persons ordinary Postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depôts for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rule; and on such sales discount at the rate of, quarter of an anna in the rupee is allowed.

A special extra commission of ¼ anna in the rupee has been sanctioned, with effect from 11th November 1892, on all sales of the large size registration envelope.

24. The officers in charge of post offices, receiving offices, tahsíls, thánas, and police stations at which letters are received for despatch, are also required to keep a supply of one anna Revenue stamps for sale to the public. To such officers one anna Revenue stamps are sold from local depôt on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in Rule 22. On such sales discount at the rate of one-half anna in the rupee is allowed.

25. A District Officer may authorise the grant of discount at the rate of quarter of an anna in the rupee to any *bonâ fide* retail vendor of ordinary Postage stamps, provided he is not employed in a Government treasury Such authority shall be in writing, and shall remain in force for one year. It may contain conditions in all or any of the following respects, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of stamps of all or any specified denominations of Postage stamps for retail sale; the sale of the stamps at one or more particular shops or places; and the prohibition of sales at other shops or places and the days and hours of sale. The District Officer shall keep a register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person to whom he grants such authority.

26. Superintendents and Inspectors of post offices within their respective jurisdictions, and any other officers of the post office authorised on that behalf by the Postmaster-General or Deputy Postmaster-General, are empowered to examine the stock of Postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorised to keep Postage stamps for sale to the public under Rules 23 and 25.

BRANCH DEPOTS.

27. Every subordinate, branch or tahsil treasury shall be a branch depôt for the *sale* of stamps of all descriptions. But in any case where the sale of stamps from such a branch depôt is insignificant, and equal facilities exist for the supply of stamps from a depôt in the same station as the branch depôt, the Local Government may direct the closing of the branch depôt.

28. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio vendor* of stamps at a branch depôt.

29. The officer in charge of the branch depôt shall obtain his *supplies* from the local depôt to which the branch depôt is subordinate in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depôt; and that the examination of the balance in hand and the comparison of the amounts shown with those shown in the indent shall be done by the officer in charge of the branch depôt.

In cases where there is likely to be a distinct saving of cost or greater security of the stamps in transit, the Local Government may empower the Board of Revenue or other superior Revenue authority, to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depôts to branch depôts, such supplies being passed through the accounts of the local depôt treated by the Superintendent of Stamps as supplies to the local depôts to which the branch depôts are subordinate.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his *supplies* from the officer in charge of the branch depôt, in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies from the officer in charge.

30. The supply to be kept in a branch depôt should be equal to the probable demand for *three* months; but Local Governments may direct that the supply shall be equal to the demand of any other period instead of three months which they may consider expedient. The stock should be kept up to this amount by indenting and obtaining supplies from the local depôt from time to time as may be necessary.

31. Local Governments shall fix the period, a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depôt shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depôt and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

32. Sales from branch depôts will be made subject to the same rules as those from local depôts.

NOTE.—In the case of *all* stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission is calculable on the face value of the stamp.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

33. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depôt will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in the depôt, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depôts subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the branch depôt. He will attach to the monthly statements for September and March rendered to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the provinces noted in margin, * to the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer named by the Local Government, a certificate in the following form :—

* The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Panjab, the Central Provinces, and Berar (in the case of revenue adhesive stamps supplied to Berar from the central depôt at Madras, the monthly statements will continue to be submitted to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in store in this local depôt on the September/March 18 and found the value of each description to be as stated in margin † Also that I have received certificates from the officers in charge of the subordinate branch depôts that they have similarly counted the stamps in the branch depôts on the last day of the month of September/March of which the accounts are incorporated in the Head Treasury accounts, and that these certificates show the value of each description of stamps to be as stated in margin.‡ The total value of stamps in this depôt and the branch depôts, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

†	R
General	
Court Fee	
Telegraph	
Postage	

‡	R
General	
Court Fee	
Telegraph	
Postage	

	R
General	
Court-Fee (including stamps for copies)	
Telegraph	
Postage	

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for September/March to which this certificate is attached.

If there is any difference, add with the exception of the following differences ———————— ———— the explanation of which is as follows :—

34. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depôt, including the transactions of the subordinate branch depôts, shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depôt, and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, separate statements being prepared for General stamps, Court Fee stamps, Telegraph stamps, and Postage stamps. These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the values of the balance in hand, at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of the month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

35. The statements shall be checked by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 33, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depôts, and shall be used by him to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depôts. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the balance of any kind of stamps in any local depôt is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, will be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta or Bombay, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to and returned by the local depôts subordinate to each.

36. Treasury Officers and other officers in charge of local depôts shall forward to the local Accountant-General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller-General may direct, in the form of *plus* and *minus* memoranda or otherwise.

37. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transactions of the central and local depôts as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

38. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant-General or Comptroller, for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns received from treasuries and other local depôts under Rule 36, the receipt of the certificates prescribed in Rule 33 and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depôt.

39. The Comptroller-General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the accounts mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the check of the receipts, issues and sales.

40. The Local Governments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depôts. The verification shall be carried out in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported.

41. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, shall forward every month to the Director-General of the Post Office a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depôt and the issues to each local depôt of Postage stamps during the month. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 33 shall also send monthly to the Comptroller of the Post Office a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of Postage stamps in the local and branch depôts subordinate to him. Each Accountant-General or Comptroller will, with his monthly account current with the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, forward a statement showing the total realizations at each treasury from the sales of Telegraph stamps during the month.

No. 1334.—In continuation of the Notification No. 1332 of this day's date, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to issue the following directions supplementary to the rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps and stamped papers, published under the above notification.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO RULE 11.

In Ajmere-Merwara the officer in charge shall personally count with his own hands all stamps not received in sealed packets of the value of R25 and upwards. Stamps below the value of R25 which are not received in sealed packets with unbroken seals may be counted either by the officer in charge or in his presence. In the case of stamps received in sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps, one packet in ten of each denomination shall be opened and counted at the time of receipt by the officer in charge or in his immediate presence. If all those counted be found correct, the remainder may be left, with seals unbroken to be counted when given out from custody, under double lock.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO RULE 13.

In Ajmere-Merwara the registers of receipts and issues of stamps from the store under double locks shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by or with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

They shall be kept in bound books as follows:—

(1) Court-fee No. I, one anna to R95.
(2) „ No. II, from R100 to R1,000.
(3) Non-Judicial.
(4) Postage Stamp.
(5) Service Stamp.
(6) Postal Service.
(7) Telegraph Stamp.
(8) Receipt Stamp.
(9) Foreign Bill Stamp.
(10) Hundi Stamp.
(11) Share Transfer Stamp.
(12) Plain Paper.
(13) General Book.

The entries in these books should be made either by the officer in charge of the local or branch depôt himself or at local depôts by the Stamp Mohurir at the time of putting in or taking out stamps, but in the latter event the entries must be personally checked off by the officer in charge as the stamps are put in or taken out. Every entry of receipt should correspond with the invoice and should show from whence the stamps were received, and every entry of issue should be vouched for by a passed Treasurer's or Tehvildar's indent. A balance should be struck after each entry at the time of receipt or issue, and attested by the signature or initials of the officer in charge and of the Treasurer or Tehvildar as the case may be, both of whom shall invariably be present during the whole time that the store under double locks or any part of it remains open.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO RULE 15.

In Ajmere-Merwara the period of one month fixed by this rule is reduced to one week.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO RULE 16.

In Ajmere-Merwara the register of receipts and issues of stamps under single lock shall be kept in Urdu, or in Hindi if the *ex-officio* vendor is not sufficiently acquainted with Urdu. The book shall be balanced daily and the balance shall be attested by the initials of the officer in charge of the local or branch depôt and the Treasurer or Tehvildar as the case may be. Before signing this register, the officer in charge shall see that all issues from the store under double locks have been brought to credit, and that the values of stamps written off as sold have been credited in the Treasury cash accounts. At the close of the last working day of each month an abstract showing briefly the transactions of the month and containing (1) opening balance, (2) receipts during month, (3) sales during month and (4) closing balance, should be entered in the register after the last entry. The officer in charge shall verify the entries and certify that he has personally examined and counted the stamps of all descriptions in store, and that the transactions during the month have been correctly recorded. The officer in charge of branch depôts shall thereafter send, without unnecessary delay, a transcript of the transactions during the month, authenticated by his signature, for incorporation in the district returns.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO RULE 31.

In Ajmere-Merwara the period referred to in this rule is fixed at two weeks.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd December, 1897.

No. 14-A.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	A. E. I grade . .	E. E. IV grade . .	Temporary .	2nd November 1897.
Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	E. E. IV grade, temporary.	A. E. I grade . .	Reversion .	17th November 1897.
Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	A. E. I grade . .	E. E. IV grade . .	Temporary .	18th November 1897.
Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	E. E. IV grade, temporary.	A. E. I grade . .	Reversion .	23rd November 1897.
Lieutenant A. E. Panet, R.E.	E. E. IV grade, temporary.	A. E. I grade . .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.	E. E. IV grade, temporary.	A. E. I grade . .	Ditto .	27th November 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,

Director Genl. of Military Works in India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA CHANDRAKANTA TARKALANKAR, Sree Gopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1897-98, will deliver his third lecture on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and the Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 8th January, 1898, at 3 P.M. The lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be open to the public.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 28th December, 1897.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 19th February, 1898, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 2 P.M.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 29th December, 1897.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. Thier's French Revolution has been prescribed as an alternative text-book with Von Sybel's French Revolution for the M.A. Examination in History in 1898.

2. At the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, three hours' time shall be allowed to the candidates for answering the optional paper on Original Composition in Bengali or Urdu, and 100 marks shall be allotted to the paper. In order to obtain a special certificate in the subject, a candidate must obtain 50 per cent. of the marks.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE:
The 29th December, 1897.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th December, 1897.

No. 65—The services of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon Captain John Barry Maloney, of the Bombay Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment on plague duty in Rajputana.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1897.

No. 273—Mr. C. C. Byrne, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on probation, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th December, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd December, 1897.

No. 5629—210-G.—Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, obtained privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days, of which he availed himself from the afternoon of 18th August 1897, returning to duty on the afternoon of 7th October, 1897.

This Office Notification No. 3872—210-G., dated the 31st August last is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st December, 1897.

No. 8438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, and in continuation of noti-

fication No. 12, dated the 2nd January, 1894, the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to declare that the undermentioned tree wherever growing naturally on waste or uncultivated land in British Baluchistan shall, from the 1st January, 1898, be reserved :—

No.	Botanical Name.	English Name.	Vernacular Name.
1	Pinus Gerardiana.	Edible pine.	Chilghoza.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Dated 11th December, 1897.

No. 4544.—Under the provisions of Section 44, Sub-section 8, it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commission of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, direct that the tax on buildings and lands be levied at the rate of 6 per cent. on the annual value thereof with effect from the 1st day of April 1898.

A. M. SLIGHT,

President.

THE RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Camp Thirthalte, the 25th December, 1897.

No. 23.—*Erratum.*—For the word "deceased" in the Resident's Notification No. 9, dated the 13th December, 1897, insert the words "killed in action."

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Resident

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1897.

Wanted a qualified Agricultural Overseer for the experimental farm at Sibpur, Calcutta, on a pay of R50 per mensem and free quarters. No one need apply who has no knowledge and experience of agricultural work. Applications will be received up to the 15th January, 1898. Preference will be given to a passed student of one of the Indian agricultural schools.

P. C. LYON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 24th December, 1897.

No. 254.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt, Panjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Panjab Mines Division, from the 29th November to the 12th December, 1897.

LEAVE.

The 20th December, 1897.

No. 251.—Mr. E. D. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is granted leave without allowances, for one month, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1897.

No. 9937.—Mr. H. T. Bedford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, reverts to the 4th grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

Mr. Erachshaw Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the same date.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 27th December, 1897.

Ambro, W. P.
Arson, C. A. J., General Merchant and Commission Agent.
Burn & Co., J.
Carandini, Victor.
Carapiet, W. M.
Charlamb, L.
Clarke & Co., W.
Crystal & Co., Agents for supply of servants, etc.
Cullingham & Co.
Egnelbert & Co., Lubricating Oils Manufacturers.
Hamilton & Co., H A.
Henderson Stuart, care of E. Barlow, Esq.
Hunter, John L.
Jackson, H., Engineer.
Jackson, Rev. T. G.
James, Lionel (Correspondent).
Joel, H., Engineer.
Lawton, L. C. G.
Marsh & Co.
Martin & Co. (Booksellers).
Melachrino & Co.
Moleyneux, F. S.
Mule, J. C.
Orr & Co., Gunmakers.
Pamer & Co.
Phillimore & Co., Charles.
Publisher of "Commercial India."
Reading, Geo.
Rocket & Co., Forwarding Agents.
Ruston, Proctor & Co.
Stuart, Hugh M.
Tronson, W. F., Dr.
Turner, Miss Compton.
Waters, Mrs. Daniel, H.
Wright, Dr. F. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, J. H.
Alton, F. D.
Ambler, Capel.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Barnicot, J
Barnicot, Joseph.
Barrett, F. Moulton.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bell, Madam.
Bennett, T.
Bird, C.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Boullard, Raimond.
Brenste, R. Stanton.
Brockman, T. D.
Brooke, Geo. C.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, W. H., Advance Agent.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Conway, F. J.
Danberry, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
DeBourbel, General, R.E.
DeSilva, F. H.
Devonshire, E. T.
Diamand, Mrs.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Essa, Leon.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Ford, E.
Fowle, W. P.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Gardner, Honb. A. H.
George, G.
Gordon, Miss Z.
Hains, Captain.
Hardwick, A. A.
Harper, A.
Hilferding, Mr.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Honri, John.
Houston, Miss, care of Capt. E. Houston, R. E.
Hunter, J. D.
Ives, W. C.
Jacob, Mrs. A. W. V.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jolliffe, Hon'ble George.
Jolliffe, Lady Alice.
Jones, K. C.
Jones, Mrs. B.
Kirk, A. H.
Knapp, Mrs. A. M.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leonard, C. J.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lumsden, G.
Lynch, Mrs. M.
Macharg, Andrew S.
Mangan, A.
Martins, John.
McCandlish, J.
McNah, R.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Moore, James.
Moulini, Charles.
Mullane, Mrs.
Munn, J. H.
Niblett, Charles.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs.
O. Connor, Miss E.
O'Farrel, Mrs.
Oviedo, F.
Palmer, E. L.
Parker, Charles A.
Parker, Herman.
Pepin, E. A.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Philben, E.
Phillips, Bert.
Poninska, Marie Madame la Comtesse.
Preece, Percy.
Price, A. L.
Ralph, J. B.
Ralph, Mr.
Reyner, Miss.
Rickie, Mrs. A.
Robertson, Lindsay.
Ross, Johnny.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Smith, Arnold Pye.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Smyth, L. G.
Soul, C.
Soundy, J. T.
Southwell, J.
Spencer, T.
Stavridi, A. G.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Thorne, C.
Thorne, Charlton.
Thorpe, P. B.
Troyte, H.
Vanstain, Mrs. L.
Veale, Miss Constance.
Unger, G. E.
Waddle, John.
Walker, F. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wall, T. D.
Waller, Mr.
Ward, F. Wyndham.
Wild, A. E
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Willis, Mrs. M. H.
Wilson, R.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Cohen, Manauth Jacob.
Crozier, J. E.
Dease, P.
DeSouza, Joao Rafael.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, O. G.
Heynemann, Karl E.
McKeown, Ada.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Row, J.
Wilson, R. A. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aaran, Clara.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Baxter, Miss.
Bellasis, H.
Bellingham, Graham, Miss.
Bucknell, W. B.
Cutler, D.
Callan, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasjee Hormusji.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Dracott, C. H.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Fiersnudorf, E. I.
Fosse, C. F. De La.
Ffule, Toms, Dr.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Gaynor, G. H.
Gandson, A.
Hule, Toms, Dr.
Langley, F.
Leann, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Mencke, Bruno.
Meiffre, Achille.
Milmer, C., Mons.
Mathesins, C.
Moses, James.
Mohammad Husein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonietta.
Pringle, Andrew.
Roodow, James.
Rohand, L., Monsieur.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, Y. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Waller, R. M.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, I. K.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th December, 1897.

Cowie, Mrs.
Maberly, G., Lt.
Murphy, Mrs.
Robertson, A.
Scariqet, Mrs. L.
Yardly, L. E.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 1st January, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	6th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	5th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	1st ,,	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	7th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Parrawatta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	3rd ,,	Per Land route *viá* Chittagong
Ditto ditto . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	5th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	2nd ,,	Per R. I. M. Str. *Elphinstone.*
Ditto	6th ,,	*Viá* Madras.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	3rd ,,	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viá* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viá* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-15 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viá* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viá* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF DIRECT PARCEL POST EXCHANGE WITH FRANCE.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of a direct exchange of postal parcels between India and France, to take the place of the services which are carried on at present through the intermediate agencies of the British and Austro-Hungarian Post Offices.

2. With effect from the 1st January, 1898, parcels may be sent by post from India to France, and to Corsica and Algeria through France, at the rates of postage and under the conditions entered in the schedule below :—

Country.	Route.	Rates of Postage (Prepayment compulsory).	Limit of Weight.	Limits of Size. Maximum.	Limits of Size. Minimum.	Limit of Value.	Specially Prohibited Contents. (For general prohibitions, see clause 220 of the *Postal Guide.*)
		R. a.	lbs.			£	
FRANCE	Direct.	For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. 2 4 For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs. 2 14 For a parcel exceeding 7 lbs, but not exceeding 11 lbs. 3 8	11	Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4½ feet. Articles such as umbrellas, sticks, etc., exceeding the above limit of length will be accepted provided they are otherwise of slight dimensions and not cumbersome.	Three inches in length by 2 inches in width and 2 inches in depth, or 12 cubic inches in all. NOTE.—A parcel measuring, say, 12 x 2 x 1 inches would not be refused on the ground that it was less than 2 inches in depth, as its cubic measurement would be 24 inches, or double the prescribed minimum cubic measurement.	50	Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season (grouse not included), foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine, gold, silver, jewellery. Medicine is subject to special restrictions.
CORSICA	Through France.	For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. 2 9 For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs, but not exceeding 7 lbs. 3 3 For a parcel exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs. 3 13	11	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	50	Ditto.
ALGERIA	Ditto	Ditto . .	11	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	50	Letters, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated), parts of the vine, plants, bulbs, articles of gold, silver, jewellery.

3. Parcels for France, Corsica, and Algeria will also be subject to the general rules and conditions relating to the Foreign Parcel Post which are contained in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 20th December, 1897.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Punjab Command, Mian Mir, up to the 1st February 1898, for the supply of BAZAR MEDICAL STORES, Surgical Instruments, Appliances and Sundries, and also for the repair of Surgical Instruments, etc., to the Medical Store Department, Punjab Command, from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms, which can be obtained free of cost from this office, and must be signed with the name and address of the tenderer in full in English.

3. Lists of the Stores can be obtained free of cost on application to this office, and tenders must be for whole classes (except class I), the Medical Store-keeper to Government reserving the right, under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to accept the whole or any part of any tender, or to reject the whole without assigning any reasons.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank receipt for 5 per cent. of their total value as earnest-money, which will be returned if the tender should be rejected; but in case of the Medical Store-keeper to Government accepting, under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, part of any tender only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

5. Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

6. Rates are required for delivery at the Medical Store Department, Mian Mir, but in the cases of tenderers from a distance sending their supplies by rail, and having no local agents, the Medical Store-keeper to Government will take delivery at the Railway Station, Mian Mir, West.

CHARLES MILNE, *Surgn.-Capt.*,

Offg. Medical Store-keeper to Government, Punjab Command

MIAN MIR:

The 22nd December, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,

Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1"=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1"=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

H K

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا •

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکار ي اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه •

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی – یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه •

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتی هی – ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه •

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ ,,	R7-8,	,,	R8.
¼ ,,	R3-12,	,,	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent. Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	• ১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸৹
॥ আধ ,,	,,	৭॥৹	,,	৮৲
। শিকি ,,	,,	৩৸৹	,,	৪।৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1a. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA,
The 28th November, 1894.

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1	Padauk Wood	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
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9	Coal	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
10	Adhatoda Vasica	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
11	Linseed	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
12	Fibres for Brush-making	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
13	Cutch	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
14	Kut	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
15	Turpeth or Indian Jalap	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
16	Kamela Dye	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
17	Garjan Oil	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
18	Jalap	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
19	Mica	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
20	Castor Oil	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
21	Gingelly or Sesame Oil	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
22	Albizzia Lebbek	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
23	Silk	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
24	Ground-nut	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
25	India rubber	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	6	0	1	0
26	Barley	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
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28	Salep	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
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Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

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II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—concld.

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a 6p. (1a.)

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Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1890. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2a. 0p.)

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Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 11a. (2a.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 7a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1890; With an Index. 15a. (3a.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9a. (2a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

Regulation III of 1880 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897

Regulation VI of 1880 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

In the Press.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1895 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
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Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 189_ (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—contd.

Act II of 1896 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

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Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
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Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1895 and 1896. The price is noted on each.

Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1895 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1), single issue, 4a., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12 (R1)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1894), are out of print.]

A—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5 (12a.)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12a.)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6a.)

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2 (6a.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5 (10a.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4 (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7a. (1a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2a.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 13a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2a.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15a. (2a.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6a.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9a. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—contd.

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7a. (1a. 6p.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13a. (2a.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1894.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1894. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified, up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1 (5a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu, and Nagri. Bound. R3 (5a.)
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Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an index. In Urdu. 8a. (2a. 6p.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12a. (4a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a (2a.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a*. 6*p*. (3*a*.)
Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 0*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a*. (3*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)
Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-6 (8*a*.)
Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
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Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1893. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) *(Edition of 1896.)*
Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)
Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)
Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)
Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)
Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack. By N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)
Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)
List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4a.)
Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)
Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)
Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)
Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)
Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)
Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)
Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)
Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)
Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)
Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)
Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)
Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)
Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)
Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)
Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)
Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.
A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6a.)
Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5a.)
Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 003971 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Suria-narayanappier, lessee of the Tanjore Palace Estate, and last endorsed to the District Judge, Tanjore, and another No. $\frac{883641}{M004485}$ of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R500 (rupees five hundred), originally standing in the name of Subbaraya Davaji, counter-petitioner in M. P. No. 133 of 1883 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore, and last endorsed to the District Judge, Tanjore, having been stolen from this Court, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interests thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta and Madras, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

F. H. HAMNETT,
Acting District Judge.

DISTRICT COURT;
TANJORE,
The 29th September, 1897.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 087281 and 087282, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Kali Pada Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KALI PADA CHAKRAVARTI,
Patiya, Chittagong.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA (INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION).

CASE NO. 5 OF 1897.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ghulam Husain, son of Jafar Ali, caste Sheikh, resident of Quetta.

WHEREAS upon inquiry made upon the application of Ghulam Husain, dated the 1st July,

1897, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said Ghulam Husain, judgment-debtor, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is ordered that the said Ghulam Husain, judgment-debtor, be, and he hereby is, declared insolvent.

Dated Quetta, the 6th day of November, 1897.

H. L. SHOWERS,
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th January, 1898, at 5 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December, 1897.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	15·3	12·92 to 20·4	34	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	18·7	38·25	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13·6	21·25	51	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	17	26·35	44·2	68	92·65	49·3	...	...	..	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	24·82	55·25	76·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bassein	15·3	25·5	42·5	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	19·38	42·67	58·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	21·25	54·4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	20·74	27·03	55·25	63·58	72·76	62·39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	19·55	26·35	51	69·7	...	...	...	...	..	...	22·1	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	17	17 to 20·4	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	15·3	20·4	30·6	40·8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	23·1	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	35·36	...	...	43·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	32·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	32·5	37·5	46·25	55	...	...	35	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	47·5	47·5	42·5	47·5	...	...	30	35	30	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	36·25	37·5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	37·97	42·5	50	44·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	50	47·8	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·81	28·9	49·06	51·9	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25	36·2	32·5	40	...	...	24·37	39·4	14·37	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	35·16	39·5	35·16	45	...	...	35·16	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	20·72	47	40	47	...	...	23·44	33·3	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20·31	31·2	37·66	50·5	39·06	53·54	45·16	58·7	28·44	40·68	24·53	42·1
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·53	30·8	36·35	50	37·19	50	41·04	55·2	22·86	44·4	19·06	39·1
Jhánsi	21·41	28·6	48·75	47	39·06	48·3	45·1	57·1	23·85	45·7	20·78	30·8
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	36·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	51·7	...	50·8	...	57·8	...	41·7	...	41·2
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	18·18	28·6	34·06	53·3	33·18	50	...	...	21·93	47	21·3	41
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	30·8	...	53·7	...	52	...	58·6	...	43·9	...	37
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	26·7	...	...	39·01	50	...	...	29·06	...	...	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	73·1	51	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	81·77	48·11	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmapútra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	57·5	...	...	400	370	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	41·9	60	43·7	350	410	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	330	Midnapur.
30	37·5	...	...	25	35	45	38·7	40	37·5	320	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	40	62·5	53·1	300	293·1	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·25	40·9	57·5	40·9	360	330	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	30	26·2	50	43·7	70	47·5	330	330	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·03	27·7	35·78	26·4	[illegible]	325	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	15·31	26·2	17·5	30	35·62	35	35·62	31·9	270	220	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	18·50	30	37·19	35	42·34	35	270	280	Bhágalpur.
...	...	23·12	26·2	19·06	32	36·25	...	50	47	266·56	228·7	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
26·87	40·7	...	...	23·91	36·2	41·87	34·6	54·95	57·6	293·28	279·4	Benares.
												Central—
22·24	...	...	...	20·78	35·2	36·35	40	50	47	266·67	246·1	Cawnpore.
21·87	43·2	...	...	19·69	34·8	36·35	38	40·94	48·3	245	249·1	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	255	Meerut.
...	44·7	...	...	...	38·3	...	45·3	...	43·7	...	275	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
22·55	43·5	...	...	...	36·4	40·90	48·4	...	...	266·25	235	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	43·4	...	...	...	35·6	...	44·5	...	51·6	...	250	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	34·8	36·98	40	...	...	255·62	255	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued*.

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	50	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	40	45	65	85	...	...	40	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	37·5	40	47·5 and 62·5	62·5 to 78·7	...	...	...	...	1·62(*a*)	2(*a*)
Calcutta	...	...	35	38·7	70	70	...	...	6(*a*)	7(*a*)	4·75(*a*)	6(*a*)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	33·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(*a*)	5(*a*)
Pabna	...	...	39·06	44·4	70	80	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·2
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	50	88·9	...	...	·17(*b*)	·06(*b*)	·17(*b*)	·1(*b*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31·25	31·9	65	25	...	...	20(*a*)	20(*a*)	2·62(*a*)	2·62(*a*)
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	40·6	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·7	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	40	52·5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musaffarpur	...	...	36·25	35·5	100	114·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	53·44	50·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	50	45·7	...	...	67·5	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	51·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	90 to 110	43·2	...	...	...	...	115 and 125	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	50	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	...	...

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benáres.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	2·5	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	..	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued*.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	33·33	33·33	..	...	40·99	50	...	...	25·78	43·3	25	40
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	22·5	33·33	72·5	80	36·25	50	36·25	37·2	26·25	44·4	25·62	38·7
Central— Lahore	37·66	32	59·69	51·2	35·26	46·3	38·18	52	23·54	39·1	24·22	38·7
South-eastern— Delhi	26·67	30·8	40	50	37·19	50	40·99	57·1	22·86	45·7	21·04	44·3
Submontane— Amritsar	27·6	33·3	48·49	51·6	34·06	47·1	36·35	51·6	25	38·1	25	38·1
Northern— Rawalpindi	30	28·6	57·45	66·8	37·66	47	40	47·5	25	37·5	28·59	30
Western— Multan	18·18	30·8	42·03	40	40	45·6	45·68	51·6	27·5	39	25·78	40
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	..	...	46·25	45·3	45·62	45·3	...	...	20·27	26·9	31·25	34·7
Shikárpur		..	...	...	39·37	·	...	...	21·09	...	24·22	32·3
Quetta	...	..	...	·	41·87	45	65	65	30	35	32·5	43·1
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	·	...		44·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	·	..	...	...	..	...	...
Poona	·	..	38·91	51·4	...	50·2	..	...	...		...	36·9
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...		...	...	...	52·9	...	...	...	..	...	42·4
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23·44	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	38·2
Ahmadabad		28·7	43·75		...	52·5	..	...	...	38·7	...	38·7
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	31	44·5	41	44·5	56	50	...	...	31·25	33
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	28·06	47·06	38·06	45·69	44·44	53·31	...	...	20	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	25	30	43·25	43	39	53	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	..	51·85	46·43		...	...	...	26·92	38·46
Ellichpur	...	...	80	80	57·14	50	66·66	35	...		33·33	34·05
Amráoti	·	...	56·87	66·25	56·87	50	61·25	56·25	...	...	35	40
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·76	30·6
Cuddapah	27·92	31·9	47·03	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·81	27·7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	28·75	26·8	45·68	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·38	21·3	52·08	38·4	·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·22	21·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·98	22·69	45·72	43·89	73·47	62·69	101·48	68·57	...	...	22·85	15·71
Bangalore	19·81	18·69	54·87	50·97	62·72	52·87	54·88	62·5	...	...	24·5	19·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
30·78	46·9	...	...	24·06	39·5	42·08	43·9	...	...	336·87	305	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
35	50	...	...	21·87	42·5	36·87	40	56·25	66·2	330	320	Ferozpur.
												Central—
27·08	...	...	...	23·85	35·6	37·24	38·7	55·16	64·1	336·87	305	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
24·22	48·5	...	...	24·22	43·2	36·35	45·7	57·13	57·1	336·87	278	Delhi.
												Submontane—
26·67	47·1	...	...	23·54	36·4	37·19	41	...	...	350	350	Amritsar.
												Northern—
28·59	40	...	...	27·6	36·2	40·99	43·1	64·17	45	291·25	290	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
28·54	42	...	...	25	39	42·08	45·6	...	...	336·87	337	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
33·12	37·5	...	...	...	...	41·25	48·1	70	...	365	330	Karáchi.
...	40·5	...	...	...	...	35·73	44·4	...	...	322·5	326·2	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	33·12	35·9	...	...	...	...	330	360	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	43·5	...	30·4	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	45·6	...	...	...	...	...	43·2	...	45·2	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
31·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
36·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	...	3·0	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	37·5	52	39	318	266	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·06	38·06	51·62	48·5	250	237·5	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	39·5	62	40	275	260	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·85	46·16	...	...	Básim.
40	50	...	...	...	...	53·33	50	61·5	40	320	266·67	Ellichpur.
36·56	44·37	...	...	...	...	44·37	50	56·87	40	320	280	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
21·87	17·5	...	...	...	...	60	56·9	...	...	400	456·9	Coimbatore.
...	...	22·71	29·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	368·12	385·7	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	63·96	50	...	...	412·08	420	Bellary.
27·03	32·8	...	...	...	...	37·34	...	...	...	333·33	350	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	29·53	22·3	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	45·5	...	...	329·11	353·3	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	24·9	17·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
30·99	22	...	...	...	...	25·68	27·8	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	22·33	19·1	...	...	27·71	21·83	78·17	68·57	427·75	427·75	Mysore.
...	...	21·81	18·69	...	...	39·2	27·5	65·86	47	411·3	419·5	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND 1897—continued.

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	66·56	61·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	4·7
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	51·25	42·5	110	80	3·12	6·7	6·25	10
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	29·6	110·31	72·7	10	10	6·67	7·4
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·12	80	6·67	5	8·91	8·7
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	4·7	5·31	6·7
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	94·22	72·7	5	10	6·67	14·3
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	133·33	80	3·07	4·4	6·67	6·1
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	85	52·5	...	...	125	...	107·5	73·7	...	5·6	...	...
Shikárpur	47·5	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	52·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	70	100	120	65	...	3·31	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	43	43	180	150	120	52	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·28	76·25	3	3	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	·19(a)	·31(b)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	71·87	65·6	...	...	...	...	115	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	107·03	94·2	51·61	47·9	...	...	7·24	6·6
Central—												
Bellary	63·38	51·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	66·67	100	61·46	47·6	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	6·9
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	57·6	...	...	131·67	131·7	57·6	49·4	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	111·67	89·7	...	...	...	...	5·36	...
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	46·62	...	...	374	374	116·87	70·75	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	77·11	64·11	...	...	342·75	428·48	85·69	68·5	3·5	9·62	13·71	25·62

(a) Per 100 pullies. (b) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·12	5	...	...	50	40	...	...	75	60	Ferozpur.
										Central—
6·67	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	86	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
10	6·7	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
6·67	12·5	...	...	50	55	...	...	60	60	Râwalpindi.
										Western—
3·33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	5·6	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	16·7	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	40	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	35	32	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
6	5·1	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	...	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	50	55	...	...	90	...	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	85	85	85	85	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	120	70	120	70	140	80	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	300	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 80	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897. (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 7	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 3	9 1	13 7	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	6 12	6 8	...	...	8 6	8 8	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 15	8 12	9 15	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 3	9 15	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	12 6	14 14	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 12	8 —	...	...	9 13	10 3	10 3	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 6	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 2	9 13	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 2	12 —	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	21 —	19 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 2	13 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10½	6 2¼	...	...	5 13	5 11½	11 6½	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	12 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	4 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	9 — to 11 —	9 —	9 8 to 12 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	7 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	8 10	11 8	12 4	7 10	8 6	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 4	7 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	12 8	9 10 and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	8 —	11 6	10 —	6 2	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 6	10 —	10 —	8 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 11	6 2	10 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	6 12	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 8	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	7 3	8 1	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	3 5	4 —	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	11 8	11 8	6 —	7 6	16 —	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 1	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	28 7	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	6 6½	6 10½	...	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 10	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 5	5 8	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 14	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 4	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	9 —	...	8 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 12	...	..	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 4	7 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	11 4 to 13 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	9 —	12 —	...	8 4	8 —	13 —	10 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 4	8 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	6 —	12 —	7 8 and 9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 2	8 4	...	8 4	6 —	6 —	9 — and 12 6	10 2 and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	16 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	6 12	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 5	9 9½ and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 1	6 13	...	...	7 1	9 3 and 13 2	11 13 and 15 12	10 8 and 14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 8	...	...	7 14	8 9	13 2	12 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 6	10 6	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	9 —	8 —	12 —	13 12	9 8	14 8	15 8	...	.	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 8	7 —	...	6 8 to 10 —	6 — to 10 —	9 — and 14 —	10 — and 15 —	...	...	...	16 —
Palámau	9 —	8 7	10 2	10 2	13 8	9 —	14 10	12 13	...	...	..	...
Hazáribágh	7 12	7 4	9 —	8 —	6 —	6 12	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	10 11½	9 15¾	10 8	9 15¾	6 9	6 4½	10 12½	9 7½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 4	8 12	11 8	11 4	7 —	7 —	12 8	9 8	19 —	...	...	...
Patna	12 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	11 8	27 —	22 —	...	...
Shahabad	9 — and 10 —	9 8 and 9 12	13 8	11 —	10 8 and 11 —	8 — and 9 8	12 — and 13 —	10 — and 10 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	9 9	...	...	8 — and 13 —	5 15½	17 —	...	...	...	..	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	10 2	11 6	10 2	8 3	8 8	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 8	8 —	13 —	11 —	9 —	7 8	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 —	9 —	17 —	13 —	7 —	6 4	15 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	10 8	10 —	13 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	12 12	12 8	...	...	...
Champáran	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	6 8	6 4	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 10	8 5	12 7	11 6	6 2	5 15	9 15	8 14	16 12	16 —	14 —	13 1
Benares	10 —	10 5	13 13	13 —	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 —	15 7	...	14 10	14 10
Ghazipur	10 4	9 8	14 4	12 12	6 —	5 12	11 4	10 4	19 —	16 —	15 8	13 12
Jaunpur	9 12	9 8	14 8	14 —	6 —	5 8	8 8	9 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Allahabad	9 12	9 8	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 4	10 —	10 4	16 8	17 —	15 —	14 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 —	9 8	12 —	13 —	10 12	8 4	11 8	9 8	22 —	20 —	17 8	16 —
Fatehpur	9 12	9 4	16 —	14 —	5 8	5 8	11 8	10 12	20 8	17 8	17 12	14 8
Hamirpur	9 6	9 5	14 4	12 14	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 3	20 6	17 14	16 5	14 10
Jalaun	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	18 —	17 8	15 —
Cawnpore	11 —	10 12	17 8	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	20 8	19 —	18 —	16 —
Jhánsi	10 —	9 12	16 8	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	16 12	18 —	16 8
Etáwah	11 5	10 5	16 12	14 1	5 —	5 —	12 10	12 12	19 12	18 9	18 8	18 4
Farukhabad	11 4	10 14½	18 6½	15 10½	5 7	5 7	7 6 to 9 3	6 2 to 8 13½	17 11	16 5	16 5	15 —
Mainpuri	11 14	11 6	16 4	16 12	4 8	4 8	6 14	11 —	17 —	17 2	16 4	16 12
Etah	11 10	11 12	17 12	18 4	5 4	5 4	10 12	9 8	18 4	18 8	16 12	17 4
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	16 8	15 —	15 —	14 8
Agra	10 8	10 —	19 —	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	21 —	20 —	19 —	17 —
Muttra	11 8	11 4	19 4	18 4	4 4	4 4	9 8	9 8	21 8	20 —	18 4	17 12
Aligarh	10 8	10 —	17 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	17 8	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bulandshahr	11 4	10 10	16 8	16 4	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 [illegible]	17 —	16 8	16 4	14 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	10 8	15 —	12 8	5 4	5 4	11 4	8 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	9 10	8 14	13 10	13 —	4 7	3 7	11 12	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 —	14 13	12 2	5 6	5 6	13 —	11 4	16 10	15 12	13 8	13 15
Basti	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 8	7 8	7 8	11 2	11 8	10 —	10 —	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Dadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	9 —	...	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	19 —	19 —	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	6 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 9¾	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	10 2	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 12	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 11	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	...	...	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	11 13*	10 8*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	11 —	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
...	...	...	...	7 8 to 8 —	7 — to 7 8	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 — to 8 8	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
24 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	8 7	18 —	16 14	11 4	11 4	8 12	9 —	Palámau.
18 —	18 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	15 —	15 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
18 8	18 —	9 7½	...	11 8⅘	9 15⅜	19 15⅓	16 12⅜	9 7½	9 7½	9 7½	10 8	Monghyr.
...	...	10 —	8 4	11 8	9 8	19 —	17 12	10 4	10 4	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	17 4	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	19 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
25 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	9 8 and 10 —	18 — and 18 8	16 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 4	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 10	20 —	21 4	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	21 8	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 ...	20 —	18 —	9 8	8 12	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
23 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	21 —	16 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
25 —	20 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	19 —	16 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	Sáran.
19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	18 8	10 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
21 —	20 —											
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	9 3	8 11	14 —	11 12	6 2	6 —	9 8	9 10	Mirzapur.
16 12	15 7	15 3	14 1½	9 8	10 13½	16 8	15 3	7 5	6 12	10 13	10 13	Benares.
15 —	5 —	14 8	14 8	9 8	10 —	18 8	16 8	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Ghazípur.
15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	...	16 —	8 12	9 8	15 —	14 —	9 12	9 12	10 —	11 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	16 —	11 8	10 8	20 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 12	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	19 8	17 —	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	16 —	11 6	10 7	17 1	16 1	7 7	7 4	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —†	10 —	10 —	10 —†	9 —†	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
15 8	16 —	17 —	17 —	10 8	10 —	19 —	18 —	10 4	9 8	11 12	11 14	Cawnpore.
...	...	19 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	20 —	17 12	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.
21 2	19 10	17 —	15 14	10 —	8 9	19 10	19 9	8 1	6 13	10 12	10 12	Etawah.
...	...	24 —	24 —	11 9	9 9	19 12	18 6	10 9	9 14	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	9 11	8 13	20 8	20 13	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
16 8*	18 8	5 —	10 —	10 2	10 6	19 4	19 8	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 —	17 —	16 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	18 —	18 —	11 —	10 12	18 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	12 6	12 4	Agra.
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 4	11 8	18 8	17 —	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra.
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 12	17 —	18 8	8 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	12 8	11 —	11 —	10 12	16 8	15 8	8 4	8 8	11 4	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	15 —	...	...	11 8	10 —	18 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	17 —	14 12	7 7	7 1	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
15 12	15 12	14 6	13 15	9 —	9 —	10 3	13 15	6 12	6 6	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*continued*. (The figs. rep

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 —	11 8	18 4	17 —	4 8	4 8	11 12	11 8	19 —	18 —	17 12	17 —
Budaun	11 6	11 2 & 11 8	15 7	14 12 & 16 3	6 10	5 10	10 2	10 2	18 6	19 13	17 7	18 2
Pilibhit	11 14	10 11	17 8	13 —	8 13	7 13	11 8	13 —	...	...	15 4	13 —
Bareli	10 10	10 9	14 12	13 8	4 7	4 7	10 9	10 —	17 —	16 2	15 14	15 14
Moradabad	11 —	10 10	15 —	14 4	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 5	19 6	16 —	17 —	16 —
Bijnor	11 4	10 11	...	15 12	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	...	...	16 —	16 14
Muzaffarnagar	11 10	11 4	14 5	14 6	5 —	5 —	10 8	9 15	...	...	15 6	14 14
Sahâranpur	11 2	11 2	16 6	16 6	5 6	5 6	10 3	10 3	12 14	12 14	16 2	16 2
Dehra-Dûn	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 3	9 8	9 11	16 —	8 —	15 —	16 5
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	8 —
Almora	13 8	11 8	15 —	14 —	4 —	3 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwâl	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partâbgarh	10 8	9 8	13 4	11 8	5 8	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	13 —	12 8
Sultanpur	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	17 —	14 —	13 8
Rae-Bareli	11 4	11 —	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	19 —	20 —	17 —	17 8
Unao	11 —	10 8	16 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 12	21 —	19 8	18 8	16 —
Lucknow	11 —	10 8	15 —	15 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 12	19 —	18 8	17 4	17 8
Hardoi	11 8	11 8	16 —	17 —	7 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	...	...	18 8	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 —	15 8	13 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	11 8	17 —	16 —	15 8	14 —
Barabanki	11 4	10 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	9 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 8	10 6	15 —	13 4	8 10	8 7	11 8	11 —	18 14½	15 10	13 8	14 3
Bahraich	11 —	10 8	19 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Sitapur	11 4	11 8	17 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	13 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	19 —
Kheri	11 8	11 8	18 —	14 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	20 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partâbgarh	9 15	8 11	14 3	...	7 —	5 8	10 10	9 10	17 12	...	12 2	...
Bânswara	11 14	11 4	13 12	13 12	6 4	6 4	14 6	13 2	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 2	9 6	13 4	12 8	7 13	7 13	8 9	8 9	15 10	10 15	10 15	10 2
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 2	10 2	10 7	16 7	6 2	6 2	7 12	7 12	13 2	13 2	12 14	12 14
Ajmere	10 —	9 12	16 —	15 8	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	17 —	16 5½	14 5½	14 5½
Abu	9 4 & 10 4	9 6 & 10 9	14 12	14 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 10	11 6
Kishengarh	9 12	9 12	17 4	16 8	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	18 4	19 4	15 8	15 12
Bundi	9 —	8 —	19 —	11 —	6 —	5 8	...	6 —	20 —	16 —	...	...
Kotah	10 4	8 4	12 —	8 14	5 10	5 10	6 8	6 8	15 12	13 14	9 —	8 8
Jhallawar	9 6½	7 13½	10 —	8 4	6 —	6 —	8 9½	8 10½	18 1½	16 4	12 4	10 12
Tonk	7 14	7 8	15 11	14 1	4 —	4 —	5 —	6 —	21 4	19 10	18 —	14 12
Jaipur	9 4	9 8	16 4	15 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	18 8	17 8	15 12	14 8
Kerauli	8 12	8 4	20 —	18 12	10 5	8 2	11 9	9 6	22 8	18 12	21 14	18 2
Dholpur	9 7	9 ½	8 11½	16 6½	5 15¾	5 15	7 8½	7 5½	22 9	19 14½	22 8½	22 7½
Bhartpur	10 13½	10 7	20 7	18 14	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	25 1	22 9	21 13	19 14
Alwar	10 14½	10 8	18 14½	17 6	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	21 3½	18 9½	19 3¾	17 7
Deoli Cantonment	10 2½	9 5½	16 5	13 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	19 4	16 3	16 15	14 1
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 5	9 8	...	...	5 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	*	13 8	13 —
Balmer	8 8	8 15	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	16 4	16 4
Anâdra	10 — & 11 —	10 2 & 11 5	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	8 8
Shahpura	10 4	10 4	16 —	15 8	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 8	15 —	12 —	18 8	11 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 1 & 9 13½	9 1 & 9 6	14 6	15 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	14 6	9 1	11 4 & 12 8	11 14 & 12 8
Jaisalmer	7 —	7 9	...	...	6 6	6 —	6 —	8 3	10 —	9 3	12 —	8 4
Bikaner	8 —	8 10½	14 —	14 —	3 12	3 12	5 4½	5 10½	...	...	11 13½	12 11½
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	7 4	10 8	10 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	19 4	13 —	15 4	12 —
Nimach Cantonment	10 4	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	*	14 —	13 —
Gwalior	7 11½	7 11½	12 12	11 3	4 8½	5 ½	5 13½	5 13½	15 6½	13 13	15 6½	13 13
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 8	20 —	20 —	19 —
Ferozpur	10 12	10 4	14 12	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	12 12	15 12	14 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 —	10 9	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 15	7 14	16 —	16 8	14 4	14 8
Gujranwala	11 —	11 4	16 10	16 4	...	...	9 14	9 4	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrát	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	18 —	14 —	14 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	21 —	20 —	9 12	9 4	18 8	18 —	10 —	8 —	11 12	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
21 —	21 4	17 —	17 13	11 8	{11 3& 13 15}	18 1	18 11	8 5	7 14	10 9	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	11 15	10 1	19 —	16 14	8 14	7 13	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	11 9	13 12	9 11	9 11	16 12	15 14	8 —	8 —	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	17 8	8 8	8 7	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 2	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 4	17 9	15 6	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
17 3	17 3	17 3	17 3	10 1	10 1	18 4	18 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
16 8	17 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	17 —	16 12	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	14 4	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —§	...	...	5 —	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 8	Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	...	15 —	10 —§	8 8	14 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
17 —	17 8	19 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	10 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
14 —	...	14 —	...	9 8	9 —	20 —	18 —	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
18 —	18 8	17 8	18 —	9 4	9 8	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	25 —	20 —	21 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
16 —	16 —	15 —	12 —	11 8	10 —	17 —	16 —	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 15	10 10	18 14	17 7	11 4	10 7	11 —	10 8	Gonda.
21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	19 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
24 —	21 —	19 —	21 —	12 8	13 —	10 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
20 —	21 —	14 —	14 8	11 8	10 6	19 8	20 —	11 4	11 8	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 15	11 11	21 —	20 10	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 12	30 —	30 —	16 4	...	9 6	9 6	Banswára.
...	...	10 15	9 12	9 12	8 15	17 3	15 10	6 4	6 7	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	9 4	16 2½	15 13½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 2	16 7	16 8	{6 — &6 4}	{6 — &6 4}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 4	10 4	18 12	17 8	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishangarh.
...	...	...	...	14 4	8 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	13 12	10 6	19 —	14 —	3 10	3 9	10 0	10 4	Kotah.
...	...	14 11	14 10	11 11	8 8	21 9½	19 4½	...	...	10 6½	10 6	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	7 11	4 14	22 4	18 4	...	..	10 6	10 2	Tonk.
*	*	20 —	16 —	{10 —& 16 —}	{8 12& 13 12}	19 —	18 8	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	21 14	21 4	8 2	6 4	...	...	21 14	12 8	10 10	10 —	Kerauli.
...	...	15 3	15 3	9 3	7 13½	...	...	...	13 8	11 10½	11 10½	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 2	11 13½	10 5	18 —	16 4	10 —	10 8	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	10 8	19 2½	18 8½	15 —	15 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 12	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	..	13 4	13 4	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	18 3	17 8	6 4	6 4	12 —	...	Auádra
...	...	...	...	18 —	8 4	17 —	16 8	..	..	12 6	12 2	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 2	12 8	11 4	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 5	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 1¼	..	..	6 7½	6 2¾	11 8	11 6½	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 4	24 —	23 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	10 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	5 5	15 6½	6 6	5 5	15 0½	14 5½	6 6	6 6	9 4½	9 4½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	12 —	12 —	20 —	18 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	13 12	13 12	10 12	10 4	17 12	15 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	17 —	17 —	10 8	10 2	16 4	15 10	7 —	7 —	12 11	12 10	Lahore.
‡	‡	18 —	14 —	10 10	10 10	15 8	15 8	9 8	8 12	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
‡	‡	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	10 12	10 12	17 8	17 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	19 —	19 —	18 —	17 4
Delhi	10 6	10 6	17 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	17 —	16 —	15 8
Rohtak	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	17 —	17 —
Karnál	11 —	11 —	17 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	20 —	17 —	15 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 —	11 8	16 —	14 8	...	...	8 8	10 —	25 —	22 —	18 —	12 —
Ludhiána	12 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	22 —	16 —	14 —
Jalandhar	12 —	12 4	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 8	12 8	12 4
Gurdáspur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Siálkot	11 —	10 8	14 12	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	‡
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	13 —	13 4	13 8
Kángra	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 6	10 12	15 12	15 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 4
Hazára	11 10	12 2	18 —	18 8	...	...	7 10	7 8	‡	‡	‡	‡
Peshávar	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	7 9	7 2	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	12 2	9 12	19 8	14 1	...	...	8 2	8 8	‡	‡	15 2	14 5
Bannu	13 2	12 8	20 15	20 7	...	...	9 3	7 15	17 4	17 4	10 14	16 14
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	†	...	14 8	14 —
Jhang	11 —	11 8	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	16 —
Multan	9 12	9 12	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Montgomery	11 5	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 —	‡	14 8	†
Dera Ismael Khan	12 3	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	25 —	22 8	16 4	16 —
Muzaffargarh	10 12	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 5	14 6	13 12	...	...	7 13	7 13	15 15	16 14	15 15	10 9
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	16 —
Shikárpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	..
Upper Sind Frontier	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	14 8	14 —
Quetta	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	12 6	10 7	...	...
Ratnágiri	5 14	5 12	...	...	10 14	9 7	11 6	10 2	8 9	6 10	9 2	5 15
Alibág	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 —	12 2	9 7	13 4	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	8 7	11 —	9 13	11 15	10 10
Tanna	7 5	6 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	11 2	*	*	12 10	10 13
Deccan—												
Dharwar	8 12	8 4	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 1	9 1	16 15	15 1	13 1	13 1
Belgaum	8 2	9 2	...	...	11 13	8 10	12 1	8 8	13 8	15 9	13 10	14 10
Satara	7 1	6 11	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	6 14	9 11	9 3	9 11	9 —
Sholapur	5 9	6 1	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 13	7 13	9 6	9 6	11 10	12 8
Bijápur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 9	8 9	14 6	14 6	14 9	14 2
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	7 4	9 10	8 6	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 3	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 8
Násik	7 15	8 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	*	*	14 2	14 2
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 1	5 9	8 8	7 9	17 4	13 13	12 14	12 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	5 9	5 9	...	...	5 13	5 9	6 8	6 8	7 14	7 14	10 8	10 10
Broach	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Kaira	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*	*	10 8	10 —
Ahmadabad	6 12	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	14 —	14 —	12 12
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	*	*	12 8	12 —
Disa Cantonment	11 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	*	13 —	11 —
Káthiawar—												
Rájkot	9 10	8 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	11 15	9 4	11 6	10 4
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 8	5 9	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 9	10 2	20 2	15 8	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	6 8	9 —	8 8	17 —	13 —	13 —	10 8
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 15	7 4	8 5	13 8	13 —	...	...
Betul	11 1	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 3	9 —	8 —	10 —	14 6	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	8 7	...	...	10 —	7 4	...	...	16 —	12 —	...	...
Nagpur	9 6	9 10	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	10 —	12 10	11 8	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 2	8 —	13 5	10 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua. Previous half month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 —	10 12	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	13 —	10 8	9 12	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 8	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
21 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	20 —	18 —	12 —	10 12	10 8	21 12	19 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	19 8	19 —	6 8	7 —	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 12	11 4	19 —	18 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 4	18 8	17 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	†	14 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Sialkot.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	8 8	9 —	9 6	10 —	15 4	15 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	11 —	20 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	11 12	11 12	9 8	9 12	14 4	14 4	*	*	13 8	13 8	Rawalpindi.
†	†	12 —	12 —	8 12	8 12	15 8	15 8	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	14 —	13 —	9 4	9 3	17 —	17 —	15 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 8	9 4	15 2	15 —	†	†	14 —	15 2	Kohát.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 4	12 5	12 —	21 9	19 3	4 10	4 10	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 4	*	*	†	†	12 8	12 8	Sháhpur.
16 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	9 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	‡	14 4	14 —	Jhang.
†	†	11 —	11 —	9 4	9 4	15 8	15 8	†	†	12 —	12 —	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	10 12	10 8	17 —	15 8	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 —	15 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	6 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 4	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
12 5	9 6	...	...	6 8	7 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 1	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 10	10 3	Alibág.
10 2	9 9	...	...	7 8	6 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	7 5	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 8	10 8	Dharwar.
22 —	23 —	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	8 5	8 1	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	10 11	10 4	Satara.
...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 —	9 —	Sholapur.
*	*	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 11	7 2	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
12 13	12 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	7 10	8 5	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
13 13	13 13	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 1	12 1	Nasik.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 9	6 13	10 9	9 12	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	6 1	6 —	...	...	6 9	6 11	10 3	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
15 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
*	*	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
19 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 4	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	*	...	...	8 14	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	70 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 7	5 11	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897—*concluded*. (*The figure*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	*Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 5	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 7	12 13	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	5 13	9 3	6 1	20 —	15 4	...	...
Damoh	8 —	7 4	...	...	8 7	6 2	8 14	7 4	16 —	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	8 —	13 4	13 —	19 8	12 —	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 13	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 9	21 —	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 —	12 11	12 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	8 —	7 9	...	...	12 13	9 2	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 4	7 —	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	13 8	11 4	13 —	12 —
Basim	7 12	7 4	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 12	8 —	13 12	12 4	12 4	...
Akola	7 10	6 14	...	...	4 13	4 13	6 6	6 —	18 2	12 1	...	...
Ellichpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	8 —
Amraoti	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...
Wun	6 8	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	14 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	*	*	5 —	5 —	5 15	5 15	9 9	9 4	10 8	10 8
Bolaram	5 4	5 3	*	*	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 1.	10 2	10 —	*	*
Chadarghát	5 10	5 8	*	*	5 12	5 12	8 8	7 4	11 —	10 12	13 —	13 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	8 —	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 8	14 13	15 11	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	13 11	15 —	16 6	19 10
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 2	12 6	12 2	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	15 8	15 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 3	11 13	14 14	14 8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 10	11 8	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	16 14	17 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	13 14	13 14	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	*	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 2	10 5	12 6	11 5	*
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	11 8	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	10 14	12 11	*	13 3
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 4	...	...	17 11	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	...	...	18 8	19 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	12 11	14 6	15 3	17 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 5	13 13	14 10	14 11	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	5 7	5 7	...	...	7 8	7 3	8 4	8 —	16 8	22 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 —	6 4	5 13	5 12	6 13	6 15	7 1	7 —	15 12	16 8	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	5 12	6 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	8 4	8 —	8 8	15 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	4 12	4 12	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 5	6 5	6 13	6 5	7 14	7 14	11 9	10 8	19 15	16 4	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	6 —	4 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 4	5 8	8 15	8 10	7 11	7 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 6	6 0	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 3	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	9 8	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 0	8 —	8 —	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 2	6 4	9 8	9 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 4	...	...	6 13	7 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 —	...	...	6 14	6 —	11 8	11 12	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	8 .	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 8	11 8	*	*	6 15	6 6¾	*	*	6 —	6 —	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	7 4	6 14	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
*	*	*	*	8 12	8 8	*	*	*	*	9 4	9 4	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 13	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
17 2	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 0	Salem.
												Central—
16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 .	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
14 10	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 13	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2&12—	10 2&12—	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
14 8	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
12 11	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
15 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 —	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
17 2	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
15 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
19 3	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
15 11	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	Tinnevelly.
14 11	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
17 —	18 —	...	...	6 4	5 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
16 8	18 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	10 15	11 13	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.
18 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	11 —	13 —	10 4	10 —	Tumkur.
27 —	27 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 8	8 8	Hassan.
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
23 14	19 15	...	...	7 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
19 —	20 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	4 10	5 10	...	...	5 4	5 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government [illegible]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather [summ]ary in the *Gazette of India*.

[N]on-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously [reliev]ed in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 4th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 11th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 18th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 25th December, 1897.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Godavari	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040
Total Madras	...	29	29	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040
Bombay.												
Bijapur	969	...	969	909	...	909	964	...	964	989	...	989
Sholapur	9,482	2,156	11,038	7,943	2,147	10,090	8,690	2,131	10,821	9,530	2,113	11,643
Poona	5,850	3,116	8,966	6,059	3,739	9,798	5,698	2,574	8,272	5,275	2,838	8,113
Belgaum	782	139	921	800	...	800	897	...	897	903	...	903
Total Bombay	17,083	5,411	22,494	15,771	5,886	21,657	16,249	4,705	20,954	16,697	4,951	21,648
Central Provinces.												
Saugor	...	12,569	12,569	...	8,649	8,649	...	680	680	...	360	360
Damoh	...	7,435	7,435	...	5,704	5,704	...	1,940	1,940	...	339	339
Jabalpur	...	17,428	17,428	...	15,193	15,193	...	1,721	1,721	...	1,177	1,177
Mandla	...	20,885	20,885	...	18,950	18,950	...	6,433	6,433	...	470	470
Seoni	...	6,857	6,857	...	1,957	1,957	...	357	357	...	229	229
Narsinghpur	1,287	6,747	8,034	...	5,406	5,406	...	2,438	2,438	...	415	415
Hoshangabad	...	6,356	6,356	...	6,596	6,596	...	6,594	6,594	...	344	344
Nimar	...	1,862	1,862	...	1,557	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	1,147	9,274	10,421	...	8,365	8,365	...	7,953	7,953	...	596	596
Chindwara	...	7,085	7,085	...	5,919	5,919	...	5,329	5,329	...	1,534	1,534
Nagpur	...	8,110	8,110	...	69	69	...	28	28	...	...	...
Chanda	...	3,114	3,114	...	946	946	...	247	247	...	...	...
Bhandara	...	11,969	11,969	...	8,509	8,509	...	7,325	7,325	...	1,512	1,512
Balaghat	4,350	10,191	14,541	3,880	5,580	9,460	3,001	4,416	7,417	3,001	3,816	6,817
Raipur	...	11,833	11,833	...	7,913	7,913	...	7,871	7,871	...	4,411	4,411
Bilaspur	...	14,760	14,700	...	8,670	8,670	78	6,885	6,963	...	5,193	5,193
Wardha	...	823	823	...	894	894	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central Provinces	6,784	157,298	164,082	3,880	110,877	114,757	3,079	60,217	63,296	3,001	20,396	23,397*

* There were also 11,801 persons employed on railway and other private works.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity—continued.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 4th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 11th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 18th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 25th December, 1897.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Berar.												
1	Buldana	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Berar	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790
	Total Central India	3,840	1,911	5,751	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790
	Rajputana.												
1	Dholpur	...	28	28	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17
	Total Rajputana	...	28	28	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	27,707	164,694	192,401	23,469	117,912	141,381	21,460	66,254	87,714	22,219	26,673	48,892

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 31st December, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896.	Week ending 19th December, 1896. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th December, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 18th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	11,86,068	684	1,737	12,58,000	724	2,48,71,457	2,70,13,000	21,41,543	...
Bengal Central	158	125	15,724	120	125	21,000	168	4,86,487	5,94,000	1,07,513	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	803	1,29,710	150	802	1,12,000	130	23,54,543	22,20,000	...	1,34,543
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	133	752	1,08,067	144	752	1,15,000	153	24,35,996	26,47,000	2,11,004	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	110	21	1,828	87	21	2,600	124	59,728	73,800	14,072	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	107	9	938	104	9	800	89	33,756	28,300	...	5,456
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	191	1,815	4,10,557	226	1,815	4,02,000	221	81,65,648	83,03,000	1,37,352	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	725	43	17	400	23	18,427	11,300	...	7,127
South Indian	101	1,042	1,49,422	143	1,042	1,53,000	147	40,43,309	41,30,000	86,691	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	3,490	65	54	3,700	68	1,17,682	1,25,000	7,318	...
Southern Mahratta	109	1,105	1,30,928	112	1,105	1,00,000	91	30,38,741	31,17,000	78,259	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	102	290	28,104	95	290	33,000	111	7,36,707	9,11,000	1,74,233	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	128	803	1,00,615	125	827	1,15,000	139	23,57,089	24,66,000	1,08,911	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	210	10,151	77	200	17,400	87	3,03,728	3,02,000	...	1,728
Assam-Bengal	57	256	9,670	34	280	20,900	73	2,40,318	4,16,000	1,75,682	...
Burma	145	880	1,68,822	191	888	1,42,000	160	29,81,839	31,55,000	1,73,161	...
TOTAL	218	10,078	24,60,885	244	10,096	25,02,800	248	5,22,45,515	5,55,12,400	32,66,885	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	198	2,797	6,02,863	216	2,883	6,58,000	228	1,26,84,502	1,65,30,000	38,45,498	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	815	1,55,767	191	875	1,64,000	187	34,91,524	35,98,000	1,06,476	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	2,86,388	352	817	3,30,000	404	83,93,077	79,89,000	...	4,04,077
East Coast	89	500	32,779	66	538	36,200	67	10,39,662	13,27,000	2,87,338	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	87	28	2,471	88	28	2,300	82	54,677	39,000	...	15,677
Cherra-Companyganj	60	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*b*)	...	...
TOTAL	221	4,954	10,80,268	218	5,141	11,90,500	232	2,56,63,442	2,94,83,000	38,19,558	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	348	1,491	7,14,815	479	1,491	6,48,000	435	1,23,98,683	1,13,90,000	...	10,08,683
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	461	3,23,850	703	461	2,47,000	536	58,55,169	54,22,000	...	4,33,169
Madras	248	840	1,96,679	233	840	1,96,000	236	56,19,931	58,58,000	2,38,069	...
TOTAL	356	2,792	12,34,774	442	2,792	10,93,000	391	2,32,73,783	2,20,70,000	...	12,03,783
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,824	47,75,927	268	18,029	47,86,300	265	10,11,82,740	10,70,65,400	58,82,660	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	21,705	135	160	32,100	201	6,16,664	8,21,000	2,04,336	...
Tarkessur	242	22	4,017	183	22	4,900	223	1,31,577	1,26,000	...	5,577
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	25,200	63	...	(*d*) 90,700	90,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	5,346	81	66	5,100	77	1,97,378	2,05,000	7,622	...
Bengal Dooars	176	36	4,717	131	36	4,400	122	1,57,760	1,62,000	4,240	...
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	15,730	202	78	13,500	173	2,97,828	3,69,000	71,172	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	47,200	47,200	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	288	51	15,388	302	51	15,000	294	3,60,752	3,61,000	248	...
TOTAL	174	413	66,903	162	869	1,02,300	118	17,61,959	21,81,900	4,19,941	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	2,109	28	74	2,700	36	46,931	34,700	...	12,231
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,885	60	114	9,700	85	2,16,004	1,47,000	...	69,004
Nágda-Ujjain	49	34	1,245	37	35	1,700	48	(*e*) 36,610	33,800	...	2,810
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	57,702	173	334	72,300	216	14,32,209	16,46,000	2,13,791	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	111	13	1,470	114	13	600	46	36,178	22,300	...	13,878
Rájpura-Bhátinda	135	108	11,430	105	108	10,100	94	3,60,179	2,59,000	...	1,01,179
Kolar Gold-fields	327	10	1,925	192	10	4,100	410	81,247	1,02,000	20,753	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	80	66	4,238	64	66	5,900	89	1,29,179	1,53,000	23,821	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	6,121	66	93	6,700	72	1,43,743	1,24,000	...	19,743
Kolhapur	74	29	2,881	99	29	1,000	34	51,039	36,000	...	15,039
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,047	56	79	3,600	38	82,643	80,800	...	1,843
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	4,900	4,900	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	1,426	65	22	1,100	50	28,832	22,500	...	6,332
TOTAL	115	968	1,01,491	105	996	1,19,100	120	20,44,794	26,06,000	21,206	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	33,975	102	334	31,700	95	6,54,937	6,40,000	...	14,937
Jetalsar-Rájkot	70	40	3,542	77	40	3,700	86	83,165	90,600	7,435	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,900	37	...	53,500	53,500	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	29,612	81	364	20,400	56	5,22,486	4,69,000	...	53,486
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	2,191	36	60	3,300	55	63,093	56,500	...	6,593
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	7,242	77	94	6,700	71	1,59,411	1,69,000	9,589	...
TOTAL	70	898	76,563	85	949	67,700	71	14,83,092	14,78,600	...	4,492
GRAND TOTAL	225	20,103	50,20,883	250	20,843	50,75,400	244	10,70,72,585	11,33,91,900	63,19,315	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 20th November to the 18th December, 1897.
(*e*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 19th December, 1896.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th December, 1897.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVI OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 19th December, 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th December, 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th December, 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 18th December, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 18th December, 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 18th December, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 18th December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	606	1,735	11,80,068	684	1,737	12,58,000	724	3,77,43,110	4,18,84,000	41,40,890	...
Bengal Central	140	125	15,744	120	125	21,000	168	6,94,574	8,19,000	1,24,426	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,29,710	150	862	1,12,000	130	39,22,519	38,86,000	...	36,519
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,08,067	144	752	1,15,000	153	37,98,764	42,83,000	4,84,236	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	1,828	87	21	2,600	124	96,771	1,08,000	11,229	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	938	104	9	800	89	50,549	44,700	...	5,849
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	4,10,557	226	1,815	4,02,000	221	1,39,59,843	1,34,83,000	...	4,76,843
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	725	43	17	400	23	39,418	25,400	...	14,018
South Indian	165	1,042	1,49,422	143	1,042	1,53,000	147	64,77,549	65,80,000	1,02,451	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	3,490	65	54	3,700	68	1,87,151	1,96,000	8,849	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,30,928	112	1,165	1,06,000	91	50,94,620	52,53,000	1,58,380	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	28,164	95	296	33,000	111	11,40,692	14,24,000	2,83,308	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	803	1,00,615	125	827	1,15,000	139	39,69,315	43,00,000	3,30,685	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	210	16,151	77	200	17,400	87	5,36,777	5,63,000	26,223	...
Assam-Bengal	61	286	9,070	34	286	20,900	73	3,94,194	6,57,000	2,62,806	...
Burma	175	880	1,68,822	191	888	1,42,000	160	48,43,318	53,98,000	5,54,68.	...
TOTAL	232	10,078	24,00,885	244	10,096	25,02,800	248	8,29,49,164	8,89,10,100	59,60,936	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	6,02,803	216	2,883	6,58,000	228	2,02,98,427	2,37,39,000	34,40,573	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	815	1,55,767	191	875	1,64,000	187	58,34,504	60,23,000	1,88,496	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,86,388	352	817	3,30,000	404	1,12,99,616	1,08,71,000	...	4,28,616
East Coast	94	500	32,779	66	538	36,200	67	17,00,713	20,14,000	3,13,287	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	2,471	88	28	2,300	82	74,624	65,400	...	9,224
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 5,058	(*d*) 4,200	...	858
TOTAL	219	4,954	10,80,205	218	5,141	11,90,500	232	3,92,12,942	4,27,16,600	35,03,658	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	7,14,815	479	1,491	6,48,000	435	2,21,99,121	1,88,52,000	...	33,47,121
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,23,880	703	461	2,47,000	536	1,08,77,999	1,00,33,000	...	8,44,999
Madras	255	840	1,96,079	233	840	1,98,000	236	78,45,935	82,60,000	4,14,065	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	12,34,774	442	2,792	10,93,000	391	4,09,23,055	3,71,45,000	...	37,78,055
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,824	47,75,927	268	18,029	47,86,300	265	16,30,85,161	16,87,71,700	56,86,539	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	21,705	136	160	32,100	201	9,47,007	11,68,000	2,20,993	...
Tarkessur	274	22	4,017	183	22	4,900	223	2,20,522	2,17,000	...	3,522
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	25,200	63	...	(*j*) 90,700	90,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,346	81	66	5,100	77	3,41,893	3,14,000	...	27,893
Bengal Dooars	140	36	4,717	131	36	4,400	122	2,14,314	2,20,000	5,686	...
Dibru-Sadiya	106	76	15,736	202	76	13,500	173	4,61,275	5,73,000	1,11,725	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	(*g*) 63,500	63,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	15,388	302	51	15,000	294	5,92,713	5,69,000	...	23,713
TOTAL	170	413	66,903	162	809	1,02,300	118	27,77,724	32,15,200	4,37,476	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,109	28	74	2,700	36	70,686	67,600	...	3,086
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	6,885	60	114	9,700	85	3,34,278	2,47,000*	...	87,278
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,245	37	35	1,700	45	(*h*) 36,610	73,400	36,790	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	57,702	173	334	72,300	216	22,58,725	24,91,000	2,32,275	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,476	114	13	600	46	95,227	44,400	...	50,827
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	106	11,436	106	100	10,100	94	6,95,631	4,82,000	...	2,13,631
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	1,925	192	10	4,100	410	1,15,715	1,49,000	33,285	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	4,238	64	66	5,900	89	1,90,697	2,28,000	37,303	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,121	66	93	6,700	72	3,20,552	2,32,000	...	88,552
Kolhapur	76	29	2,881	99	29	1,000	34	84,048	68,000	...	16,048
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,047	56	79	3,000	38	1,65,120	1,53,000	...	12,120
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(*i*) 4,900	4,900	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,426	65	22	1,100	50	47,347	39,800	...	7,547
TOTAL	125	968	1,01,491	105	990	1,19,100	120	44,14,030	42,80,100	...	1,34,536
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	33,975	102	334	31,700	95	12,60,412	11,95,000	...	65,412
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,542	77	46	3,700	80	1,34,850	1,44,000	9,150	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,900	37	...	(*j*) 83,500	83,500	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	29,612	81	364	20,400	56	8,52,262	8,11,000	...	41,262
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,191	36	60	3,300	55	96,355	88,500	...	7,855
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,242	77	94	6,700	71	2,78,444	2,78,000	...	444
TOTAL	82	898	70,562	85	949	67,700	71	26,22,323	26,00,000	...	22,323
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,103	50,20,883	250	20,843	50,75,400	244	17,28,99,844	17,88,67,000	59,67,150	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 6th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 5th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 10th November to the 18th December, 1897.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May to the 18th December, 1897.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 15th July to the 19th December, 1896.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July to the 18th December, 1897.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April to the 18th December, 1897.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt.*, *R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 18th, 1897.

The unsettled weather which had set in over the Punjab and the North-West frontier at the close of the previous week continued but with steadily diminishing extent during the first three days of the present week, though the barometric depression with which it had been associated had wholly disappeared. On the 15th both rain and snow had wholly ceased and from that time fine weather prevailed until the close of the week with a gradually increasing temperature. The only other part of the Indian region where the weather has been disturbed during the week under review has been the extreme south. Rain was falling in Ceylon on the 12th and 13th, extended to a few places in Madras on the 14th, and continued to fall as scattered showers over the south of the Peninsula until the close of the week. In all other parts of the country the weather has been quiet and fine throughout. The unsettled weather in the north-west, giving snow to the hills and rain to the plains occasioned a brisk fall of temperature over the Punjab on the 12th, where the mean temperature was 4½° below the average on that date. This fall of temperature gradually spread eastward and southward, and the weather was cooler than usual over the greater part of the country throughout nearly the whole week. The coolest day was the 17th, when all provinces except Burma reported a lower temperature than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 12th.*—Pressure had increased briskly to very rapidly over North-West India, and the depression which lay over the North-West Himalayas and the North Punjab on the 11th had wholly filled up. A large high pressure area overlay the greater part of the Punjab and of Rajputana. Elsewhere the pressure changes were slight or small and the general conditions were unchanged. Calms and light variable breezes prevailed over Northern and Central India, while north winds were reported from the Bay coasts and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was low over the Punjab, Western Rajputana and Sind, as well as over Lower Burma and the north of the Peninsula. Snow had fallen at Chakrata, Simla, Murree and Kashmir, and rain at most places in the Punjab and the extreme west of the North-Western Provinces. At Lahore, Khushab, Rawalpindi and Cherat the fall exceeded one inch.

Monday, December 13th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over North-Western India and slightly over the west of the Peninsula, while it had fallen slightly over North-East India, Burma and the east and south of the Peninsula. Pressure was high in the north-west of India and low over the south of the Bay, and the pressure differences were greater than usual. North-westerly to westerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Northern India, northerly winds over the Bay area and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The force was, light or moderate generally. The mean temperature was in slight to very large defect over the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind, in moderate defect over the central parts of the Peninsula, and generally higher than usual elsewhere. Light snow had fallen over the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and showers of rain were reported from Rawalpindi and Umballa. Elsewhere in India and Burma the weather was quiet and fine.

Tuesday, December 14th.—Pressure had changed very little over India, but had risen rapidly in Kashmir. The general conditions of pressure were unchanged, and the barometric gradient between North-West India and the south of the Bay was much steeper than usual. The winds were practically unchanged. The temperature was slightly to very largely below the normal over North-West India and slightly to largely below over the north of the Peninsula, but was higher than usual elsewhere. Light snow had been

received in Kashmir and light rain at Kurnool, Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam.

Wednesday, December 15th.—The barometer had fallen briskly in parts of North-West India and changed only slightly elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were unaltered and gradients remained steep over the Peninsula and the Bay. Calms and light variable airs had re-appeared in parts of North-West and Central India, but otherwise the winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was low except across the head of the Peninsula and in Bengal and Burma. The deficiency varied between 6° and 8° over the western desert and was 5° at Madras. Snow had ceased over the North-West Himalayas, but local showers continued to be reported from Madras.

Thursday, December 16th.—The barometer had given way everywhere. The change had however been slight except in the north-west, where it had been brisk. Barometric gradients were somewhat slighter, but pressure remained high in the north-west and low over the Bay. The winds remained generally unchanged. The mean temperature had risen and exceeded the normal in the Indus Valley and remained excessive over Burma, but elsewhere the weather was cooler than usual—largely so over Central India and Gujarat. Showers had again been received over the south of Madras.

Friday, December 17th.—The pressure changes were slight and the distribution of pressure unchanged. The winds were somewhat more north-westerly on the Orissa and Ganjam coasts than on the preceding day, but were otherwise unaltered. The temperature conditions were also unaltered. The only rainfall reported was a few showers in South Madras.

Saturday, December 18th.—There was again very little change to record in the pressure and winds. The area of high temperature in the north-west was extending, but in other respects the general conditions were little changed and the weather remained abnormally cool, except in the Punjab, Sind, the south of the Peninsula and Burma, where the heat was more or less excessive. Light rain had again been received at some southern stations.

Temperature.—Cool weather has prevailed very steadily over the greater part of India during the week under review while on the contrary over Burma the heat has been equally steadily excessive. From the north-west a cold wave started at the beginning of the week and rolled eastward and southward over Northern and Central India, but over the Peninsula the relative coolness appears to have been independent of this action and to have resulted from other causes.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	December 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma . . .	—0·5	+0·8	+2·9	+4·0	+3·5	+3·3	+3·1	+2·4
Bengal and Assam .	+0·2	+0·4	+0·0	—0·5	—2·4	—4·3	—3·5	—1·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	+1·6	+2·8	+0·4	—2·4	—4·0	—3·9	—2·6	—1·2
Punjab . . .	—4·0	—4·5	—4·1	—2·4	—2·0	—2·1	—0·2	—2·8
Bombay . . .	—0·8	—0·4	—0·3	—0·5	—1·7	—2·5	—2·8	—1·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·2	+1·6	+1·4	—1·0	—3·3	—5·9	—4·7	—1·7
Central India and Gujarat	+3·0	+1·8	—1·7	—5·3	—6·8	0·3	—3·5	—2·7
Sind and Rajputana .	+1·6	—3·4	—6·8	—5·8	—3·6	—1·3	+1·0	—2·6
Madras . . .	—0·9	—1·8	—0·4	—2·2	—3·0	—2·1	—2·4	—1·8
Mean for whole of India	0	—0·3	—1·1	—1·8	—2·6	—2·8	—1·7	—1·5

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was normal on the 12th and below the normal on all other days, the coolest day being

the 17th, a cool wave started in the extreme north-west on the 12th, reached Sind and Rajputana on the 13th, Gujarat and Central India on the 14th, and the North-Western Provinces and Bengal on the 15th, while over Madras and Bombay the weather was cooler than usual throughout the whole week. The provincial variations show that except in Burma the mean temperature of the week has been low in all parts of the country, the deficiency exceeding 2½° in the Punjab, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana.

Rain.—Practically the whole of the rainfall which occurred during the week under review was attributable to the unsettled conditions which advanced to North-Western India from regions further to the westward, at the close of the previous week. These unsettled conditions lasted, though with gradually decreasing extent and intensity during the first three days of the present week and extended from Baluchistan and the Indus Valley as far east as the West Submontane district of the North-Western Provinces. The fall of rain was fairly general over this area on the 12th of December, but was restricted to only one or two stations on the two following days, and after the 14th both rain on the plains and snow on the hills wholly ceased. In addition to the above a few light showers were received over the south of the Peninsula on different days during the week. With the exception of these two regions the weather has been rainless throughout the week.

The concluding table shows that ten of the rainfall divisions have received effective rain, the amount of the average rainfall ranging from 0·10" in Baluchistan and 0·12" in the South Punjab to 0·61" in the East Coast (south) to 0·74" in the North Punjab and to 1·04" in the Central Punjab. In addition to the abovementioned ten divisions there are three other divisions which received rain during the week, but in which the actual average amounts were less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. The rainfall in these three divisions was hence unimportant, and effective rain was only received in the south, central, submontane, hills, north and west divisions of the Punjab, Baluchistan, Malabar, the East Coast (south) and Madras (south)

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the period October 17th to December 18th the rainfall has been heavier than usual in ten divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, North and South Bihar, the east of the North-Western Provinces, the Central and West Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces and Baluchistan, has been normal in ten divisions *viz.*, Upper Burma, Assam (Surma, Hills and Brahmaputra), Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, Sind and Hyderabad (South), and more or less short of the average in all the remaining divisions. The deficiency is large, both actually and relatively to the average over the east and south of the Peninsula.

The following totals for the week, though in most cases not large, are not unimportant, *viz.*, 1·48" at Sharakpur (Lahore); 1·80" at Ramnagar (Gujranwala); 1·55" at Kharian (Gujrat); 1·68" at Chackwal (Jhelum); 1·11" at Hazara; 1·35" at Shahpur; 1·11" at Chiniot (Jhang); and 8·81" at Vedaranyam (Tanjore).

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 18th 1897. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 17th to December 18th 1897. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 17th to Dec. 18th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·98	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	—0·04	4·75	7·17	— 34
	3. Central do.	0	0·03	—0·03	5·07	4·16	+ 22
	4. Upper do.	0	0·48	—0·48	3·89	4·21	— 8
	5. Arakan	0	0·28	—0·28	9·23	7·41	+ 25
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	3·35	4·31	— 22
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·18	—0·18	3·20	3·85	— 17
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·11	—0·11	3·54	4·00	— 12
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·12	—0·12	2·61	2·48	+ 5
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	1·96	2·78	— 29
	11. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	2·51	2·26	+ 11
	12. North do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·51	2·33	— 78
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·09	—0·09	0·78	2·97	— 74
	14. Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	5·11	5·18	— 1
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	—0·09	1·89	1·71	+ 11
	16. South Bihar	0	0·10	—0·10	2·41	1·53	+ 58
	17. North do.	0	0·06	—0·06	1·51	1·23	+ 22
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·08	—0·08	3·36	1·00	+ 236
	19. South Oudh	0	0·13	—0·13	0·17	0·55	— 69
	20. North do.	0	0·16	—0·16	0·02	0·46	— 96
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·12	—0·12	0·11	0·34	— 68
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·22	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·08	—0·08	0·89	0·95	— 6
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·04	0·17	—0·13	0·04	0·32	— 88
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·22	—0·22	0·08	0·57	— 86
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·01	0·16	—0·15	0·01	0·29	— 97
	27. South do.	0·12	0·07	+0·05	0·13	0·27	— 52
	28. Central do.	1·04	0·15	+0·89	1·31	0·51	+ 157
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·20	0·18	+0·02	0·30	0·44	— 32
	30. Do. Hills	0·49	0·15	+0·34	0·53	0·96	— 45
	31. North Punjab	0·74	0·20	+0·54	0·86	1·15	— 25
	32. West do.	0·31	0·04	+0·27	0·57	0·18	+ 217
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·19	0·34	—0·15	4·93	9·78	— 50
	34. Madras South Central	0·03	0·43	—0·40	2·38	9·24	— 74
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	—0·14	2·42	7·92	— 61
	36. Mysore	0	0·17	—0·17	0·59	5·60	— 89
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	0·22	3·50	— 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·17	—0·17	0·86	3·96	— 78
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·16	—0·16	0·20	2·48	— 93
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·20	—0·20	0·44	2·35	— 81
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·20	—0·20	0·89	1·64	— 46
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·12	—0·12	0·82	1·33	— 38
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·11	—0·11	2·08	1·45	+ 43
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·59	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·32	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·05	—0·05	0·14	0·16	— 13
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·10	0·15	—0·05	1·11	0·58	+ 74
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·11	—0·11	0·11	0·76	— 86
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·52	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·17	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·26	—0·26	4·67	8·84	— 48
	52(A) Do. do. (a)	0	0·03	—0·03	3·20	5·32	— 40
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·06	—0·06	1·36	1·35	+ 1
	54. Madras Central	0	0·15	—0·15	0·70	5·35	— 87
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·47	—0·47	2·63	12·05	— 78
	56. Do. South	0·61	1·02	—0·41	4·56	16·92	— 73
	57. Madras South	0·29	0·80	—0·51	6·81	12·15	— 43

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 23rd December 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th December.*—The rainfall was fair in parts of South Carnatic and Tanjore and on the Nilgiris; elsewhere it was slight or *nil*. The water-supply is generally insufficient for cultivation except in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are general but are retarded in parts by want of rain. The wet crops in parts are in good condition, but the dry crops generally and the wet crops in parts are suffering for want of rain. The outturn of crops is generally middling to fair; but is bad in parts. Pasture is sufficient, and fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are rising slightly in Nellore and the southern group, elsewhere they are slightly easier. There is no improvement in prospects and the Carnatic and the adjoining tracts still give cause for anxiety. The numbers on relief were—Nellore test works—workers—463 men, 717 women, 601 children, total 1,786. Fed in kitchens—dependants—92 children—Others—men 4, women 5, total 101; grand total 1,887.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Rain is urgently wanted for the late crops which are withering in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been damaged by blight or excessive cold in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara. *Tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) and cotton in one taluka of Broach and crops in two talukas of Shikarpur have been injured by locusts. The harvesting of the early crops is progressing in four, and sowing of the late crops in three, districts. Preparations for next season continue in three districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in eight districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum $19\frac{9}{16}$, Bijapur $15\frac{3}{4}$, Sholapur $9\frac{17}{20}$, and Poona $11\frac{19}{20}$, seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 965, Sholapur 9,687, Poona 5,749, Belgaum 798; total 17,199, of whom 16,313 are relief workers and 886 dependants. Of relief workers—5,635 are men, 7,746 women, and 2,932 children. Of dependants—24 are men, 60 women, and 802 children. On gratuitious relief—Sholapur 1,907, including 56 in poor-houses, Poona 3,199; total 5,106, of whom 1,714 are men, 1,875 women, and 1,517 children. Total number on relief:—22,305.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th December.*—The weather was generally clear, but towards the end of the week it became cloudy in parts, and light showers are reported from Bankura, Backergunge, and Chittagong. The harvesting of the winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the outturn, taking the province as a whole, is estimated at 18 annas. All cold-weather crops promise well. The gathering of *kalai* pulse and the pressing of sugarcane have begun in some districts. Locusts appeared in parts of the Sonthal Parganas, but no damage to the crops is reported. There was a fall in the price of rice in some districts, but generally prices were stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, but scarcity of fodder is still reported from Kurigram in Rangpur. There is a scarcity of drinking-water in the flooded tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th December.*—Seasonable weather prevails, but no rain has fallen though it is much wanted in many districts. Irrigation and weeding of the spring and poppy crops continue and prospects are generally favourable. There is no want of fodder for cattle and markets are well supplied with food-grains. Prices are stationary

or are lower in all districts, except in Bareilly, Lucknow and Unao, where they have risen slightly.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th December.*—Rainfall *nil.* The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are going on. Sowings of spring crops have been completed and in some districts large areas have been sown owing to recent rains. The outturn of sugarcane is reported to be good in Peshawar and that of cotton to be below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The standing spring crops promise well. The stocks of food grains are said to be scarce in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are generally high; they are slightly rising in Lahore and Peshawar, and are falling in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; the figures are unchanged in other districts. Wheat is selling from 10¾ to 13, gram 11½ to 12, barley 16, great millet 18, maize 17 to 21, and bulrush millet 15 to 22, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th December.*—The weather is clear and cold with passing clouds in Chhattisgarh. The threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue; also the pressing of sugarcane with average yield. The general prospects of the spring crops are favourable, but the ordinary winter showers would be beneficial, especially to late sown crops and to those on high lying lands. Slight injury is reported to various crops from blight and frost in parts of Hoshangabad, Balaghat, Nimar and Chhindwara and some damage has been caused by insects in Bilaspur. Linseed is reported to have been damaged by rust and its germination to have failed in parts of the Drug tahsil of Raipur. Fodder is sufficient. The price of *Juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and rice continues to fall as the new crops come to market. The numbers on relief have now fallen to 13,000. The numbers on relief works were—Balaghat 1,225 and Bilaspur 37; total 1,262. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Saugor 330, Damoh 335, Jubbulpore 726, Mandla 154, Seoni 53, Narsinghpur 44, Hoshangabad 333, Betul 72, Chhindwara 137, Bhandara 1,230, Balaghat 553, Raipur 2,187, and Bilaspur 4,526; total 11,914. Total number on relief:—13,176. There were also 11,901 persons employed on railway works. Details of relief workers—men 579, women 472, and children 211. Dependants—men 2, women 4, and children 42. Poor-houses—men 537, women 518, and children 2,616. Otherwise relieved—men 953, women 2,691, and children 4,512, with 39, unclassed. Wage prices—Balaghat 13, and Bilaspur 14, seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th December.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing and prospects continue very good. In Upper Burma the reaping of the wet-weather paddy and cultivation of the dry crops are progressing everywhere. The standing crops promise well except in Pakokku where they are poor, and in the Salin township of the Minbu district where some of the early paddy, maize and *jowar* crops are in bad condition for want of later rain. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pakokku; slightly in Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, and Pegu; and has fallen in Rangoon; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th December.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of the late rice is in progress and the outturn is generally good. Sowing of pulses is over; that of mustard is still in progress in Lakhimpur. The condition of the sugarcane is good in Lakhimpur; elsewhere it is fair. Pruning of tea continues. Prices of common rice—Silchar 13, Sylhet 12½, Dhubri 11, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, Tezpur and Nowgong 9, and Sibsagar 12, seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th December.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore, Tumkur, and Hassan; and have fallen in Chitaldroog, Kadur, and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, and Mysore.

COORG: The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th December.*—BERAR: The weather is cold. The harvesting of the monsoon crops continues. Cotton-picking is in progress. The winter crops are in good condition in most parts of the province. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient. No material change in prices of food-grains. Prices—Akola 18, Amraoti 18½, Basim 20, Buldana 16, Ellichpur 19, Wun 22, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The standing spring crops require rain urgently in many parts. The cold is reported to have damaged the *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in some places. Prices of food-grains are fairly steady, but have gone up in parts. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 12 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th December.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of the Bhopawar agency. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout Central India. The standing crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock is in good condition in all agencies and pasturage is available. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and are falling in other agencies. The condition of the opium crop is good in Bhopal and Bhopawar and is fair in Malwa. No report received from Bundelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th December.*—Agricultural operations are in progress and standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops and sowing of spring crops continue. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Kerowlee and Jeysulmere, falling in Jhallawar, Jeypore, Haraoti, Ulwar and Bikanir; are fluctuating in Pertabgarh and Meywar, and are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th December.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue a little below normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th December.*—No rain. The weather is cold and frosty. Price—8½ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	1,000	40	1,040	1,786	101	1,887	+ 847
Bombay . .	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	22,305	+ 657
Central Provinces	2,702	20,859	23,561	1,262	11,914	13,176	—10,385
TOTAL .	20,399	25,850	46,249	20,247	17,121	37,368	—8,881

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1898.

No. 14.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, M.B., C.M., I M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he asumed charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

The 5th January 1898.

No. 33.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) are permitted to assemble in those Provinces during the months of January and February 1898;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any of the stations named in the list below, shall be sold within the Bombay

Presidency (excluding Sind) during the months of January and February 1898, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to go on pilgrimage to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Ajodhya.	Benares.
Fyzabad.	Moghal Sarai.
Allahabad.	Bindhâchal.
Muttra.	Mirzapur.
Brindaban.	Hardwár.

JAILS.

The 7th January 1898.

No. 13.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th January 1898.

No. 16.—Captain A. T. H. Newnham, 10th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 6th January 1898.

No. 20.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Lieutenant T. C. Plowden.

EDUCATION.

The 7th January 1898.

No. 3.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah, C.I.E.
Mr. R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, C.E., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.
Mr. M. V. Portman, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair.
Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Bose, M.B., F.C.S., Additional Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal and Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta.
Babu Rajnarain Mittra, LL.B.
Babu Dwarkanath Chakrabarti, M.A., B.L.
Babu Jogendranath Sen, M.A., B.L.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, the 14th December, 1897.

No. 9099.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend sections 24 to 28 (both inclusive) of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), to the Province of Sind.

By order, etc,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Secretary to Government.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1898.

No. 38—120-27.—With reference to the Notification of the Home Department, No. 940, dated 10th December, 1897, Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th January, 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th January, 1898.

No. 6-G.—Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 9½-E-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Cantonments Act, 1897 (XV of 1897), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

The 5th January, 1898.

No. 8-G.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted furlough for nine months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th February 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 7th January, 1898.

No. 13-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, on privilege leave, reverted to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 6th November, 1897.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 20th November, 1897—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 25th November, 1897—

Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 9th December, 1897—

Mr. W. S. Davis a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby ordered) of Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 6th December, 1897—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 18th December, 1897—

Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 21st December, 1897—

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 6th January, 1898—

Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

PENSIONS, ETC.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1898.

No. 89-*P*.

READ the following correspondence:—

Financial Resolution No. 1726, dated the 5th December 1883.

Letter to the Director General of the Post Office of India, No. 6745, dated the 31st December 1887.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 253, dated the 3rd September 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 180 (Financial), dated the 31st October 1895.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of the 5th of December 1883 read in the preamble, the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the introduction, with effect from the 1st of February 1884, of a scheme for Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances to be worked by the agency of the Post Office, and confined to the employés of that Department; and in the letter of the 31st of December 1887, the scheme was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, extended to the employés of the Telegraph Department.

2. In making these limited recommendations the Government of India informed the Secretary of State that, although the scheme was restricted at the outset to Postal employés, the eventual inclusion of all Government servants was contemplated. But, as the statistics regarding the expectation of native life were then too imperfect to permit of any very extended scheme of Life Assurance, and as the Secretary of State was of opinion that until the Fund had been in operation for at least ten years it would be difficult to form a definite opinion regarding the probability of its eventual success, its operations were confined to the employés of those two Departments only.

3. In the Despatch to the Secretary of State of the 3rd September 1895, the Government of India observed that the scheme had been in operation for eleven years; that it had worked well; that the financial position of the Fund was sound and improving; and that they were of opinion that the time had now arrived when a further development might be attempted with safety and advantage, by extending the scheme to other Departments of the Government service. They accordingly proposed (1) that the scheme should be extended to the members of all the Government establishments whose pay is audited in the Civil Account offices and to those members of establishments of the Military Department under audit of the Military Account offices who are subject to

Civil Rules, and (2) that to the advantages already allowed by the scheme should be added a system of Endowment Assurance, which they considered to be specially suitable for Government servants who have to retire at a certain age upon a pension considerably less than the pay they have drawn up to that age.

4. These proposals having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st of February 1898, all Government servants whose pay is audited by the Civil or Military Account Department, and who are subject to the Civil Rules, shall be eligible to subscribe to the Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances Fund, in accordance with the Rules, approved by the Government of India, which will be issued by the Director General of the Post Office.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th January 1898.

No. 118-*Gl.*—In supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 5531-Gl. dated the 22nd December, 1897, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 25th December, 1897, the following promotions and reversions in the Account Department are notified :—

Mr. J. P. Bedford is promoted substantively to class III of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 22nd November, 1897.

Reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of November, 1897 :—

With effect from the 4th November, 1897,
Mr W. H. Dobbie to revert to class II,
Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to class III, and
Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th November, 1897,
Mr. O. T. Barrow to revert to class I, and
Messrs. A. Kensington and F. C. Harrison to officiate in class II instead of in class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 17th November, 1897,
Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd November, 1897,
Mr. L. Marshall to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st January 1898.

VOLUNTEERS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain William Edwin Browne.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Elias Beer, Commandant.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

Major Arthur Sellon Cowdell.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Allen Mellers Anscomb.

Fort William, the 7th January 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 2.—Captain H. S. Mayhew, Border Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 4th Circle, Bengal Command, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Head-quarters Madras Command, *vice* Major R. L. A. Pennington, vacated, dated 19th November 1897.

No. 3.—Captain E. H. F. Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 2nd Circle,

Bengal Command, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain H. S. Mayhew appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Head-quarters, Madras Command, dated 19th November 1897.

No. 4.—Captain W. F. Coleman, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, Officiating Station Staff officer, 1st class, Bellary, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain H. L. Rosher, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, dated 20th October 1897.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 5.—In G. G. O. No. 1082 of 1897, notifying the appointment of Colonel C. Dempster, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to command a first class district in India, *for* 13th September 1897 *read* 8th September 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 6.—Lieutenant G. C. Sturrock, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 27th December 1897.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 7.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant A. D. G. Ramsay, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, dated 17th December 1897.

No. 8.—Lieutenant W. P. Dimsdale, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, Officiating Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir C. E. Nairne, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

No. 9.—Lieutenant G. B. Sanford, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding Meerut District, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th November 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Robert James Hilson, East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry, 5th November 1897.

No. 11.—With reference to paragraph 6, of the Regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Lieutenants—

Harley Wentworth Ashburner, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th (Baluchistan ; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 20th October 1897.

John Mackenzie, attached to the 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 21st October 1897.

Arthur Lewis Douglas Shewell, Officiating Wing Officer, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 26th October 1897.

Alfred Charles Samuel Burdon Ellis, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 16th November 1897.

Gordon Hay Anderson, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, 18th November 1897.

Edward Frederick Holland, attached to the 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 19th November 1897.

Ashley Ernest Jewett, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, 19th November 1897.

Norman Victor Lacey Rybot, attached to the 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 19th November 1897.

David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer, Officiating Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 20th November 1897.

Alexander William Daldy, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion), 20th November 1897.

Henry Frank Shairp, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 25th November 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 12.—The tribes of Buner and Chamla having failed to comply with the punitive terms imposed upon them for their complicity in the recent disturbances in Swat, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the despatch of a force, as detailed below, to coerce these tribes by the invasion of their country.

1. *Constitution of the force.*—The force will be composed as follows, and and will be termed the Buner Field Force :—

1st Brigade.

1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.
16th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

2nd Brigade.

1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment.
The Corps of Guides Infantry.
21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Divisional Troops.

The 10th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 8. (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

4 Squadrons of Cavalry, to be detailed from the Corps of Guides Cavalry and the 10th Bengal Lancers.

3rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 5 Company. Madras Sappers and Miners.

2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

Field Hospitals, etc., as may be necessary.

2. Commands and Staff.

Major-General Commanding the Force,—Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B.

Aide-de-Camp,—Lieutenant A. E. Viscount Fincastle, V.C., 16th Lancers.

Orderly Officer,—Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Assistant Adjutant General,—Major H. H. Burney, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders

Assistant Quarter Master General,—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, Central India Horse.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General (Intelligence),—Captain H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., Royal Artillery.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.

Adjutant, Royal Engineers,—Captain H. J. Sherwood, R.E.

Field Engineers { Major E. Blunt, Royal Engineers. Major M. C. Barton, Royal Engineers.

Superintendent of Army Signalling,—Captain E. V. O. Hewett, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Chief Commissariat Officer,—Major H. Wharry, Assistant Commissary General.

Brigade Transport Officer,—Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, Assistant Commissary General.

Assistant to Chief Commissariat Officer,—Captain R. C. Lye, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer.—Lieutenant E. F. Macnaughten, 16th Lancers.

Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, Indian Medical Service.

Senior Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary Captain H. T. W. Mann, Army Veterinary Department.

Commanding Royal Artillery,—Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., Royal Artillery.

Adjutant, Royal Artillery,—Captain H. Rouse, Royal Artillery.

Chaplain,—The Reverend L. Klugh.

Survey Officer,—Captain C. L. Robertson, Royal Engineers.

Superintendent of Telegraphs,—Lieutenant W. Robertson, Royal Engineers.

Field Intelligence Officers,—Captain J. K. Tod, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant A. C. M. Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers

Commissariat Officer, Advance Depot,—Captain A. R. Burlton, Staff Corps.

Transport Officer,—Lieutenant R. S. Weston, Manchester Regiment.

Ordnance Officer,—Captain L. G. Watkins, Royal Artillery.

Section Commandant,—Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers.

Commissariat Officer, Rustam Force,—Lieutenant C. H. G. Moore, Staff Corps.

1st Brigade.

Commanding,—Brigadier-General W. A Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G.

Orderly Officer—Lieutenant C. R. Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Major E. A. P. Hobday, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General,—Captain C. F. A. Dillon, 40th Bengal Infantry.

Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling,—Lieutenant J. W. O'Dowda, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Provost Marshal,—2nd Lieutenant S. Morton, 24th Bengal Infantry.

Brigade Commissariat Officer,—Captain C. H. Beville, Staff Corps.

Brigade Transport Officer,—Captain J. M. Cammilleri, 13th Bengal Infantry.

Regimental Commissariat and Transport Officer,—Lieutenant J. R. Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary Lieutenant W. A. McDougal, Army Veterinary Department.

2nd Brigade.

Commanding,—Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B.

Orderly Officer,—Lieutenant J. Byron, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Captain A. B. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General,—Major C. H. Powell, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles.

Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling,—Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, East Kent Regiment.

Provost Marshal,—Captain W. E. Banbury, 25th Madras Infantry.

Brigade Commissariat Officer,—Captain G. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps.

Brigade Transport Officer,—Captain D. Baker, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

Regimental Commissariat and Transport Officer,—Lieutenant G. C. Brooke, Border Regiment.

Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary Lieutenant G. M. Williams, Army Veterinary Department.

The troops and followers of the force will enjoy the same concessions as have been granted to the Malakand Field Force.

Major General Sir B. Blood will have chief political authority during the expedition, as well as military command.

No 13.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—

Brevet Major A. Cadell, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Staff Officer at the Base, *vice* Captain H. Scott, Royal Sussex Regiment, who has vacated.

TIRAH.

No. 14.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duty:—

1st Division.

Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., to be Assistant Field Engineer, *vice* Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E., invalided.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 15.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 14th December, 1897, page 7481.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
14th December 1897.

* * * * * * * *

The date of the grant of the honorary rank of Captain and of Lieutenant, respectively, to the undermentioned officers of the Bombay Establishment is 11th September 1897, and not as stated in the Gazette of 30th November 1897:—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Mason.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Heney.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 16.—Conductor Richard James Brown, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the Pension establishment.

No. 17.—1st Class Assistant Surgeon Joseph John Brodie, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the Pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 18.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Selwood Hewett, Supernumerary List, 30th December 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 19.—Sergeant William Garnett, Boot Examiner, Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Conductor, and is graded next above Sub-Conductor William Adolphus Armstrong of the Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 20.—Sub-Conductor Alfred James Dorkins to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant William Bedford, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Sub-Conductor *seconded*;

Store Sergeant John Perry to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 14th December 1897, *vice* Conductor R. J. Brown, retired.

PANJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 21.—*3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Firoz Khan to be Resaldar, Jemadar Gustasuf Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kote-Duffadar Jan Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Ali, transferred to the Pension establishment, with effect from the 24th October 1897.

No. 22.—*3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Beli Ram to be Subadar, and Havildar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Malu Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th October 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 23.—Honorary Lieutenant William Wood, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th January 1898.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Erratum.

No. 24.—In G. G. O. No. 1368, dated the 10th December 1897, notifying the grant of meritorious service and good conduct medals under the provisions of paras. 5 and 6 of G. G. O. No. 686 of 1897,

Under the heading "*Medals inscribed for meritorious service, with gratuity*",

for—

No. 2659, Havildar Gania Newar, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

No. 12, Havildar Nam Singh Newar, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment

No. 2105, Havildar Dalbir Pun, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

No. 39, Havildar Kuldeb Sing Nagarkoti, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

No. 1714, Havildar Rattu Lohar, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

No. 18, Havildar Partiman Thápa, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

read—

No. 2659, Color-Havildar Gania Newar, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 12, Havildar Nain Singh Newar, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2105, Havildar Dalbir Pún, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 39, Havildar Kuldeb Singh Nagarkoti, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1714, Havildar Rattu Lohar, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 18, Havildar Partiman Thápa, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

Under the heading "*Medals inscribed for long service and good conduct, with gratuity,*"

for—

No. 2018, Naick Ranbír Newar, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2087, Rifleman Narbír Gurung, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

No. 1713, Naick Dhan Singh Khattri, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment,

read—

No. 2018, Naick Ranbír Newar, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2087, Rifleman Narbír Gurung, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1713, Naick Dhan Singh Khattri, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

VOLUNTEERS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 25.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the corps at present constituting the 1st Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, into four separate units consisting of the Oudh Light Horse, the Oudh Volunteer Rifles, the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles, and the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

The Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps will cease to exist as a separate body, and the two companies of which it is at present composed will be incorporated as a company, or companies, in the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

The Adjutant authorised for the Administrative Battalion will in future be attached for duty to the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles and the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 26.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant T. Skipp, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 27.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant T. R. Barwick resigns his commission.

No. 28.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E. (Indian Staff Corps), Commandant, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 1.—Chief Engineer F. O. Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, *on probation*, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 14th July, 1897.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Chief Engineer R. Malcolm, Royal Indian Marine, (*m. c.*), for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 1st and the 7th January 1898 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Engineers (Bombay Sappers and Miners).	Lieutenant C. R. Tonge.	28th December 1897.	Karamna Bazar Valley.		
1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant B. Logan .	1st January 1898.	Nowshera.		
Indian Staff Corps (34th Pioneers).	Major D. W. Hickman.	3rd January 1898.	Sultan Khel in the Khyber.		
Army Medical Staff . .	Surgeon-Captain A. J. Lattey.	3rd January 1898.	Calcutta.		
British Service . . .	Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs.	4th January 1898.	Peshawar.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and the 7th January 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Francis Chester Macnaghten. (a)	Lieutenant.	Royal Irish Regiment (attached to 42nd Gurkha Rifles).	3rd August 1897.	Will left .	840 11 4	...	6th March 1898.
Robert Thurston Greaves. (b)	Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.	18th August 1897.	Will left .	1,481 3 3	...	6th March 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother.—Mrs. Macnaghten.
Address.—Care of Messrs Freshfields and Williams, 5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.

(b) *Next-of-kin.*—
Brother.—Arthur Greaves.
55, Jermyn Street, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1898.

No. 1.—The services of Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

No. 2.—Mr. J. S. Beresford, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department during the absence of Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., on deputation, or until further orders.

The 6th January, 1898.

No. 4.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Public Works Department Notification No. 267, dated the 11th June, 1890, and with reference to section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to appoint the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by the Government, is to make General Rules under that Section.

No. 5.—The services of Mr. C. W. Hodson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*, were placed at the disposal of the Uganda Railway Committee from the 17th November, 1897 to the 24th December, 1897, inclusive.

The 7th January, 1898.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway as are situate in British territory.

The 5th January, 1898.

No. 3.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. 12 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1897.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Modification of Appendix B—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895, the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July 1897, publishing, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 10th July 1897, revised rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

Government of India letter No. 606 R. T., dated the 30th July 1897, requesting that the attention of Railway administrations may be invited to the above, and stating that the orders will be communicated in due course in regard to the modification of Appendix B to the General Rules for working open lines of railway which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 1606 (Public), dated the 31st July 1897, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 7th August 1897, declaring that Picric Acid, Picrates, and certain mixtures of Picric Acid, shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the Explosives Act, 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under the notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department read above, revised rules were published to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, on the railways to which the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India apply, of the accompanying addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B to the said General Rules which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying modifications, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Resident in Mysore, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Director of Railway Traffic.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Enclosure to Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

(To be cut out and pasted on the original circular.)

In the heading, for the words—	Substitute—
Notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887, No. 1191, dated the 20th June, 1890, No. 2565, dated the 30th December, 1892, and No. 12, dated the 4th January, 1894.	*Notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 1393, dated the 8th July, 1897, and No. 1606, dated the 31st July, 1897.*

PRELIMINARY.

Rule 1.

In the list of explosives in *Class 3.—Nitro-compound class, Division 2,* for "*Picrates,*"—

Substitute—

Picrates.*

Picric Acid.*

* NOTE.—When wholly in solution Picrates and Picric Acid are not deemed to be explosives.

Under *Class 6.—Ammunition class,* after the words—

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

Add—

The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety":—

·303-inch cordite.
Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.
·45-inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.
·4-inch.
Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

In the list of explosives in *Class 6.—Ammunition class, Division 1,* between "*Safety fuses for blasting,*" and "*Railway fog signals,*"—

Add—

Fuzes for shells, and friction tubes for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

After the list of explosives in *Class 6 — Ammunition class, Division 3,* for the words—

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Read—

which do contain their own means of ignition.

Cancel the entry under *Class 7.—Firework class,* and—

Substitute—

The firework class has two divisions—

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:—

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such anature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Packing—Rules 2 and 3.*

Cancel clause III under rule 2.

Clause IV under rule 2 becomes clause III of the same rule.

For old rule 2, IV (*a*), now rule 2, III (*a*)

Substitute—

(*a*) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or is gun cotton or another explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in other cases 50 lbs.

If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.*

**Note.*—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead which would result in danger arising from the fomation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

Against the word "*waterproof*" in old rule 2, IV (*b*), now rule 2, III (*b*)—

Add the following foot-note:—

Note.—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are excepted—

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives, included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water such as blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite : provided that any other substance than those named, has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

For old rule 2, IV (*c*), now rule 2, III (*c*)—

Substitute—

(*c*) 1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.

2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows : It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas, or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case ; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape ; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200lbs., except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.

3. Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.

4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division 1" (or 2, as the case may be) and the name and address of the owner or sender.

For old rule 2, IV (*d*), now rule 2, III (*d*)— Substitute—

(*d*)—1. If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.

2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, *viz* :—

(i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.

(ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up :

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition.

Clause V under rule 2 becomes clause IV of the same rule.

After the word "*purpose*" in old rule 2, V (*b*), now rule 2, IV (*b*)— Add —

except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives ;

After the word "*an*" in old rule 2, V (*e*), now rule 2, IV (*e*)— Add—

Inspector of Explosives or other

Against the sum "*Rs. 1,000*" in rule 3— Add the following foot-note :—

Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Government.

(*b*) *Mode of conveyance Rules 4, 6 and 7.*

In rule 4, III— Expunge the word "*public*"

For the words "*or any Act repealing or amending the same*" in rule 4, IV—

Substitute—

or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession and transport of petroleum

For the word "*gunpowder,*" in rule 4, IV— Substitute the word "*an*"

At the end of rule 6, III—

Add—

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by the Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

For the words "*or any Act repealing or amending the same*" in rule 6, VIII—

Substitute—

or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum

Cancel the entry under rule 6, IX and—

Substitute—

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

For rule 6, X—

Substitute—

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.

At the end of rule 6 XII—

Add—

Provided that, if the packages of dynamite are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

For rule 6, XVI—

Substitute—

XVI.—Five layers of packages in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) may be packed one above another. Otherwise not more than three layers of packages containing explosives shall be packed one above another. But in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

For the sum "*Rs. 1,000*" in rule 7— Read "Rs. 100."

The 7th January, 1898.

No. 6.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 14 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1898.

General Rules for railways under construction.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 385 R., dated the 20th December 1897, forwarding letter No 4215, dated the 17th November 1897, from the Engineer-in-Chief of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Engineer-in-Chief of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway has applied for leave to adopt, on that railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway as are situate in British territory, and which have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

R A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 39 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 1st January 1898:—

No. 480 of 1897.—John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 33 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in cigar-making machines.

No. 481 of 1897.—The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in impregnating and coating fabrics or permeable materials.

No. 482 of 1897.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of 18 Wellington road, Withington, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or connected with automatic fire extinguishers.

No. 483 of 1897.—George Henry Williamson, manufacturer, of the city of Worcester, for improvements in the loose covers and cutters of hermetically sealed metallic boxes or cases.

No. 484 of 1897.—The Publishing Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in box or enamelled papers.

No. 485 of 1897.—Emile Seguy, printer, of Parthenay (Deux-Sèvres) in the republic of France, for an improved portable folding mosquito net.

No. 486 of 1897.—The Vevril Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 139 Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of machine belting.

No. 487 of 1897.—Haji Kasim, proprietor of an iron factory, care of the Hyderabad Banking Co., Hyderabad, Deccan, for a bucket to draw water from wells.

No. 488 of 1897.—Helen Denison Rushton, gentlewoman, of 10 Victoria terrace, Calcutta, for a portable bicycle rest and house stand combined or separate.

No. 489 of 1897.—Henry Willock Boileau, district superintendent of police, of Dumka, in the Sonthal pergunnahs, Bengal, for improvements in or relating to gaiters or leggings.

No. 490 of 1897.—The American Railway Electric Light Company, manufacturers, of 14 Stone street, New York city, U. S. A., for improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same.

No. 491 of 1897.—Charles Robert Walter Filmer, superintendent, Burdwan water-works, Bengal, for a street stand-post for use in connection with the water supply of cities.

No. 492 of 1897.—Hercules Sanche, physician, of New York city, in the county and state of New York, U.S.A., for means of utilising the dynamic energies or inductive force of matter, and apparatus connected therewith.

No. 40 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifi-

cations are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 28 of 1897.—Donald Barus Morison, engineer, of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, for improvements in stamp mills or apparatus for crushing ores and other substances. (Specification filed 9 August 1897.)

No. 73 of 1897.—William John Sharland, station master, N. W. railway, Lalla Musa, for an automatic carriage door lock. (Specification filed 29 October 1897.)

No. 148 of 1897.—Howard Cochrane Jobson, engineer, of Summer hill, Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, for improvements relating to telegraph insulators. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 153 of 1897.—Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund state railway, Lucknow, for an invention to be called "Gordon's connected scotch block and trap" for securing vehicles in lie-by or other sidings without the aid of safety chains or other contrivances. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 192 of 1897.—Henry Edward Keymer, of No. 5 Kaliprosunno Singhi's lane, Chitpore, Calcutta, for an improved machine or apparatus for the manufacture of large sized glass or other bangles or *churis* and similar articles. (Specification filed 21 December 1897.)

No 203 of 1897.—John Martin, manager of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of 60 Market street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improved means for automatically supplying hot air to furnaces, principally locomotive, stationary and marine boiler furnaces. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 204 of 1897.—Eber Blake Tree, insurance agent, of 622 Princess street, in the town of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, in the province of Ontario, Canada, and Robert Henry Eldon, school teacher, of 343 Clinton street, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, as aforesaid, for improvements in rotary engines. (Specification filed 20 December 1897)

No. 205 of 1897.—Anton Raky, manager of Rupprechtsau, near Strasburg, in Alsace, Germany, for improvements in boring apparatus for deep-borings. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 206 of 1897.—John Halson Webster, flax-spinner, of the firm of David Webster & Son, of Bervie, in the county of Kincardine, Scotland, for improvements in spinning frames. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 213 of 1897.—Josiah Burnham Anderson, merchant, of No. 3 Cottage place, Malden, county of Middlesex, state of Massachusetts, U. S. A., for an improved marine safe float. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 216 of 1897.—Eugen Hornung, gentleman, and Stefan Hansel, manufacturer, both of Vienna, for improvements in the treatment of India-rubber, gutta percha, and their compositions. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 230 of 1897.—Edmund James Mills, D. Sc., F.R.S., professor of technical chemistry, of 60 John street, in the county of Glasgow, for improvements in the formation and preparation of soluble colloids, such as gelatine and isinglass. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 246 of 1897.—John Tremearne, medical practitioner, of Creswick, in the colony of Victoria, for a new or improved desk or stand for supporting a book, paper or other articles, and fittings for attaching same to chair lounge, bed or table. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 252 of 1897.—La Société Anonyme pour l'exploitation des machines à fabriquer les cigares (Eureka Française brevets Ch. J. Lacoste), manufacturers, of 5 Boulevard, Botanique, Brussels, for improvements in cigar-making machines. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 253 of 1897.—William Carter, flax spinner, of the Drift, Antrim road, Belfast, in the county of Antrim, for improvements in or relating to the utilization of flax and tow wet-spinning waste. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 267 of 1897.—Joseph Henry Johnson, mechanical engineer, Aligarh, for a split pin, to be called "Johnson's safety split pin." (Specification filed 17 December 1897.)

No. 319 of 1897.—Louis van Doornüm, oud-Majoor, O. J. L., of Brinklaan 28, Apeldoorn, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, for improvements in crank mechanism for cycles. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 326 of 1897.—Charles William Ansell, civil and mechanical engineer, proprietor, Ansell & Sons, Darjeeling engineering works, Toong, Bengal, for improvements in rotary sifting machines for tea or other suitable substances. (Specification filed 16 December 1897.)

No. 329 of 1897.—William Martin Green, photo-engraver, of 159 Queen street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in venetian blinds. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 379 of 1897.—Charles Smith (M. D., London), surgeon, of Casterton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in office indicators. (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

No. 41 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances. (From 7 January 1898 to 7 January 1899.)

No. 280 of 1892.—Heinrich Count von Pückler's invention for an improved electric apparatus for alluring and destroying insects. (From 7 January 1898 to 7 January 1899.)

No. 42 P.—Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 176 of 1893.—Thomas Watson's invention for an improved cart wheel. (Specification filed 26 September 1893.)

No. 218 of 1893.—John Henry Rose Harley's invention for a new or improved punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 26 September 1893.)

No. 240 of 1893.—Howard Lane and John Pullman's invention for an improved method of and apparatus for producing carbonic acid gas. (Specification filed 29 September 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 164 of 1891.—Augustus Harper Raiguel Guiley's invention for improvements in electrical block systems for railways. (Specification filed 1 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Patents Branch), Calcutta"

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1897.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	80,31,385	9,15,78,370	9,96,09,755	2,67,75,352	...	2,67,75,352
Allahabad	...	1,14,61,970	1,14,61,970	1,35,76,950	...	1,35,76,950
Lahore	...	1,85,51,995	1,85,51,995	1,11,04,330	...	1,11,04,330
Bombay	65,92,825	5,68,62,830	6,34,55,655	3,74,81,797	...	3,74,81,797
Karachi	...	80,33,840	80,33,840	45,26,770	...	45,26,770
Madras	8,11,025	2,60,44,390	2,68,55,415	1,14,99,182	...	1,14,99,182
Calicut	...	12,15,725	12,15,725	15,88,653	...	15,88,653
Rangoon	...	87,47,320	87,47,320	2,55,78,695	...	2,55,78,695
	1,54,35,235	22,24,96,440	23,79,31,675			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
TOTAL			23,79,31,675	13,21,31,729	...	13,21,31,729
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL						13,21,31,729
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount under remittance between Ajmere and Delhi						18,00,000
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						40,00,000*
GRAND TOTAL						23,79,31,675

* In re-payment of this advance, a sum of 26 lakhs in Bhopali rupees, equivalent to about 21 lakhs in Government rupees, has been received and is in course of coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

II B

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Aswinikumar ... ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Maitra, Gopalchandra ...	... Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Syamacharan ...	... Private Student.
3.	Sen, Indubhushan	... Presidency College.
4.	Chakladar, Haranchandra ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
5.	Das, Mahendranath ...	... Presidency College.
6.	Chakrabarti, Srigopal ...	... Private Student.
7.	Datta, Bhupalkumar ...	... Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Panchugopal ...	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Nasiruddin Ahmad	. F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2.	Sarbadhikari, Saratprasad ...	... Presidency College.
3.	Mitra, Ramanimohan ...	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sailendranath ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
5.	Bhattacharyya, Jyotishchandra ...	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
6.	Bandyopadhyay, Prabodhnarayan	... Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra ...	... Ditto.
8.	Sen, Surendrakumar ...	... Ditto.
9.	N. S. Venkata Ram ...	... Teacher.
	Sen, Kaminikumar	.. Presidency College.
11.	Guha, Surendranath ...	... Private Student.
	Ray, Binodbihari	... Presidency College.
13.	Sen, Jogindranath	... Ditto.
14.	Datta, Birendrakumar ...	... Ditto.
15.	Guha, Upendrachandra ...	... Dacca College.
	Sen, Gunadacharan ...	... Presidency College.
17.	Das, Aswinikumar	... Private Student.
18.	Biswas, Debendrachandra ...	... General Assembly's Institution.

GREEK.

CLASS I.

De, Harinath ... ... Private Student.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Gangopadhyay, Haricharan ... ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Bipinchandra ... ... Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Abu Nasr Mohamed Oheed ... ... Private Student.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit*).

1. Sinha, Nareschandra ... ... Presidency College.
2. Ballabh, Kunjabihari ... ... Private Student.

CLASS III.

Guha, Nisikanta ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Adityanath ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Mukhopadhyay, Jatindranath ... ... Presidency College.
2. Bandyopadhyay, Amulyadhan ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
3. Sanyal, Hiralal ... ... Presidency College.
4. " Saratchandra ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
5. Mitra, Mohinimohan ... ... Presidency College.
6. Guha, Abhayakumar ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
7. Mukhopadhyay, Baranasibasi ... ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit*).

1. Mitra, Jogindranath ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2. Bajpai, Nilmani ... ... Ditto.
3. Chakrabarti, Banamali ... ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP (A).

CLASS II.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath, II ... General Assembly's Institution.
2. De, Gopalchandra ... ... Ditto.
3. Datta, Kaminikumar ... ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

(*In order of merit*).

1. Ziauddin Ahmad ... ... M. A. O College, Aligarh.
2. Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna ... ... General Assembly's Institution.
3. Ghosh, Ramendranath ... ... Ditto.
4. Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath, I ... General Assembly's Institution.
5. Bandyopadhyay, Sasadhar ... ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP (B).

CLASS I.

(*In order of merit.*)

1. Majumdar, Jadunath ... ... Presidency College.
2. Das, Saradaprasanna ... ... Ditto.
3. Chattopadhyay, Asutosh ... ... Ditto.
4. Biswas, Raicharan ... ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Bandyopadhyay, Harijiban	Presidency College.
2.	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra ...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Kalimohan	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Dattagupta, Karunakumar	Dacca College.
2.	Viswanathar Sangraha Pillai	Presidency College.
3.	Ray, Prakaschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
4.	Laha, Girischandra	Presidency College.
5.	Ghosh, Kshetramohan	Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit.)

1.	De, Chandranath	Hughli College.
2.	Pujari, Baikunthanath	Presidency College
	Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath	Ditto.

CLASS III.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Basu, Pasupati	Presidency College.
2.	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath ...	Ditto.
3.	Sarkar, Sureschandra	Private Student.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(C).

CLASS I.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Kundu, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
2.	Mitra, Munindrakumar	Ditto.

CLASS II.

(In order of merit).

1.	Hari Ganpat Rao Gharpurey	Presidency College.
2.	Ghosh, Bhupendranath	Ditto.
3.	Sengupta, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
4.	Ray, Satischandra, II	Private Student.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal ...	Presidency College.
6.	Phukan, Radhanath	Ditto.
7.	Mukhopadhyay, Debatacharan	Ditto.
8.	Sengupta, Jitendranath	City College.
9.	Bhaduri, Dwijadas	Presidency College.
10.	Datta, Atulchandra	Ditto.

CLASS III.

	Sil, Praphullakumar	Presidency College.

BOTANY.

CLASS III.

	Basu, Hemaprabha	Teacher.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd January 1898.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th January, 1898.

LIABILITIES.			R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up						2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund						83 50.000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office			92,93,941	12	1	1,70,92,614	12	6
Public Deposits at Branches			77,98,673	0	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches						4,65 94,055	12	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.						3,03,408	9	8
Sundries						21,37,316	6	2
RUPEES						9,44,77,395	9	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				30,99,065	0	0
Other authorised Investments				77,65,155	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,05,38,373	2	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,84,70,138	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,72,58,780	11	4
Balances with other Banks				7,99,280	10	8
Bullion				2,857	11	0
Dead Stock				13,19,074	10	11
Stamps				9,833	8	9
Sundries				14,97,775	8	1
				7,07,60,334	2	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	68,18,869	3	11	2,37,17,061	6	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,68,98,192	2	8			
RUPEES				9,44,77,395	9	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th January, 1898

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 35·8.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Rollo, Charles D.	Kasiganj	13th November, 1897	The District Judge of Aligarh, on 14th December, 1897.	Deceased was a Carriage Examiner, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. No Will found. No application.
Stirton, J.	On a Sylhet Steamer	26th January, 1897	The District Judge of Dacca, on 23rd December, 1897.	Deceased left a Will. The Executors, Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., have taken out Probate from the High Court.
Phillips, Mrs. Caroline (of 29, Komedan Bagan Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	18th December, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Pergannas, Alipore, on 23rd December, 1897.	No Will found. No application.
Walker, Clarence	Ditto	19th December, 1897	Ditto	Deceased was an Accountant of the the Post Office. No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

2, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 7th January, 1898.

H C

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Agreeably to the provisions in paragraph 23 of the M. B. Regulations (pages 56, 57 of the Calendar, 1897), J. N. Mitra is permitted to proceed to the degree of M.B.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 6th January, 1898.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th December, 1897.

No. 8552.—The privilege leave for three months granted to Lala Gela Ram, Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Bori, in this office Notification No. 8156, dated the 9th December, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 4th January, 1898.

No. 29-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the Cantonments Act, 1897 (XV of 1897), to British Baluchistan.

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th January, 1898.

No. 1.—The services of the undermentioned Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Provincial Establishment of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for temporary employment on plague duty in the Persian Gulf:—

Civil Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahman.
Civil Assistant Surgeon Rashid-ud-din.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.,*
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Unattached List, 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, Commissariat Department, at Peshawar, dated at Umballa, this 31st day of December, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—9028, Sergeant John Ernest Harwood Austin.	Parish and County in which born,—Cardiff, Glamorgan, South Wales.
Age,—36 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—
Height,—5 feet 8¾ inches.	
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Peshawar.
Trade,—Clerk.	
Date of Enlistment,—22nd October, 1897.	Marks,—Scar inside left knee.
Place of Enlistment,—Winchester.	

—— ———, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 3rd Battn., Rifle Brigade.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 18th Hussars of Cavalry, dated at Lucknow, this 29th day of December, 1897.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4032, Private William Grieve.	Parish and County in which born,—Kirkcaldy, Fife.
Age,—25 years 5 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—26th December, 1897.
Height,—5 feet 8¼ inches.	
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Lucknow.
Trade,—Labourer.	Marks,—Birth mark on right buttock.
Date of Enlistment,—20th January, 1893.	
Place of Enlistment,—Perth.	Under 5 years' service.

M. S. WELLBY, *Capt., Adjt., for Col.,*
Comdg. 18th Hussars.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1898.

No. 1.—With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No. 82, dated 9th October, 1897, Mr. J. H. Murray, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of that Establishment, with effect from the 14th December, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Officiating Director.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1898.

No. 10204.—Lala Raj Narayen, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 6th January, 1898.

The 5th January, 1898.

No. 10215.—Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 26 days, with effect from the 20th December, 1897.

The 5th January, 1898.

No. 10248.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 7th December, 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders.—

Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. Currie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Firth.

Mr. G. S. Clifford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, until he avails himself of his furlough.

Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the date on which Mr. Clifford avails himself of his furlough.

No. 10254.—Mr. M. J. Stephen, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed, with effect from the 3rd December 1897, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Firth, or until further orders.

The 6th January, 1898.

No. 10341.—Mr. G. F. Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 14th December, 1897, to act in the 1st grade, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. C Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 1st grade, or until further orders.

No. 10346.—Mr. Ganesh Narshiv Joshi Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 15th November, 1897, to officiate in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Vinayak Narnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 3rd January, 1898.

Allan & Co., J. H. (Agents).
Ault, E.
Bear & Son, Thomas.
Burn & Co., J.
Carandini, Victor.
Charlamb, L.
Clarke & Co, W.
Cullingham & Co.
Doyle, J, Shipping Agent.
Ferry, Arnold.
Haddon & Co., John.
Hon. Secy., Military Exhibition.
Hunter, John L.
Jackson, Rev. T. G.
Kemp, Miss, care of Mrs. Mackenzie.
Lawton, L. C. G.
Leeman and Gatty.
Markwiez, Isak.
Mitchell, J. N. F.
Moleyneux, F. S.
National Agency Co.
Phillimore & Co., Charles.
Publisher of "Commercial India."
Reading, Geo.
Rocket & Co, Forwarding Agents.
Stuart & Co., Leslie.
Turner, Miss Compton.
Waters, Mrs. Daniel, H.
Watson & Co., James (Dundee Distillers).
Wright, Dr. F. L.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Alton, F. D.
Ambler, Capel.
Barker, F S., Lieut.
Barnicot, Joseph.
Barrett, F. Moulton.
Baxter, Mrs.
Baxter, W. C.
Bell, Madam.
Bennett, T.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Boullard, Raimond
Brew, G.
Brockman, T. D.
Brown, W. H, Advance Agent.
Browne, J
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Dan Donavan.
Davies, D. Picton.
DeBourbel, General, R E.
Delroy, Miss Ada.
DeSilva, F. H.
Duncan, Patrick.
Eaton, F. C.
Entwisle, Ernest.
Essa, Leon.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Ford, E.
Fowle, W. P.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Galimidi, J.
Gardner, Honb. A H.
Goodwin, Alfred.
Grauer, E.
Hains, Captain.
Handcock, James P
Hardwick, A. A.
Henderson, J. P.
Hilterding, Mr.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Houri, John.
Houston, Miss, care of Capt. E. Houston, R. E.
Howie, J.
Hunter, J. D.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jones, Mrs. B.
Kirk, A H.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C H.
Lawton, Louis C G.
Leonard, C. J.
Leslie, Mrs K L.
Lewin, George J.
Lumsden, G
Lynch, Mrs. M.
Macharg, Andrew S.
Martin, Wm.
Martins, John.
McCandlish, J.
McNah, R.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Mogridge, C.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Morgan, James.
Moulini, Charles.
Mullane, Mrs.
Newmarch, Capt. L S.
Niblett, Charles.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
Norman, Mrs.
North, Mrs.
O. Connor, Miss E.
O'Farrel, Mrs.
Oviedo, F.
Palmer, E. L.
Parker, Charles, A.
Pepin, E. A.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Phillips, Bert.
Poninska, Marie Madame la Comtesse.
Pieece, Percy.
Price, A. E.
Rankin, J. Reginald. L.
Rankin, Mrs. R., The Hon.
Reyner, Miss.
Rickie, Mrs. A.
Robertson, Lindsay.
Ross, Johnny.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Smith, Arnold Pye.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey)
Smyth, L. G.
Soul, C.
Stavridi, A. G.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Troyte, H.
Vanstain, Mrs. L.
Veale, Miss Constance.
Veligan, John.
Vigar, C.
Unger, G. E.
Waddle, John.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wall, T. D.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M. A P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.
Wynter, Miss.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dease, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, O. G.
Henderson, J. P.
Heynemann, Karl E.
McKeown, Ada.
Moffat, D
Morton, Mrs.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Row, J.
Wilson, R. A. J.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aran, Clara.
Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Buksh, N.
Baxter, Miss.
Bucknell, W. B.
Cutler, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasji Hormosji.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Fiale, Toms, Dr.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Gibson, G., Professor.
Gaynor, G. H.
Gandson, A.
Hule, Toms, Dr.
Leann, J.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Mencke, Bruns.
Milmer, C., Mons.
Mohammad Husein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonetta Signa.
Pringle, Andrew.
Roodra, James.
Richards, W. E.
Radmore, F.
Sina, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, J. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Twarri, Chetao.
Walter, R. M.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, I. K.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd January, 1898.

Barker, E., Mrs.	Morrison, G. L. T.	Searlqet, Mrs. L.
Cowie, Mrs.	Robertson, A.	Yardly, L. E.
Moberly, G., Lt.	Robertson, W. T. M.	

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 8th January, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1898	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	13th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	12th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	8th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	15th „	Ditto.
Colombo	10th „	Per P. & O Str. *Bengal.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th „	Per Steamer *Sussang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	10th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	8th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	10th „	Per Steamer, *viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	10th „	Per Steamer *Umlass.*
Ditto ditto . .	11th „	Per Steamer, from Madras.
Ditto ditto . .	11th „	Per Steamer, *Crescent.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway A.M.	10th and 11th Jan.	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong
Ditto ditto At 5-30	12th „	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*.—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

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On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that on 15th day of March, 1897, certain treasure to wit golden Verahas 212, golden half Verahas 23, Surti R3, false Veraha 1 was found in two copper boxes, buried in planks in the granary on the upper storey of the house of Venkappa Timappa Hegde in Halladgudde in the Village of Shivali Magni in the Sirsi Taluk of the Kanara District, while pulling down the house, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the undersigned, on the 16th day of May, 1898, at Honawar, when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Mamletdar of Honawar.

HONAWAR;
The 17th December, 1897.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878", that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1897.

Wanted a qualified Agricultural Overseer for the experimental farm at Sibpur, Calcutta, on a pay of R50 per mensem and free quarters. No one need apply who has no knowledge and experience of agricultural work. Applications will be received up to the 15th January, 1898. Preference will be given to a passed student of one of the Indian agricultural schools.

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

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سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنی تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه ٭

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی – یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه ٭

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১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸০
½ আধ „ „	৭।০	„	৮৲
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II D

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

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NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING, DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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B.—Local Codes.

The Bombay Code, Vol II, Ed 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880 R5 (10a)

The Bombay Code, Vol III, Ed 1896, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895 R6 (12a)

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict, C. 3), and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam, and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7 (10a)

In the Press.

The Burma Code Third Edition.

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895 —

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Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures 12a (3a)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5a. (1a. 6p.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a 9p (1a)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd*

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895 4a (1a)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an index R2 8 (5a)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a 9p (1a)

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Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 4a 9p (1a)

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II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

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Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

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for 1896. 2a. (1a.)
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1896. 5a. (1a.)
Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14a. (2a.)
Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)
Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters XVI and XIX. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 2a. (½a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1897. 4a. (1a. 0p.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4a.)
Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5a. (1a.)
A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals. Second edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)
Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., R3-8 (4a.)
Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river, canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M., I.C.E., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ., 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam-launch Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Division.	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Patna	"	R4 (3a.)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	"	R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahi	"	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca	"	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chittagong	"	4a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa	"	R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpur	"	R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1895-96 4a (1a)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1897. R3 (4a)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1895-96. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896 R1 (4a)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition) R1 (4a)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6a)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II R21-4 (6a)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1896. R1-8 (4a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a (½a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1895-96. R3 (4a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96 R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a per copy.

NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

NOTICE.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 003971 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1893-94, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Suriananarayanappier, lessee of the Tanjore Palace Estate, and last endorsed to the District Judge, Tanjore, and another No. $\frac{368041}{M004485}$ of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R500 (rupees five hundred), originally standing in the name of Subbaraya Davaji, counter-petitioner in M. P. No. 133 of 1883 on the file of the District Court, Tanjore, and last endorsed to the District Judge, Tanjore, having been stolen from this Court, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interests thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta and Madras, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

F. H. HAMNETT,
Acting District Judge.

DISTRICT COURT;
TANJORE,
The 29th September, 1897.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 087281 and 087282, of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Kali Pada Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KALI PADA CHAKRAVARTI,
Patiya, Chittagong.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 080430 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, QUETTA-PISHIN, AT QUETTA (INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION).

CASE NO. 5 OF 1897.

In the matter of the insolvency of Ghulam Husain, son of Jafar Ali, caste Sheikh, resident of Quetta.

WHEREAS upon inquiry made upon the application of Ghulam Husain, dated the 1st July,

1897, the Court is satisfied that the statements contained in the application are substantially true, and that the said Ghulam Husain, judgment-debtor, has not committed any act of bad faith within the meaning of section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is ordered that the said Ghulam Husain, judgment-debtor, be, and he hereby is, declared insolvent.

Dated Quetta, the 6th day of November, 1897.

H. L. SHOWERS,
District Judge, Quetta-Pishin.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th January, 1898, at 5 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December, 1897.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th January, 1898 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to further amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1019—690, dated 29th September, 1897 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Burma, No. 788—L.-23, dated 29th September, 1897 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 8274, dated 28th October, 1897 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1686, dated 3rd November, 1897 [Paper No. 4].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 326, dated 4th November, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1459-J. D., dated 8th November, 1897 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 119-L. & L.—1928-J., dated 10th November, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2801, dated 2nd December, 1897 [Paper No. 8].
From Government, Bombay, No. 8811, dated 3rd December, 1897 [Paper No. 9].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1619, dated 9th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Agent, Governor General, Baluchistan, Telegram No. 647, dated 22nd December, 1897 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, Madras, No. 1824, dated 24th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4157, dated 27th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

2. On the recommendation of some of the Local Governments we have amended section 4 of Act XVI of 1861 so as to enable a fee not exceeding five rupees to be charged for a license under the Act instead of a fixed fee of five rupees.

3. We have added words to the rule-making power which will enable the Local Government to fix different fees for the different classes of carriages and to provide for the inspection of animals as well as carriages.

4. As there are various local enactments regulating hackney-carriages in municipalities, cantonments and other places, we have provided for the repeal of section 2 of Act XVI of 1876, and proposed a new extent clause for Act XVI of 1861 which will prevent any conflict between the provisions of that Act as now amended and those local enactments.

5. We have also given power to the Local Governments to exempt carriages or classes of carriages from the Act. Owing to the repeal of the twenty miles stage limit, the Act might be held to extend to various classes of carriages to which it did not formerly apply and to which there is no sufficient reason for applying it.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	4th September, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	21st September, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	9th September, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	15th September, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	11th September, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	9th September, 1897.
Burma Gazette	25th September, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th September, 1897.
Assam Gazette	25th September, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1897.
Sind Official Gazette	30th September, 1897.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telugu	12th October, 1897.
	Hindustani	12th October, 1897.
	Kanarese	12th October, 1897.
	Malayalam	12th October, 1897.
	Tamil	9th November, 1897.
Bombay	Marathi	14th October, 1897.
	Kanarese	14th October, 1897.
	Gujarathi	21st October, 1897.
Bengal	Bengali	28th September, 1897.
	Hindi	28th September, 1897.
	Uriya	7th October, 1897.
Punjab	Urdu	30th September, 1897.
Assam	Bengali	25th September, 1897.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st October, 1897.
Sindh	Sindhi	7th October, 1897.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
M. D. CHALMERS.
BISHAMBAR NATH.
JOY GOBIND LAW.
F. A. NICHOLSON.

The 5th January, 1898.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861.

XVI of 1861. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Stage-Carriages Act (1861) Amendment Act, 1898.

XVI of 1861. XVI of 1876. Repeal of proviso to section 1, Act XVI, 1861, *and of section 2, Act XVI, 1876.* 2. The proviso to section 1 of the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, *and section 2 of the Stage-Carriages Act (1861) Amendment Act, 1876, are hereby* repealed.

XVI of 1861. *Substitution of new paragraph in section 4, Act XVI, 1861.* 3. *The first paragraph of section 4 of the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, is hereby repealed, and the following paragraph is substituted therefor, namely:—*

"For every such license there shall be paid by the proprietor of the stage-carriage the sum of five rupees *or such less sum as the Local Government may fix,* and such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof."

Addition of new section after section 20, Act XVI. 4. After section 20 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power to make rules. "20A. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act in the territories under its administration or any part of the said territories.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe forms for licenses under this Act, *the sums payable for the same* and the conditions on which they may be granted, and the cases in which they may be revoked;

(b) provide for the inspection of stage-carriages, *and of the animals employed in drawing them;* and

(c) regulate the number and length of the stages for which *animals* may be driven in stage-carriages, and the manner in which they shall be harnessed and yoked.

(3) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Addition of sections after section 21, Act XVI, 1861. 5. *After section 21 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely:—*

Extent of Act. *"22. This Act, as amended by subsequent Acts, extends to the whole of British India; but it shall not apply to carriages ordinarily plying for hire within the limits of any municipality or cantonment or other place in which any law for the regulation of carriages is for the time being in force.*

Power to Local Government to exempt. *23. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any carriages or class of carriages from all or any of the provisions of this Act."*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th January, 1898.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., G.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Pannappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani and the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. He said that the opinions which had been received on the Bill after circulation had raised some important questions which would require careful consideration, and it seemed desirable to strengthen the Committee, which at present consisted of only five members.

The motion was put and agreed to.

STAGE-CARRIAGES ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861. He said:—"The main object of the Bill, which was introduced in this Council on the 2nd September last, was to repeal the proviso to section 1 of the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, which limited the application of the Act to carriages ordinarily used for journeys of more than twenty miles. The effect, however, of repealing this proviso without any qualification would be that the Act would extend to some classes of carriages which run for short distances, to which there is no necessity to apply its provisions. We have therefore proposed to give power to Local Governments to exempt any particular carriages or classes of carriages from the Act. We have also inserted a clause which will prevent any conflict between the provisions of the Act as it is now proposed to amend it and any local enactments which deal with the regulation of hackney-carriages in municipalities and other places.

"Other slight alterations have been made which are explained in the Committee's report and which need no further remarks on my part."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th January, 1898.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th January, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS

No. 87 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 6th January 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. I of 1898.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. I of 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5287 S. R., dated the 10th December 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

* * * The Government of India are of opinion that machinery for the manufacture of braid—of whatever fibrous material the braid is composed—should be held to be included in entry No. 14 (*a*) of Schedule IV of the Import Tariff.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5343 S. R., dated the 11th December 1897.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

* * * * * * * *

India-rubber Attock blocks are component parts of railway carriages.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 25th, 1897.

Very quiet and settled conditions have prevailed over the Indian region during the week under review. Throughout the whole week pressure has been uninterruptedly high over North Western and Central India, and uninterruptedly low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. The daily changes of the barometer have occasioned variations in the amount of the pressure difference between these two areas, but these general conditions of pressure have held steadily throughout. The winds have been almost equally steady, blowing from between north-west and north-east on the coasts of the Bay and from the eastward over the central parts of India and the centre and west of the Peninsula, while over Northern and North-Western India calms have been exceedingly numerous A few showers have been reported from the south of the Peninsula and from Ceylon on different days of the week, but the rainfall in this region has been generally light, while in all other parts of the country the weather has been rainless. Quite at the close of the week there were signs of the development of a storm within the low pressure area which had held steadily over the south of the Bay, but even this change exercised no effect on the general weather over the south of the Peninsula. The mean temperature has been generally higher than usual except in Bengal (where for four days) and in Madras (where for six days) the heat was less than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 19th December.*—The barometer had risen briskly over Sind, but had changed very little elsewhere. Pressure was high and uniform over North-Western and Central India, relatively high over Upper Assam and Upper Burma, and low over the south of the Bay. The pressure differences were greater than usual. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula and variable and light over Central and North-Western India. The mean temperature was, relatively to the normal, high over Burma, over the south-west of the Peninsula and over North-West India, and low elsewhere. The greatest excess was 5°·8 at Bassein, the greatest defect 6°·3 at False Point. A few showers had been received over the south of the Peninsula and locally at Quetta, while light snow had fallen at Minimarg.

Monday, 20th December.—The pressure changes had been generally slight and unimportant. Pressure remained highest in the north-west and centre of India and lowest over the south of the Bay. Westerly winds had appeared down the Gangetic Plain, but, with this exception, the winds were unchanged. The mean temperature was low over Bengal and around the north of the Bay, as well as in some South Madras districts, but in general the heat was greater than usual. A few showers had again been received over the southern half of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Tuesday, 21st December.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the western desert, but elsewhere the barometric changes remained slight. Pressure was high and fairly uniform over the centre and north-west of India, and low over the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature remained low, relatively to the average, over the east of the Peninsula, Bengal, and the greater part of Burma, but elsewhere the heat was greater than usual. Over the western desert the excess was between 4° and 6°. Light snow has been received over parts of Kashmir, while about 1″ of rain had fallen at some places in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Wednesday, 22nd December.—The barometer had recovered again over the western desert, but elsewhere the barometric changes were again unimportant. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged. The winds were somewhat more easterly in South Burma and more north-westerly on the south-west shores of the Bay, while the westerly current down the Gangetic Plain

was giving way, but elsewhere there had been little or no change. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula, Deltaic Bengal, and Arakan, and generally excessive elsewhere. The excess was greatest, and, as much as 7°, at Jacobabad. There had been no rain over India.

Thursday, 23rd December.—A slight barometric fall had occurred over Sind, but elsewhere pressure had increased, the change having been brisk to rapid over the greater part of Northern India. The area of highest pressure had been transferred eastward to the Gangetic Plain, but otherwise the distribution was unaltered. Calms and northerly breezes prevailed over Northern India, north-east to north-west winds over the Bay area and easterly winds elsewhere. The distribution of mean temperature, relatively to the normal, was generally the same as on the 22nd, but there had been a fall over the north-west of India, and the areas of greatest excess were reported from Burma and from the Central Provinces. There had again been no rain over India.

Friday, 24th December.—Pressure had decreased slightly in Bengal and the south of the Peninsula and had risen elsewhere. The rise had been greatest and brisk to rapid over North-West India, and the area of highest pressure had been re-transferred to that region. The lowest pressures continued to be reported from the south of the Bay. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula (except South Madras) and the west and south-west of Bengal, but elsewhere the heat remained excessive. The greatest excess was 6° at Hyderabad (Sind), so that the hottest area, relatively to the normal, had again been transferred to the north-west.

Saturday, December 25th.—Pressure had fallen briskly over the east of the Peninsula and the west of the Bay, and a depression had apparently been formed within the low pressure area which had held so steadily over the south of the Bay. The highest pressures continued to be reported from North-West India, and the barometric difference between the Punjab and the south of the Bay was abnormally large. The wind had shifted to north-west over the south of Madras, and the wind was apparently strong over the south of the Bay. The mean temperature was low over the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of India, and was higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was 7°.1 a Kurrachee. There was again no rain over India.

Temperature.—The temperature distribution, relatively to the normal, has been fairly steady during the week under review. On Sunday, the 19th, the mean temperature was lower than usual over the east of the Peninsula, the head of the Peninsula, Bengal and Arakan, and was generally higher than usual elsewhere. This condition lasted with only slight modifications until Friday, the 24th, when the temperature rose to above the normal over Arakan and Burma, so that on the two last days of the week the heat was generally excessive, except over the northern half of the Peninsula and the central parts of India.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week :—

Province.	December 1897.							Mean variation of week.
	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd	23rd.	24th.	25th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2.6	+1.5	+0.6	+1.0	+2.6	+3.3	+3.1	+2.1
Bengal and Assam .	−2.2	−1.2	−0.8	−0.3	+0.3	+0.7	+1.9	−0.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	−0.5	+1.9	+2.0	+1.5	+1.0	+1.2	+0.7	+1.1
Punjab	+1.2	+2.1	+2.2	+2.2	+1.3	+0.6	+1.3	+1.0
Bombay . . .	−0.4	+2.1	+1.8	+0.2	−0.5	−0.5	−0.3	+0.3
Central Provinces and Berar	−1.3	+0.9	+1.3	+1.5	+1.9	+1.5	−0.8	+0.7
Central India and Gujarat .	−0.7	+1.7	+2.6	+2.2	+1.9	+1.4	+0.5	+1.4
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2.2	+4.0	+4.8	+5.1	+1.9	+3.3	+1.3	+3.2
Madras	−1.2	−0.6	−0.7	−1.4	−1.8	−0.1	+1.3	−0.6
Mean for whole of India .	0	+1.4	+1.5	+1.3	+1.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.1

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was exactly normal on the 19th, and about 1° above the normal on the remaining days of the week. The provincial variations show a moderate excess of temperature for the week in Burma, Sind and Rajputana, a slight excess in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Central India, and a normal temperature in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras.

Rain.—The week has been rainless over the greater part of the country. Very light showers have been received in Baluchistan, Malabar and Coorg, and light showers in the South-Central and South divisions of Madras and the East Coast (South). In the last named division the average actual rainfall for the week was 0·57", and in Madras (South-Central) 0·29", and these were the only two divisions which received any rain of importance.

The three last columns of the rainfall table, showing the state of the seasonal fall, exhibit an increasing deficiency in the rainfall up to date.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 25th December 1897. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 17th October to 25th December 1897. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 17th Oct. to 25th Dec.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·98	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·01	—0·01	4·75	7·17	— 34
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	5·07	4·17	+ 22
	4. Upper do.	0	0·07	—0·07	3·89	4·28	— 9
	5. Arakan	0	0·03	—0·03	9·23	7·43	+ 24
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·03	—0·03	3·35	4·35	— 23
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·02	—0·02	3·20	3·87	— 17
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·06	—0·06	3·54	4·06	— 13
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·08	—0·08	2·61	2·55	+ 2
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	1·96	2·83	— 31
	11. Central do.	0	0·04	—0·04	2·51	2·30	+ 9
	12. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0·51	2·36	— 78
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·14	—0·14	0·78	3·11	— 75
	14. Orissa	0	0·13	—0·13	5·11	5·31	— 4
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	1·89	1·85	+ 2
	16. South Bihar	0	0·06	—0·06	2·41	1·59	+ 52
	17. North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	1·51	1·27	+ 19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·11	—0·11	3·36	1·11	+ 203
	19. South Oudh	0	0·17	—0·17	0·17	0·71	— 76
	20. North do.	0	0·17	—0·17	0·02	0·63	— 97
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·14	—0·14	0·11	0·48	— 77
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·33	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·08	—0·08	0·89	1·03	— 14
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·16	—0·16	0·04	0·48	— 92
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·23	—0·23	0·08	0·80	— 90
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·08	—0·08	0·01	0·37	— 97
	27. South do.	0	0·11	—0·11	0·13	0·38	— 66
	28. Central do.	0	0·06	—0·06	1·31	0·58	+ 126
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·19	—0·19	0·28	0·63	— 56
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·38	—0·38	0·53	1·34	— 60
	31. North Punjab	0	0·07	—0·07	0·91	1·19	— 24
	32. West do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0·57	0·19	+ 200
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·06	0·12	—0·06	4·99	9·90	— 49
	34. Madras South-Central	0·29	0·44	—0·15	2·68	9·68	— 72
	35. Coorg	0·01	0·14	—0·13	2·43	8·06	— 70
	36. Mysore	0	0·21	—0·21	0·59	5·81	— 90
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	—0·07	0·22	3·57	— 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·13	—0·13	0·86	4·09	— 79
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·22	—0·22	0·20	2·70	— 93
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·32	—0·32	0·44	2·67	— 84
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·16	—0·16	0·89	1·80	— 51
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·07	—0·07	0·82	1·40	— 41
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·09	—0·09	2·08	1·54	+ 35
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·60	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·32	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·05	—0·05	0·14	0·21	— 33
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·02	0·17	—0·15	1·13	0·75	+ 51
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·04	—0·04	0·11	0·79	— 86
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·56	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·22	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·13	—0·13	4·67	8·97	— 48
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·04	—0·04	3·20	5·35	— 40
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	1·36	1·38	— 1
	54. Madras Central	0	0·13	—0·13	0·70	5·48	— 87
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·42	—0·42	2·63	12·47	— 79
	56. Do. South	0·57	1·64	—1·07	5·14	18·57	— 72
	57. Madras South	0·13	0·86	—0·73	6·94	13·01	— 47

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 30th December 1897.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st January.*—The rainfall was generally normal; there was no rain in seven northern districts; under half an inch in Nellore and Cuddapah; *nil* in Madura and Tinnevelly where half an inch is due; sixty cents in Chingleput and Madras and trifling rain elsewhere. The water-supply is insufficient for cultivation, except in the Northern Circars, Bellary, Nilgiris, and Malabar. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are much retarded by want of rain. The condition of the standing crops has not materially improved. Harvests are in progress and the outturn of crops is generally middling to fair, but is bad in parts. Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are fluctuating but are practically stationary, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore, in which the dry grains are slightly dearer. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore test works—workers—641 men, 887 women, 636 children ; total 2,164. Fed in kitchens—dependants—135 children. Others—4 men and 11 women ; total 150. Grand total 2,314.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—The harvesting of early crops is progressing in five, and the sowing of late crops in two, districts. Standing late crops are thriving except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, and Bijapur, where damage by blight, excessive cold, or drought continues. Crops have been injured by locusts in one taluka of Shikarpur. Preparations for next season continue in three districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in Belgaum ; fallen in ten other districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum $18\frac{5}{7}$, Bijapur $15\frac{13}{16}$, Sholapur $9\frac{7}{8}$, Poona $12\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants was—Bijapur 981, Sholapur 9,457, Poona 6,105, Belgaum 708; total 17,251, of whom 16,348 are relief workers and 903 dependants. Of relief workers—5,656 are men, 7,771 women, and 2,921 children. Of dependants—28 are men, 64 women, and 811 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,928, including 47 in poor houses, Poona 237; total 2,165, of whom 715 are men, 1,002 women, and 448 children. Total number on relief 19,416.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—There was slight rain in parts of Orissa and South-East Bengal during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is still proceeding. All spring crops are doing well, and the earlier ones are being gathered in some districts. The prospects of the poppy crop in Bihar and of the indigo crop in Central Bengal are favourable. Sugarcane continues to be reported well ; it is being cut and pressed in some districts. There was an appearance of locusts in Hazaribagh ; no damage is reported. Prices were practically stationary. Scarcity of fodder is still reported from Kurigram in Rangpur, and of drinking water from the flooded tracts of Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. High westerly winds have prevailed during the week. Rain is much needed to forward the young crops which so far are in good condition. Irrigation is in active progress where practicable. Slight damage is reported from frost in Budaun and Hardoi and by locusts in Banda. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have risen in three districts, but are lower or stationary in the others.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—Rain has fallen in Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar; a slight fall is also reported from parts of Dera

Ismail Khan. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are still going on. The sowings of spring crops have been nearly finished in all districts except Peshawar, where wheat and barley are still being sown. The outturn of sugarcane is reported to be average in Peshawar and of cotton below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are generally good. An early fall of rain is badly needed. The rain where it has fallen has benefited the standing crops. Locusts passed over two tahsils of Peshawar but did not damage the crops. Cattle are generally in good state except in Sialkot, where they are losing condition. Fodder is said to be scarce in Sialkot and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are mostly unchanged; they are only falling slightly in Mooltan, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 13, gram 11 to 13, barley 16, bulrush millet 16 to 22, maize 17½ to 23, great millet 18, and rice 9 to 9½, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—The weather is clear and cold, with occasional clouds in Balaghat and Chhattishgarh. Rain is required for the spring crops, especially for those sown late or on high-lying lands. Slight damage to these crops from frost is also reported from parts of Balaghat and Bilaspur; but prospects at present generally are favourable. The threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion; also the pressing of sugarcane, with average out-turns. Prices of wheat and grams are steady or slightly falling; a further fall is noticeable in the price of rice in most districts, that of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has fallen to twenty seers in Chanda and is easy in other districts. The numbers on relief now amount to only 6,000. The numbers on relief works were—Bilaspur 28. Numbers on gratuitous relief—Damoh 252, Mandla 150, Betul 74, Chhindwara 1,233, Wardha 12, Bhandara 273, Balaghat 210, Raipur 428, and Bilaspur 3,376; total 6,008. Total number on relief 6,036 There were also 12,893 persons employed on railway works Details of relief workers—men 7, women 16, and children 5. Poor-houses—men 289, women 292, and children 1,245. Otherwise relieved—men 461, women 1,382, and children 2,339. Wage prices—Bilaspur 15 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing continue, and prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of paddy, maize, and sessamum is in progress, and the cultivation of dry-weather paddy has commenced. Prospects are generally fair to good. The price of paddy has risen largely in Amherst and slightly in Pegu; and has fallen largely in Akyab and slightly in Rangoon; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is in progress and the outturn is generally good. Gathering of pulses has commenced. Prospects are good in Lakhimpur; elsewhere they are fair. Sowing of mustard still continues in Lakhimpur. The mustard crop has been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Sylhet. The condition of sugarcane is fair; pressing has commenced in places. Pruning of tea is in progress. Prices of common rice—Silchar and Sylhet 12, Dhubri 11, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, Tezpur and Nowgong 9, and Sibsagar 13, seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in parts of Tumkur. Prospects are favourable. Prices have fallen slightly in Chitaldroog, Kadur, and Shimoga; and have risen in Tumkur. The paddy has been harvested in nearly all parts of the State.

COORG: Rainfall 3 cents. The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool and clear. Picking of cotton continues and threshing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has commenced. The general condition of the winter crops is reported as satisfactory. Fodder and water are adequate to wants.

Prices have fallen in all districts, except in Akola and Basim. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 18, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 19, Ellichpur 21, and Wun 23, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. The cold has injured the standing spring crops in parts. Winter rice sowing is in progress. Prices of grain, though stationary in parts, have risen in some places. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11¾, seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th January.*—Agricultural operations are in progress and standing crops and prospects are good. Sowing of spring crops is progressing in Sirohi and Jeysulmere. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bikanir; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Jeysulmere; fluctuating in Kherwara; steady in Sirohi, Marwar, Jeypore, Dholepore, Bikanir; and are falling elsewhere. Report from Meywar not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is generally required. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand; and are in progress in other agencies. The standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices are stationary in Malwa and are falling in other agencies. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal and fair in Malwa.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Snow has fallen. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—No rain. The weather is cloudy but cold. Wheat and barley sowings have been finished. Some early sowings are beginning to sprout. Prices $7\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras . .	1,786	101	1,887	2,164	150	2,314	+ 427
Bombay . .	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416	— 2,889
Central Provinces	1,262	11,914	13,176	28	6,008	6,036	— 7,140
TOTAL .	20,247	17,121	37,368	19,443	8,323	27,766	—9,602

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 11th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 18th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 25th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 1st January, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	[illegible]
	Total Madras	250	...	250	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	[illegible]
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	909	...	909	964	...	964	989	...	989	965	...	[illegible]
2	Sholapur	7,943	2,147	10,090	8,690	2,131	10,821	9,530	2,113	11,643	9,687	1,907	[illegible]
3	Poona	6,059	3,739	9,798	5,698	2,574	8,272	5,275	2,838	8,113	5,749	3,199	[illegible]
4	Belgaum	860	...	860	897	...	897	903	...	903	798	...	[illegible]
	Total Bombay	15,771	5,886	21,657	16,249	4,705	20,954	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	[illegible]
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	...	8,649	8,649	...	680	680	...	360	360	...	330	[illegible]
2	Damoh	...	5,704	5,704	...	1,940	1,940	...	339	339	...	335	[illegible]
3	Jabalpur	...	15,193	15,193	...	1,721	1,721	...	1,177	1,177	...	726	[illegible]
4	Mandla	...	18,950	18,950	...	6,433	6,433	...	470	470	...	154	[illegible]
5	Seoni	...	1,957	1,957	...	357	357	...	229	229	...	53	[illegible]
6	Narsinghpur	...	5,406	5,406	...	2,438	2,438	...	415	415	...	44	[illegible]
7	Hoshangabad	...	6,596	6,596	...	6,594	6,594	...	344	344	...	333	[illegible]
8	Nimar	...	1,557	1,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
9	Betul	...	8,365	8,365	...	7,953	7,953	...	596	596	...	72	[illegible]
10	Chindwara	...	5,919	5,919	...	5,329	5,329	...	1,534	1,534	...	137	[illegible]
11	Nagpur	...	69	69	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
12	Chanda	...	946	946	...	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
13	Bhandara	...	8,509	8,509	...	7,325	7,325	...	1,512	1,512	...	1,230	[illegible]
14	Balaghat	3,880	5,580	9,460	3,001	4,416	7,417	3,001	3,816	6,817	1,225	553	[illegible]
15	Raipur	...	7,913	7,913	...	7,871	7,871	...	4,411	4,411	...	2,187	[illegible]
16	Bilaspur	...	8,670	8,670	78	6,885	6,963	...	5,193	5,193	37	4,526	[illegible]
17	Wardha	...	894	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Total Central Provinces	3,880	110,877	114,757	3,079	60,217	63,296	3,001	20,396	23,397	20,339	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...
	Total Central India	3,568	1,129	4,697	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...
	Rajputana.												
1	Dholpur	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...
	Total Rajputana	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...
	Grand Total for all Provinces	23,469	117,912	141,381	21,460	66,254	87,714	22,219	26,673	48,892	...	...	...

* There were also 11,901 persons employed on railway and other private works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

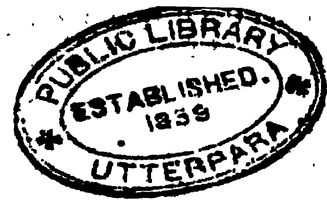
DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary [illegible]

Dated 7th January, 1898.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1898.

No. 31.—The services of Captain O. J. Obbard, of the Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 1st instant.

SANITARY.

The 13th January 1898.

No. 70.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Thanesar in the Punjab if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) are permitted to visit Thanesar on the occasion of the fair which is fixed to be held there on and about the 22nd January next;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Umballa Cantonment and Karnal (both inclusive) on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, and to any station between Umballa City and Saharanpur (both inclusive)

on the North-Western Railway shall be sold within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) from the date of the issue of this Notification until the 1st day of February next, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to go on pilgrimage to the Thanesar Fair.

No. 83.—The following translation of a Decree, dated the 16th November 1897, relating to the modification in Denmark of sanitary measures against the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases is published for general information :—

The measures formerly in force to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from Marseilles, the ports on the Black Sea with the exception of Russian ports, as well as the ports in the rest of Asia Minor and Syria are hereby cancelled.

Quarantine is not at present enforced.

(a) The Regulations in the 2nd section of the Law of the 2nd July 1880 respecting measures against the introduction of contagious diseases into the kingdom are in force as against the following places :—

Ports in Egypt.
Ports on the Red Sea, and
Ports in Tonkin and Cochin Chin,

and the East Indies, as well as the Dutch East Indian Colonies.

(b) Prohibition of importation and measures of disinfection.

It is forbidden to import rags as well as dirty wool from the places named under Schedule A which have not a properly attested warehouse certificate of having been carbonized or washed and dried at 80° Celsius.

It is further forbidden to import from the above mentioned places dirty linen, clothes, or bed linen that have been used unless they are the personal property of travellers, or unless it is properly and lawfully attested that they are imported on account of a change of residence of the proprietor. But although such objects may be introduced under the above regulations, yet they may be detained if it is found that they are particularly dirty or are in any other way in a suspicious condition, until they have been officially disinfected.

This Decree goes into force immediately, and is hereby brought to everyone's knowledge.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th January 1898.

No. 9.—The Reverend G. M. Davies, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 3rd February 1898.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1898.

THE following Agreement executed under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894) is published for information in accordance with section 42 of that Act :—

THIS AGREEMENT made the 31st day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the "Secretary of State") of the one part and the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited a Joint Stock Company with limited liability incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having their Registered Office at No. 4 Fairlie Place in the town of Calcutta and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited another Joint Stock Company with limited liability incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having their Registered Office at No. 2 Clive Ghat Street in the town of Calcutta aforesaid (thereinafter called the "Companies") of the other part: Whereas the Companies carry on a steamer service for carriage of mails passengers and goods in various places in Bengal and Assam : And whereas the Companies require connection with the said steamer service the piece of land situate on the south bank of the river Narsunda in mauza Mohorkuna Bajitpur thana and sub-district Kishorganj district Mymensingh and delineated in the map or plan annexed hereto and thereon marked with the letters A. B. C. D. and the Companies have applied to the Secretary of State through the Government of Bengal to acquire on their behalf the said land under the

provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 which has been agreed to upon the terms and conditions hereinafter contained : Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1. The Companies shall forthwith deposit with Government of Bengal the sum of rupees four hundred and fifty only as the estimated cost of and on account of the acquisition of the said land with all rights therein and the Companies hereby undertake and agree on demand to pay to the Government such further sum (if any) as may be expended by the Government in and about the acquisition of the said land.

2. Upon payment by the Companies of all the costs and expenses of the acquisition of the said land the Government shall convey and transfer at the cost of the Companies the said land free from incumbrances to the Companies.

3. In case the price inclusive of costs and expenses of acquiring the said land be less than rupees four hundred and fifty the Government shall forthwith refund to the Companies the deference between the sum of rupees four hundred and fifty and the actual costs and expenses ot acquiring the said land.

4. The Companies shall forthwith on the acquisition of the said land keep maintain on the said land proper offices godowns rest-houses for passengers and such landing-stages as may be necessary in connection with their said business and such erections shall be available at all times of the year and at all states of tides for the use of passengers landing at or embarking from Nikludampara Station by the said Companies' steamers and shall thereafter from time to time repair or rebuild and maintain in proper state of repairs the said offices godowns rest-houses for passengers landing-stages and other erections on the said land as long as the Companies continue in possession thereof.

5. The Companies shall allow free access to the said land rest-houses and landing-stages to all *bonâ fide* passengers by the steamers worked by the Companies in connection with the said steamer service landing at or embarking from Nikludampara Station and to all cargo shipped in or landed from the said steamers or from flats worked therewith at Nikludampara Station.

6. The Companies shall not sell or transfer the said land without the written permission of the Government of Bengal in that behalf first obtained.

7. In case the Companies cease to carry on the steamer service at Nikludampara Station or go into liquidation the Companies shall forthwith at the request of the Government of Bengal sell or transfer the said land to the Secretary of State or to the District Board of Mymensingh or to the other District Board or Boards or local authority as the Government of Bengal shall direct on payment to the Companies of all sums without interest which may have been paid by them to the Government under these presents in respect of the acquisition of the said land : In witness whereof Mr. M. Finucane Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Companies have hereunto set their respective common seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by—

Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the presence of—

E. M. KONSTAM,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Witness.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

The common seal of the India General Steam Navigation Company Limited was hereto set and affixed at Calcutta by and in the presence of—

* * * * *
4, Fairlie Place,
Witness.

G. H. SUTHERLAND } *Directors.*
C. D. STEWART }

KILBURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
India General Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

The common seal of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited was hereto set and affixed at Calcutta by and in the presence of—

J. MACKENZIE,
7½, Clive Ghat Street,
Witness.

MACNEILL & Co.,
Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 11th January, 1898.*

No. 6-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir GEORGE STEWART WHITE, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM; *the 11th January, 1898.*

No. 7-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Sir FRANCIS WILLIAM MACLEAN, KT., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal—Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th January, 1898.

No. 21-*G.*—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, and Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th January, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 12th January, 1898.

No. 25-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 759-G., dated the 5th May, 1897, Mr. F. Müller, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 20th December, 1897.

The 13th January, 1898.

No. 30-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 723-G., dated the 29th April, 1897,

Mr. F. Müller, Consul for Germany at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 20th December, 1897.

No. 122-*I. B.*—Whereas the Rulers of the States of Gwalior, Indore, Rutlam, Sailana and Jhabua have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective States and are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system known as the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway and the Nagda-Ujjain Railway:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedules to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 326-I and 333-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, namely:—

(1) In columns 1 and 2 *for*—

"Godhra-Rutlam Railway	Indore.
"	Sailana.
"	Rutlam.
"	Jhabua.
Rutlam-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior.
"	Sailana.
"	Rutlam."

the following shall be substituted:—

"Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.	Indore.
"	Rutlam.
"	Sailana.
"	Jhabua.
Nagda-Ujjain Railway	Gwalior."

(2) For the words "Western Malwa," wherever they occur, the word "Malwa" shall be substituted.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.
FUNDS.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1898.

No. 148-*P.*—In the last line of paragraph 6 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 3 Financial (Funds), dated 17th June, 1897, published with the Notification in this Department No. 3679-P., dated 18th August, 1897, at page 742 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated August 21st, 1897, *for* "1st of April 1893", *substitute* "1st of April 1898".

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 10th January, 1898.

No. 152-*Gl.*—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd December, 1897.

The 14th January, 1898.

No. 219-*Gl.*—Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General until further orders, and is placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, with effect from the 9th January, 1898.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 11th January, 1898.

No. 159-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of five per cent *ad valorem*, leviable under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, on lever-boxes when not imported for a railway as defined in No. 93 of the schedule, shall be reduced to one per cent *ad valorem*.

No. 167-S.R.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 12th January, 1898.

ENUMERATION RETURN.

Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all post offices in India.

	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August, 1896.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of February, 1897.	1896-97.	Half year calculated on the Enumeration taken during the 2nd week of August, 1897.	Percentage of increase for August, 1897, compared with August, 1896.
Letters, unregistered	100,776,630	110,510,268	211,286,898	106,492,191	5·67
Letters, registered	4,103,174	4,750,966	8,860,140	4,451,853	8·50
Postcards	79,590,935	87,212,292	166,803,227	85,831,862	7·84
Registered Parcels	1,359,599	1,195,610	2,555,209	1,379,700	1·48
Unregistered Parcels	70,471	83,090	153,561	93,101	32·11
Newspapers	14,223,815	15,554,475	29,778,290	15,426,334	8·45
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered	9,296,654	9,640,562	18,937,216	10,047,164	8·08
Book and Pattern Packets, registered	208,937	195,249	404,185	202,340	Decrease 3·16
TOTAL	209,630.215	229,148,512	438,778,727	223,924,945	6·82

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th January 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

No. 29.—Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Colonel J. A. Miley, C.S.I., Accountant General, is extended to the 22nd October 1902.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Walter John Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment; Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 19th November 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Lambert will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 19th November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Bruce, Lancashire Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 7th December 1897.

Lieutenant Harry Hatton Sproule, East Surrey Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 10th December 1897.

Lieutenant Arthur Dennys Gilbert Ramsay, Worcestershire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, 14th December 1896.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Gordon Hutchinson, Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) Officiating Wing Officer, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, 24th December 1897.

No. 31.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

McVeagh Crichton, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 20th November 1897.

Evelyn Henry Dunsford, attached to the 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 22nd November 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 32.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer may assume his duties:—

Major S. F. Biddulph, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Provost Marshal, *vice* Captain C. G. F. Edwards, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, invalided.

TIRAH.

No. 33.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates the officers assume their duties :—

Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General) to be Engineer-in-Chief, *vice* Brigadier-General J. E. Broadbent, R.E., invalided.

Lieutenant H. D. Pearson, R.E., to be Orderly Officer to the Engineer-in-Chief.

Captain L. F. Shadwell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, to be Provost Marshal, 3rd Brigade, *vice* Captain O. W. Carey, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, reverted to regimental duty.

Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Orderly Officer to Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Provost Marshal, 3rd Brigade, *vice* Captain L. F. Shadwell, returning to India.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., to be Assistant Field Engineer, Peshawar Column *vice* Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E., invalided.

Lieutenant W. B. Douglas. 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A. D. C., Commanding 5th Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant H. D. Hammond, R.A., wounded.

TOCHI.

No. 34.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates the officers assume their duties :—

Captain J. E. L. Gibbs, Bedfordshire Regiment, Commandant British Troops, Base Depôt, to be Staff Officer at the Base, *vice* Captain F. St. D. Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment, who has rejoined his regiment.

Captain V. B Fane, 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade Staff, *vice* Captain P. Malcolm, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, invalided.

Lieutenant J. Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Field Intelligence Officer, to be Commandant, British Troops, Base Depôt, *vice* Captain J. E. L. Gibbs, Bedfordshire Regiment, appointed Staff Officer at the Base.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 35.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st December 1897 pages 7649 to 7651.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
21st December 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General William H. Mackesy is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December 1897.

Major-General Alexander G. Ross, C. B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 10th December 1897.

Colonel Henry C. A. Szczepanski to be Major-General. Dated 10th December 1897.

Major-General Henry C. A. Szczepanski is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th December 1897.

Colonel John Gatacre, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 10th December 1897.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

J. G Ramsay. Dated 24th August 1897.

C. W W. Burton. Dated 11th September 1897.

R. F. Clothier. Dated 16th September 1897.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army :—

L. S. H. Baker. Dated 28th August 1897.

H. G Burton. Dated 30th August 1897.

H. G Sutton. Dated 16th September 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Algernon Currie, Bombay Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th December 1897.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

India Office, 21st December 1897.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 23rd September 1897.

Frederick Charles Maisey.
Charles Hogge.
George Wingate.
John William Hogge, C.I.E.

Dated 26th September 1897.

Oswald Claude Radford.

Dated 14th October 1897.

Alfred Montanaro.

Dated 28th October 1897

William Henry Fothergill Macmullen.
Francis Sheffield Sorell.
Charles Pulley.
Lambart John Browne.
Robert Field Jameson.
John Haughton.
Arthur George Frederick Browne, D.S.O.
Arthur Wapshare.
George Henry B. Coats.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 2nd July 1897.

Kenneth Mackenzie Foss.

(The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd October 1897.)

Dated 9th October 1897.
Henry Augustus Carleton.

Dated 13th October 1897.
William James Knowles Dobbin.
Charles Fulford Grantham.

Dated 28th October 1897.
Louis Samuel Hyde Baker.
George Charles Atkinson.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Henry Barnes Peacock. Dated 13th October 1897.

Lieutenant William Leith Malcolm. Dated 27th October 1897.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Herbert Sweet, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 10th July 1896, but to rank from 27th March 1894.

Lieutenant Arthur Prescott Trevor, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd August 1896, but to rank from 24th July 1894.

Lieutenant Henry Keith Barr, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 20th January 1896, but to rank from 19th September 1894.

Lieutenant Seymour Arthur Delmé-Radcliffe, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 14th August 1897, but to rank from 26th May 1895.

Lieutenant William Wilfrid Bickford, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 22nd July 1896, but to rank from 1st January 1896.

Second-Lieutenant Albany Robert Cecil Savile, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 1st January 1896.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Aitchison Smith, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 18th January 1896.

Lieutenant Archibald John Scriven Taylor, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 31st July 1897, but to rank from 28th June 1896.

Lieutenant William Horsburgh Lane, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 18th August 1897, but to rank from 9th March 1897.

Second-Lieutenant George Dighton Probyn Swinley. Dated 16th April 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon-Major-General.

Surgeon-Colonel George Bainbridge, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 16th August 1897.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Hutcheson, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st October 1897.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October 1897.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Samuel John Thomson.
Robert Neil Campbell.
Edward Salisbury Brander.
Fakir Chundra Chatterjee.
George Augustus Emerson.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Henry Bennett, M.D
William Henry Thornhill, M.D.
Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Adey.
Alfred William Frederick Street, D.S.O.
Henry Pruce Jervis.
David Charles Davidson.
James Charles Harding Peacocke.
Kaikhosro Sorabji Nariman.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October 1897.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Robert Woolbert.
George Henry Baker.
Thomas Grainger, M.D.
Joseph Rosamond Adie.
Arthur Charles Younan.
Alfred William Alcock.
John Macfarlane Cadell.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon Captain.

Henry Tallent. Dated 7th December 1896.

Robert Hollingsworth. Dated 1st January 1897.

Henry Roberts. Dated 29th April 1897.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

George William Eate. Dated 7th December 1896.

Cæsar Augustine Hellein. Dated 1st January 1897.

James Dale. Dated 29th April 1897.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the undermentioned Officers from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Edward de Sausmarez Smart. Dated 9th October 1897.

Lieutenant Lancelot Henry Walker. Dated 26th September 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Bertram Strachey. Dated 7th December 1897.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William James Alexander Birch. Dated 1st December 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Tomes, M D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 13th October 1897.

Surgeon-Major Framji Ruttonji Divecha, Madras Establishment. Dated 1st November 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer :—

Captain George Vernon Burrows, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 21st December 1897.

* * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 36.—Sub-Conductor Ernest George Facey, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 37.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Hamilton Desvœux, 10th January 1898.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCES.

No. 38.—Colonel Francis James Mortimer, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 19th November 1897, *vice* General William David Aitken, deceased.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 39.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 29th January 1898.

Charles John Milne, M.B., C.M.
Algernon Francis Stevens.
Clement Henry Bensley.
Francis Hammond Watling, M.B., C.M.
Arthur Gwyther, M.B., C.M.
Edgar John Morgan, M.B., B.S.
William Carr, M.B., C M.
John Archibald Hamilton, M.B., C.M.

Madras Medical Establishment.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 29th January 1898.

Frank Wall.
Charles Montague Mathew.

Bombay Medical Establishment.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 29th January 1898.

Samuel Evans, M B., C.M.
James Haldane McDonald, M B., C.M.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 40.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Dafadar Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, promoted, with effect from the 22nd September 1897.

Jemadar Malik Sher Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kote Dafadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd September 1897, the date of mobilization. The above promotions to be supernumerary on the establishment until absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancies after the regiment returns to cantonments.

No. 41.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Surja to be Subadar, and Havildar Ram Ikbal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Radha Mohan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1897.

Jemadar Ugan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Nagesar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga Saran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1897.

No. 42.—*23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Nand Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 17th November, 1897.

No. 43.—*9th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar S. C. Jagannayakulu Nayadu to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Viraraghavulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Francis, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1897.

No. 44.—*24th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Khalilullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1897.

No. 45.—*14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Shaikh Amin to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Autar Misir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd April, 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 46.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1368 of 1897, the undermentioned Sowar of the Native Army, Punjab Command, is granted a medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity, under the provisions of G. G. O. 686 of 1897 :—

No. 1426, Sowar Rahmat Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 47.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, with or without gratuity as stated against their names, for the quarter ended on 31st December, 1897 :—

With gratuity.

Sergeant Alfred Eaton .	Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command.

Without gratuity.

Sergeant Adrian Johnston	Military Works Department.
Sergeant John Croak . .	His Excellency the Viceroy's Band.
Sergeant George Bagg .	Garrison Provost Sergeant, Jullundur.
Sergeant James Henry Gibbons.	Military Works Department.
Sergeant Thomas Dwyer .	Chief Warder, Military Prison, Meean Meer.
1st class Sergeant Instructor William Henry Spender.	North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Sergeant William James Kay.	Ordnance Department.

JAGIRS.

No. 48.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of Bahadur is conferred on the following native officer under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 867-B., dated the 27th February, 1893 :—

Subadar-Major Shaikh Farid, 1st Madras Lancers.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 49.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, with effect from the dates given of the respective acts of gallantry detailed :—

RESSAIDAR TIRATH RAM, CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 1st August, 1897, when leading his men against the enemy, whom he personally engaged, receiving a wound from a spear.

NO. 1131½, DUFFADAR TURSUM; NO. 1473, SOWAR SIRANDAZ; AND NO. 1408, SOWAR NAZIR, CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 1st August, 1897, in covering at a very critical moment the retirement of an advanced patrol, which was in broken ground and in danger of being rushed by the enemy, who were pressing forward in numbers, but who were kept in check by their fire.

NO. 1413, SOWAR GURDIT SINGH, CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 1st August, 1897, when, in the open, under a hot fire, during the final retirement from the last position held by the Guides Cavalry, he dismounted and picked up Sowar Eshar Singh, who had been shot, and helped to carry him away.

NO. 840, KOT-DUFFADAR SADR-UD-DIN, CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 1st August, 1897, in dismounting, under a hot fire, with the enemy pressing forward close at hand, and giving his horse to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, when that officer's horse had been shot.

NO. 1012, DUFFADAR SHAM SINGH, NO. 1274, AND SOWAR PIR MAHOMED, CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry and dash at Malakand on the 1st August, 1897, in charging and engaging the enemy on several occasions, killing several.

NO. 1297, SOWAR PANJABA, CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry and dash at Malakand on the 1st and 2nd August, 1897, in charging and engaging the enemy on many occasions, killing several.

NO. 2798, LANCE-NAICK SAWAN SINGH, 24TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand throughout the night of the 26th July, 1897. He accompanied the party of officers and men in the retaking of the Sappers and Miners' quarter-guard. In one of these attempts nearly half the party were shot down, among them being a sepoy of the 45th Sikhs, orderly to Colonel Meiklejohn. When forced back some twenty yards, Sawan Singh rushed forward to the original spot and carried back the body of the orderly.

NO. 3580, SEPOY WADHAWA SINGH, AND NO. 3758, SEPOY FUTTEH SINGH, 24TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 26th July, 1897, in accompanying Lieutenant E. W. Costello from the hospital to the middle of the football ground to bring in Lance-Havildar Narain Singh of the regiment, who was lying there wounded—the ground being at the time swept both by the fire of the enemy and by our own fire from the bazar corner of the Sappers' lines, besides being over-run by the enemy's swordsmen.

SUBADAR GOPALA, 24TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 26th July, 1897, on which occasion, when leading his company into the Sappers and Miners' enclosure he came suddenly face to face with a standard bearer of the enemy, and received a sword cut in the shoulder; notwithstanding which he seized the standard, wrenched it from his assailant, and driving the pointed end into his body, bore him to the ground.

NO. 2507, HAVILDAR MIR ABAS, NO. 3451, SEPOY MIR BADSHAH, NO. 3404, SEPOY KHIYAL DIN, AND NO. 3457, SEPOY MIR GUL, 24TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 27th July, 1897, in rushing a *sangar* on the hill above the graded and Buddhist roads containing several of the enemy with a standard.

NO. 2549, HAVILDAR ALI GUL, NO. 3345, SEPOY SAID HASSAN, AND NO. 3288, SEPOY UMAR KHAN, 24th (PUNJAB) REGIMENT, OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the evening of the 27th July, 1897, in rushing a hill commanding the camp of the regiment, which was occupied by a number of the enemy with a standard. They captured the standard and forced the enemy to retire.

SUBADAR SYED AHMED SHAH, 31ST (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 27th-28th July, 1897, when in command of a party of 25 men he held an advanced post in a walled enclosure for eight hours, though surrounded by numbers of the enemy, and exposed at very close range to both reverse and enfilading fire from the hills. He was wounded in the head, but continued to hold the post till the door was burst open and the wall undermined. He then retired, bringing away his wounded, who numbered 13.

NO. 650, HAVILDAR FAZUL DAD KHAN; NO. 1700, LANCE-HAVILDAR AHMED KHAN; NO. 730, LANCE-HAVILDAR WALIDAD KHAN; NO. 1615, NAICK RAM SINGH; NO. 1519, NAICK DILAWAR KHAN; NO. 1697, SEPOY FAREED BAKSH; NO. 2145, SEPOY KHIWA KHAN; NO. 2306, SEPOY SHERA; NO. 2445, SEPOY RULIA SINGH; NO. 1983, SEPOY FUTTEH KHAN; AND NO. 1226, BUGLER FAZAL KHAN, 31ST (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry and Malakand on the night of the 27th-28th July, 1897, in the defence of the post held by 25 men under Subadar Syed Ahmed Shah for eight hours.

Sepoy Fareed Baksh, although badly wounded, continued at his post, until disabled by a second shot.

NO. 1154, HAVILDAR KUSHAL SINGH, NO. 1335, NAICK ATMA SINGH, AND NO. 1897, SEPOY KALA SINGH, 31ST (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 27th July, 1897, in going back and bringing in under a heavy fire a wounded sepoy who had been left behind unperceived during the retirement from the north camp.

SUBADAR-MAJOR MANGAL SINGH; JEMADAR UTTAM SINGH; NO. 2636, HAVILDAR JAWALA SINGH; NO. 2587, HAVILDAR TEJA SINGH; NO 2631, NAICK CHANDA SINGH; AND NO. 3029, LANCE-NAICK NATHA SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 26th July, 1897 in holding a narrow defile with a party of about twenty other men of the regiment against a large force of the enemy and checking their advance for twenty minutes, until the arrival of the remainder of the regiment.

NO. 78, NAICK HOSSEIN MAHOMED, NO. 22 GUNNER GUL AHMED, NO. 55, AND GUNNER IMAM DIN, NO. 8 (BENGAL) MOUNTAIN BATTERY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 27th July, 1897, when the enemy charged into the picquet near Colonel Sawyer's house and temporarily drove back some of the escort near No. 5 gun. The naick and two gunners mentioned cut down three of them, two being killed on the gun, and drove back the remainder.

NO. 595, 1ST GRADE HOSPITAL-ASSISTANT KASHI RAM—

For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the 27th July 1897, in bringing in a wounded sepoy under heavy close-range fire of the enemy from a spot over a quarter mile from our own men. He also displayed constant bravery during the investment of the Malakand while at his post with a detachment of No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

NO 2246, HAVILDAR BIAZ; NO. 3354, LANCE-NAICK MIR JAFIR; AND NO. 4223, SEPOY SOHBAT KHAN, CORPS OF GUIDES INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry on Gibraltar Hill, Malakand, on the 31st July, 1897, on which occasion, under a heavy fire from the opposite hill, they attacked and drove from a *sangar* a party of the enemy, of whom they killed several.

SUBADAR RAMASAMI, NO. 5 COMPANY, QUEEN'S OWN MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS—

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness under fire at Malakand on 26th July, 1897, and succeeding days, controlling the fire of the company and setting an excellent example on every occasion when the company were engaged with the enemy.

NO. 1450, NAICK AZHAGIRI, THE QUEEN'S OWN MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS—
For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 26th July, 1897, when, though wounded, he came out of hospital to do duty, and was again severely wounded when joining his section.

DOOLY-BEARER NALLATAMBI, THE QUEEN'S OWN MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS—
For conspicuous gallantry at Malakand on the night of the 26th July, 1897, in carrying ammunition under a heavy fire from the quarter-guard to the sappers lining the abattis. He continued going backwards and forwards on this duty, until wounded by a shot in the hand.

NO. 1842, LANCE-DAFADAR PARTAB SINGH, 11TH BENGAL LANCERS —
For conspicuous gallantry on the following occasions:—
(1) During the action near Malakand on the 1st August, 1897 in bringing ammunition from the led horses to the dismounted men under a very heavy fire, during which several casualties occurred.
(2) During the retirement to the Malakand on the same day, when he was the last man to leave the plain and reach camp, retiring quietly and coolly, though pressed by the enemy and under heavy fire the whole time.
(3) During the advance to the relief of Chakdarra on the 2nd August, 1897, when he was conspicuously to the front having had more than one personal combat with the enemy during the day, both near Khar and during the pursuit at Chakdarra.

NO. 2417, SOWAR PREM SINGH, 11TH BENGAL LANCERS—
For conspicuous gallantry on the 27th July, 1897, while crossing a branch of the Swat river north of Amandara. The remainder of the party having crossed and proceeded some two hundred yards, Sowar Prem Singh, seeing Hospital Assistant Pyara Singh swimming in the water with several of the enemy preparing to attack him, returned to the Hospital-Assistant's aid, took him up behind him on his horse under a close fire, and carried him safely into Chakdarra Subsequently during the siege of Chakdarra he, by his invariable coolness and pluck, set a splendid example to his comrades.

NO. 1920, SOWAR ARUR SINGH, 11TH BENGAL LANCERS—
For conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the rescue of Hospital-Assistant Pyara Singh by Sowar Prem Singh on the 27th July, 1897. Returning with Sowar Prem Singh to the rescue of the Hospital-Assistant, he showed a bold front and under a hot fire kept the enemy at bay, while the Hospital-Assistant was being got on to Sowar Prem Singh's horse.

NO. 2349, SOWAR PHANGAN SINGH, 11TH BENGAL LANCERS—
For conspicuous gallantry in the sortie from Chakdarra on the 2nd August, 1897, on which occasion he charged into a crowd of the enemy and killed with his lance a standard bearer who was rushing at Captain Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers, unobserved by that officer.

NO. 2070, SOWAR LAL BUDIN, 11TH BENGAL LANCERS—
For conspicuous gallantry in the sortie from Chakdarra on the 2nd August, 1897, on which occasion he rode ahead of the squadron under a heavy fire and showed Captain Cole of the regiment a way over difficult ground, thus enabling the squadron to cut off a number of the enemy. He was severely wounded, but slew the man who wounded him.

SUBADAR-MAJOR SARFARAZ KHAN, QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry on the 2nd August 1897, during the advance to the relief of Chakdarra, in gallantly leading a party and storming several strong positions, killing some of the enemy with his own hand. He was severely wounded.

SUBADAR SHAHI JAN; NO. 3285, SEPOY NUR AHMAD; AND NO. 1998, SEPOY DAR JAN, THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry on the 2nd August, 1897, during the advance to the relief of Chakdarra, in attacking and driving the enemy out of several strong positions with exceptional dash and gallantry, killing several.

NO. 3446, SEPOY JOWAHIR SINGH. THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry at the relief of Chakdarra on the 2nd August, 1897, when he came to the relief of Lieutenant Battye, of the regiment, killing one of two of the enemy who were attacking that officer.

NO. 3485, SEPOY BISHAN SINGH, THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry at the relief of Chakdarra on 2nd August, 1897, when he saved the life of Subadar-Major Sarfaraz Khan, by killing one of the enemy who had wounded him and with whom he was then engaged in single combat.

NO. 2870, NAICK SANT SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry in the defence of Fort Chakdarra on the 30th July, 1897, when in charge of the Maxim gun, which he continued to serve for two hours, throughout an attack in force by the enemy, although suffering from a severe wound.

NO. 2729, LANCE-NAICK VIR SINGH, 45th (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry at Chakdarra on the 29th July, 1897, when in command of the signallers in the Signal Tower, undergoing great hardship and carrying on his work admirably. He volunteered to remain at the Signal Tower when all the rest, except one, were relieved.

NO. 3021, SEPOY NAND SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—
For conspicuous gallantry at a critical moment of the attack on Chakdarra Fort on the 2nd August, 1897, in spontaneously, taking

the lead in serving the 9-pr. gun under a heavy fire, the commander, Kishen Singh, having been killed whilst laying the gun.

No. 3038, SEPOY JEEWA SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Chakdarra on the 27th and 30th July and 2nd August, 1897, in repeatedly crossing an exposed area under a heavy cross-fire, in order to supply Maxim gun ammunition.

No. 2829, SEPOY PREM SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Chakdarra on 30th and 31st July and 1st August, 1897, in keeping up communication by signal with Malakand in the face of a heavy fire continuously directed on him at close quarters. To obtain a good position for signalling he had to leave the tower by climbing out of a window unarmed, with his heliograph under his arm, and make his way to a position some way down the hill, from which he ran the risk of being cut off and shot. But for his gallant behaviour all communication between the post of Chakdarra and Malakand would have been completely cut off.

No. 2833, SEPOY BOLA SINGH, AND No. 3491, SEPOY KAHAN SINGH, 45TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—

For conspicuous gallantry at Chakdarra on the morning of the 2nd August, 1897, in responding to a call to make a sortie against a numerous force of the enemy who held the hospital.

JEMADAR BAHADUR SINGH, THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry on the 17th August, 1897, in action near Nawakili, in coming out under a hot fire at close range to assist in carrying away the body of Lieutenant Greaves, who had been shot, and afterwards in supporting and bringing away Lieutenant Maclean, who was wounded at the same time, and whose body, when he became unconscious, he carried off the field on his saddle in front of him.

No. 1142½, DUFFADAR HAYATH MOHAMED, THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry on the 17th August, 1897, in action near Nawakili, when he first saved Captain Palmer's life, after he had been wounded and rendered helpless, by killing and driving away some of the enemy who were about to attack him, and afterwards in assisting Jemadar Bahadur Singh to take Lieutenant Maclean, when wounded, off the field.

No. 806½, DUFFADAR BURA KHAN, THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry on the 17th August, 1897, in action near Nawakili, in first assisting Duffadar Hayath Mahomed in protecting Captain Palmer, who had been shot through the right wrist, and then immediately after dashing forward under a hot fire from the hills close by, to assist in carrying away Lieutenant Greaves, who had been wounded.

No. 1455, SOWAR MAHOMED KHAN, AND No. 1219½, SOWAR ALAF KHAN, THE QUEEN'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES CAVALRY—

For conspicuous gallantry on the 17th August, 1897, in action near Nawakili, in coming out into the open, within fifty yards of the spur from which crowds of the enemy were pouring in a heavy fire and threatening a rush, in order to assist in carrying away the body of Lieutenant Greaves, who had been wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 50.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Edward Jean Chanter, V.D., is granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th January 1898:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps (5th Bengal Cavalry).	Lieutenant C. G. E. Ewart.	7th January 1898.	Rawal Pindi.		
4th Dragoon Guards	Lieutenant C. Crosbie	12th January 1898.	Rawal Pindi.		
Second Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.	Lieutenant A. Coast	Ditto	Nowshera.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 8th and the 14th January 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Lionel Philip Tomlinson. (*a*).	Surgeon-Lieutenant.	Army Medical Staff.	31st July 1897.	Intestate .	2,141 9 2	...	13th March 1898.
James Loughman O'Bryen. (*b*)	Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	Indian Staff Corps (30th Bengal Infantry).	30th September 1897.	Will left .	990 5 3	...	13th March 1898.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father.—Brigade Surgeon E. D. Tomlinson, M. D., Army Medical Staff (Retired).
Address.—8, Earl's Avenue,
Folkestone, England.

(*b*) *Widow.*—Mrs. Nina Agnes O'Bryen.
Child.—Winnified Florence O'Bryen.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1898.

No. 9.—Mr. G. Moyle, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintendent of Works, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Anderson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 10.—Mr. R. H. Tait, Storekeeper, class III, grade 1 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted permanently to that grade, with effect from the 6th October, 1897.

The 13th January, 1898.

No. 12.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, has, on return from special duty with the Uganda Railway Committee, been placed on deputation in the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January, 1898.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th January, 1898.

No. 8.—The services of Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service.

The 12th January, 1898.

No. 11.—Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Patuck, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Service, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 20th October, 1897.

The 13th January, 1898.

No. 13.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A.E., dated the 9th February, 1893, published in Notification No. 55 of the same date, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

No. 14.—The following reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
Wright, A. L. . .	Examiner, class IV, *temporary rank* (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, class I, permanent (new classification).	17th December, 1897.
Dunne, F. P. . .	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	20th December, 1897.

J. S. BERESFORD,
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 117 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th January 1898:—

No. 1 of 1898.—The Oakley Stone Company, Ld., of No. 28 O'Connell street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved artificial stone, and method of manufacturing the same.

No. 2 of 1898.—Alexander Wood, mechanic, of 80 Main street, Gorbals, William Ruxton, manager of Arthur & Co., Ld., of 46 Milbrae road, Langside, and Jervis Coats, junior, secretary to the said company, of 78 Queen street, all of Glasgow, for a honeycombing attachment for sewing machines.

No. 3 of 1898.—John Oliver Surtees Elmore, civil engineer, of Kapurthala, a native state under the Government of the Punjab, for improvements in the design, construction and manufacture of steam boilers of the water tube type, to be called the "Elmore patent water tube boiler."

No. 4 of 1898.—Walter Martin Musgrave, of the firm of John Musgrave & Sons, Ld., engineers and millwrights, Globe iron works, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or relating to guide pulleys, and in apparatus connected therewith.

No. 5 of 1898.—The Electric Fog-signal Syndicate, Ld., of 16 Cockspur street, London, for improvements in fog-signalling apparatus for railways.

No. 6 of 1898.—Christian Wilhelm Luther, manufacturer of wooden articles, of Reval, Russia, for a new way of constructing light fireproof building material which will resist the attacks of insects, and is therefore specially adapted for hot climates.

No. 7 of 1898.—Theodore Wright, gentleman, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, for improvements in or relating to ventilating apparatus.

No. 8 of 1898.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of 1129 "The Rookery", Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., for improvements in prism lights, and plates and frames and mountings for the same.

No. 9 of 1898.—Wynn Edward Ellis, grain merchant, 28 Chamber of Commerce building, Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin, U.S.A., for improvements in grain drying apparatus.

No. 10 of 1898.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in clips or fastening devices, more particularly applicable for securing inflators or pumps to velocipedes and other vehicles.

No. 11 of 1898.—Albert Wollheim, civil engineer, of 101 Leadenhall street, London, for improvements in automatic syphons.

No. 12 of 1898.—Dr. Dittmar Finkler, professor of medicine at the university of Bonn, of 19 Baumschulenallee, Bonn, in the German empire, for a process for the preparation and extraction of albuminous substances from animal or vegetable mixtures and products.

No. 13 of 1898.—Louis Braly, gentleman, of 19 Cours de la Liberté, Lyons, in the republic of France, for improvements in auto-luminous compositions.

No. 14 of 1898.—Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in folding bicycles.

No. 15 of 1898.—Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in or relating to bicycles.

No. 16 of 1898.—Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in or relating to tricycles.

No. 17 of 1898.—Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in or relating to velocipedes and such like vehicles, and means of driving same.

No. 18 of 1898.—Gilbert Paterson, farmer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in or relating to velocipedes, and auxiliary motive power therefor.

No. 19 of 1898.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mill.

No. 118 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 440 of 1896.—Henry John Lawson, engineer, of 40 Holborn viaduct, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to bicycles. (Specification filed 16 July 1897.)

No. 214 of 1897.—James Albert Bonsack, mechanical engineer, and Hugo Bilgram, machinist and mechanical engineer, both of the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., for an automatic feed mechanism for cigarette fillers. (Specification filed 30 December 1897.)

No. 277 of 1897.—Richard Liebing, clock manufacturer, of 13-10 Speisingerstrasse 66, Vienna, Austria, and Franz Sillhengst, merchant, of Mank, Lower Austria, for a machine for operating hanging punkahs. (Specification filed 31 December 1897.)

No. 278 of 1897.—Richard Liebing, clock manufacturer, of 13-10 Speisingerstrasse 66, Vienna, Austria, and Franz Sillhengst, merchant, of Mank, Lower Austria, for mechanism for giving motion to portable punkahs. (Specification filed 31 December 1897.)

No. 424 of 1897.—George Whitwell Chalmers, gas fitter, of No. 55 Gamon street, Footscray, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in or connected with incandescent gas burners wherein fragile mantles are used. (Specification filed 30 December 1897.)

No. 119 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1D of 1898.—Sydney Lawrence, a member of the firm of Lawrence and Mayo, ophthalmic opticians, of No. 16 Old Court House street, in the city of Calcutta, for a telescope and magnetic compass combined.

No. 120 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 207 of 1889.—Robert Henry Cave's invention for improvements in and connected with indigo and other boilers. (From 6 February 1898 to 6 February 1899.)

No. 136 of 1891.—William Charles Boyce's invention for a transit indicator. (From 5 May 1898 to 5 May 1900.)

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List's invention for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, entitled "Double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals." (From 9 January 1898 to 9 January 1899.)

No. 365 of 1893.—Eugene Hermite and Charles Friend Cooper's invention for improvements in disinfecting, and apparatus for that purpose. (From 19 January 1898 to 19 January 1899.)

No. 121 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 132 of 1892.—Fred. Morgan's invention for punkah-pulling. (Specification filed 4 October 1893.)

No. 98 of 1893.—William Carew's invention for a noiseless and self-lubricating punkah-pulling wheel. (Specification filed 3 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications' filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B.L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Basu, Prabodhchandra ...	Ripon College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Sikharnath ...	Ditto.
3.	" Abanimohan ...	Ditto.
4.	Sen, Upendranath ...	Ditto.
5.	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Ditto.
6.	" Nanigopal	Ditto.
7.	Sen, Chandrasekhar	Ditto.
8.	Ray, Kumudnath	Ditto.
9.	Kumar, Bireswar	Ditto.
10.	Gharpure Mahadeo Trimbak	Morris College, Nagpur.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Das, Bhudhar	City College.
2.	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
3.	Ghosh, Asutosh	Hughli College.
	Basu, Manmathanath, I	Ripon College.
5.	Goswami, Brajagopal	Ditto.
6.	Gupta, Kumudbandhu	Ditto.
7.	Ghosh, Bankubihari	City College.
8.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendrachandra ...	Dacca College.
	Ray, Basantakumar	Ripon College
	Bagchi, Bipinchandra	Ditto.
11.	Basu, Amritalal, I	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Brajendrakumar	Ripon College.
13.	A. K. Fazlul Huq	Ditto.
14.	Ray, Satischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Brahma, Phanindranath	City College.
16	Guha, Jnanendrachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Chandrakanta	Ripon College.
18.	Das, Pramathanath	Ditto.
19.	Ghosh, Biharilal	City College.
20.	Hajra, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Basu, Hemchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	Patna College.
23.	Baksi, Brajendranath	Ripon College.
24.	Sengupta, Jyotindranath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Brajendralal, II	Ditto.
26.	Datta, Kamalaprasad	Ditto.
27.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendralal	Metropolitan Institution.
28.	Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari, II ...	Ditto.
	Madhao Harihar Bhakay	Morris College, Nagpur.
31.	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath, I ...	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Ramanimohan	City College.
33.	Thakurta, Rebatimohan	Ripon College.
	Ray, Jnanendranath	City College.
35.	Guha, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
36.	Chaudhuri, Nagendranath	Ditto.
37.	Bandyopadhyay, Rajendranath	Ditto.
	Md. Israil Khan	Rangoon College.
39.	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ripon College.
40.	Dasgupta, Atulchandra	City College.
41.	Pal, Siddheswar	Hughli College.
42.	Basu, Radhikaprasad	Dacca College.
43.	Ray, Kaminikumar	Ripon College.
	Raychaudhuri, Lalbihari	City College.
45.	Mukhopadhyay, H. B. ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
46.	Kanjilal, Jadunath	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Satischandra	Ripon College.
48.	Ghosh, Anantagopal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
49.	Mitra, Hemchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	Akhoury Nityananda Singha	Patna College.
52.	Chattopadhyay, Debendranath ...	Dacca College.
53.	Datta, Satischandra	City College.

	Mitra, Jatindramohan	Dacca College.
54.	Mukhopadhyay, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	Chaudhuri, Dwijendranath	Ditto.
	Dube, Syamacharan	Morris College, Nagpur.
58.	Basu, Hemendranath	Midnapur College.
	Yashwant Gobind Deshpande	Morris College, Nagpur.
59.	Mitra, Rohinikanta	Ripon College.
	Sen, Kshetramohan	Ditto.
	Deb, Ramdulal	Ditto.
63.	Ghosh, Lalitmohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Sanyal, Kisorilal	Ripon College.
	Das, Surendramohan	Ditto.
64.	Chaudhuri, Anathnath	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Bhupalchandra	Ditto.
	Kulwant Sahay	Ditto.
69.	Raychaudhuri, Bhupendranarayan	Ditto.
	Datta, Pramodchandra	City College.
	Das, Kalikumar	Ripon College.
	Som, Suryyakumar	Ditto.
72.	Basu, Satischandra	City College.
	Sinha, Charuchandra	Ditto.
76.	Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Jogindranath	Ripon College.
	Datta, Lalbihari	Ditto.
77.	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath, II	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Bipinbihari	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
81.	Mitra, Girijabhushan	Ripon College.
82.	Datta, Mahendrakumar	Dacca College.
	Sen, Sasankamohan	Ripon College.
83.	Achyut Sitaram Sathe	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sinha, Sisupal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Basu, Priyanath	City College.
86.	Ray, Sanukulchandra	Ditto.
	Das, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
88.	Ghosh, Harashit	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bankimchandra	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Dhirendranath	City College.
91.	Deb, Pulinbihari	Ripon College.
93.	Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	Metropolitan Institution.
94.	Mitra, Ramendranarayan	Ripon College.
	Syed Azizul Hasan	Patna College.
	Guha, Jagadischandra	Ripon College.
96.	Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra, II	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra	Midnapur College.
99.	Das, Rakhalchandra, II	Ripon College.
	Datta, Sasimohan	Ditto.
	Krishna Prasad	Patna College.
103.	Bandyopadhyay, Prasannakumar	Berhampur College.
	Bhaumik, Gobindasundar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Basu, Bhabendranath	City College.
105.	Gangopadhyaya, Kshirodkumar	Ripon College.
	Pal, Gobindachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dasgupta, Syamasankar	Ripon College.
108.	Datta, Praphullachandra	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Hiralal	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Shahamat Hossain	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
112.	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	Ganesh Datta Singha	Patna College.
114.	Ray, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Harinath	City College.
	Chakrabarti, Bhabataran	Metropolitan Institution.
118.	Lahiri, Bijaylal	Ripon College.
	Datta, Krishnalal	Ditto.
120.	Bose, M. M.	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Basu, Sarojranjan	Krishnagar College.
	Biswas, Bakulal	Ripon College.
122.	Bandyopadhyay, Kunjabihari	City College.
	Datta, Apurbakrishna	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Gangadhar	Ditto.

127.	Mitra, Prasannakumar ...	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Lalitmohan ...	... City College.
129.	Das, Kulabhushan ...	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Abdul Majid ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kartikchandra	... City College.
	Ray, Abinaschandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Mofakharul Islam ...	... Ditto.
	Das, Anukulchandra ...	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
135.	Ghosh, Narayanchandra, I ...	.. Ripon College.
	Das, Mahimchandra ...	... City College.
137.	Sen, Akshaykumar ...	... Ditto.
138.	Sankar Balwant Chitnavis ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sanghat Ali ...	... Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Gopaldas ...	... City College.
141.	Basu, Umeschandra ...	... Ripon College.
142.	Maitra, Jogindranath ...	... Ditto.
	Bindeshwari Prasad ...	... Patna College.
144.	Chaudhuri, Ramgopal ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
145	Mustaphi, Asutosh ...	.. Ripon College.
146.	Mukhopadhyay, Hemantakumar	... Ditto.
	Kundu, Mohanlal ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
148.	Ray, Nikhilnath ...	... Berhampur College.
149.	Sen, Debendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
150.	Basu, Bankimchandra ...	... Ditto.
151.	Kamaluddin	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
152.	Ray, Satyendranath ...	... Ripon College.
	Nayak, Lohitchandra ...	... Ditto.
154.	Sarkar, Prakashchandra ...	... Ditto.
	Lakshman Rajaram Atre ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
156.	Sen, Rajmohon	... Berhampur College.
157.	Sen, Kusumkumar	... Ripon College.
158.	Sinha, Basantakumar ...	... Ditto.
	Datta, Indubhushan ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Nasirul Huq	... Patna College.
	Ajodhya Prasad	... Ditto.
162.	Sarkar, Jyotishchandra ...	... Krishnagar College.
	Nag, Charuchandra ...	... City College.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajanibhushan	... Ditto.
165.	Das, Barodamohan	... Ditto.
	Biswas, Taraprasad	... Dacca College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Upendrachandra	... Ripon College.
	" Tarinidas ..	... Krishnagar College.
169.	Bhavani Sahay	... Patna College.
170.	Sarkar, Lakshminarayan ...	... Ripon College.
171.	Ray, Rebatisankar	... Ditto.
	Biswas, Nilratan	... Ditto.
173.	Pal, Chandrasekhar ...	... Ditto.
174.	Mukhopadhyay, Mrigendralal ..	... Metropolitan Institution.
	" Mahendranath	... Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Jnanchandra ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
177.	Ramnandan Sahay ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kirtichandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Birajmohan ...	... Ditto.
	Das, Bipinchandra ...	... City College.
181.	Mukhopadhyay, Loknath ...	... Ditto.
	Das, Rakhalchandra, I ...	... Ripon College.
183.	Nandi, Atulkrishna ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Janakinath ...	... Hughli College.
185.	Datta, Ramakanta	... City College.
	Chaudhuri, Charuchandra ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
187.	Sarkar, Biharilal	... City College.
	Mallik, Manmathanath ...	... Ripon College.
	Das, Kuladaprasad ...	... Dacca College.
190.	Ghosh, Narayanchandra, II ...	... Ripon College.
	Hari Balwant Karmarkar ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sen, Manmathanath ...	... Ripon College.
	Syed Khaliq Buksh ...	... City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Rammohan ...	... Ripon College.
	Ghoshal, Surendranath ...	... Ditto.
	Saha, Mahendrakumar ...	... Ditto.
	Das, Priyalal	... Ditto.

	Ray, Nrendranath	City College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan	Berhampur College.
	" Kshirodchandra	Ripon College.
	Bhaduri, Bimalchandra	Ditto.
	Basu, Rajendralal	Ditto.
	Bhunia, Upendranath	Midnapur College.
	Das, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari, I	Ditto.
	Anwar Karim	Patna College.
	Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Debendranath	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Nityananda	Patna College.
	Lahiri, Sureshchandra	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna	Dacca College.
	Saha, Ramcharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Rasikchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Ghosh, Nrityagopal	City College.
	Datta, Jnanendralal	Ditto.
	Sen, Bireswar	Ditto.
	Biswas, Kunjabihari	Krishnagar College.
	Chakrabarti, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
190.	Som, Charusasi	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Iswarchandra	Dacca College.
	Ray, Hrishibhushan	Ripon College.
	Raysen, Ramsiromani	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Gupta, Biharilal	Ripon College.
	Das, Aswinikumar	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Sasadhar	City College.
	Basu, Haridas	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Anilchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Syed Khair Ali	City College.
	Tagore, Sudhindranath	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Gobindachandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Ramanath	City College.
	Mitra, Jogindrachandra	Ripon College.
	Pereira, R. G.	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saha, Kamalkrishna	City College.
	Sen, Kalikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dey, S. C.	Ripon College.
	Gangopadhyay, Nripendranath	City College.
	Ray, Sarasimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkar, Lalitmohan	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra	Ditto.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 8th January 1898.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1897.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th December, 1897	1,08,46,000	1,98,79,800	14,58,93,700	2,80,04,200	1,43,41,900	9,49,000	28,500	20,90,97,100	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,02,81,327
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December, 1897 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December, 1897 . .	...	1,000	6,09,000	...	...	...	...	6,10 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,10,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1897 . .	...	10,000	3,07,600	3,000	500	...	...	3,21,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,21,100
	1,08,46,000	1,98,90,800	14,68,10,300	2,80,07,200	1,43,42,400	9,49,000	28,500	21,00,28,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,12,12,427
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	6,000	85,700	3,09,300	74,600	2,500	5,200	...	4,77,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,83,300
Balance on 31st December, 1897	1,08,40,000	1,98,05,100	14,65,01,000	2,79,32,600	1,43,39,900	9,43,800	28,500	20,95,50,900	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,07,29,127

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,759 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,915 lakhs.
" 1st Nov., 1897, " 15th Nov., " ditto 1 lakh ditto 7 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 9 lakhs ditto 15 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 39 " ditto 21 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 9 " ditto 4 "

9,817 lakhs. 8,962 lakhs.
8,962 "
Balance against India . 855 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th January, 1898

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 31st December, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or funds in whose behalf held.	Account of Investment.							Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	TOTAL.	
	Held in safe custody with the Comptroller General.								
1	Mohindro Nath Gungooly, Store-keeper, Fort William	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.
2	Gopal Chunder Mookerji, Cashier, ditto	200	...	800	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Shanker Lall, Store-keeper, ditto	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Amballa Division	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Lucknow Division	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
6	Jogal Kishore, Cashier, ditto	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
7	Luchmi Narayan Naidoo, Cashier, Secunderabad	...	...	2,000	.	...	...	2,000	
8	Beni Pershad, Cashier, Jhansi	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
9	Kedar Nath, ,, Allahabad	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
10	Narain Damodar Gokhale, Cashier, Poona	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
11	Damodar Womon Mulhiskar, Cashier, Mhow	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
12	Abhoy Churn Ghosh, ,, Barrackpore	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
13	Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya, ,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
14	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Bareilly	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
15	Shib Dass Seith, Cashier, Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	
	TOTAL	4,300	...	8,400	...	1,000	1,500	15,200	
	TOTAL SECURITY WITH COMPTROLLER GENERAL	15,200							
	Held in safe custody with the Treasury Officer, Simla.								
	Mata Deen, Contractor, Lucknow	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	No interest is to be drawn through the Examiner while thus deposited.—*Vide* Civil Account Code, Volume I, Article 167.
2	Adamally Sultanally, Contractor, Aden	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Mr. Burjorjee Bamunjee, ,, Poona	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
4	Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Contractor, Poona	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
5	Ditto ditto ditto	...	5,000	2,500	...	...	...	7,500	
6	Ditto ditto ditto	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
7	G. Dhunjee Shaw Jamsetjee, ditto	500	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,500	
8	Mr. J. Godwin, Contractor, Secunderabad	6,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	b,000	
9	Bengal Iron Company, ditto	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	10,400	
10	Anna Swamy Moodalier ditto	...	...	...	500	..	...	500	
11	Ditto ditto	...	500	600	...	...	300	1,400	
12	Grinaji Rao, Agent to Munamuthuloo, Secunderabad	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
13	Chukati Veeramiah and V. Oomaputti Moodalier, ditto	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
14	Grinaji Rao Moodalier, Secunderabad	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
15	G. Manikum ,, ditto	...	...	700	...	...	...	700	
16	Dhanjibhoy, Mr., ,, Murree	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
17	Mr. John Eagan ,, Madras	...	2,000	..	...	...	...	2,000	
18	Ditto ,, ditto	...	500	...	...	...	...	500	
19	Ditto ,, ditto	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
20	P. Partha Sarathy Naidoo of Peeruber, Madras	...	...	800	...	...	700	1,500	
21	Krishna Swamy Chetty ditto ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
22	Mariappah ditto Bangalore	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
23	C. Jagannatha Row Naidoo ditto ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
24	Shoshi Bhooshun Banerji ditto Fort William	100	..	100	...	...	...	200	
25	Debendro Nath Mookerji, Agent for Khagendra Nath Mookerji. ditto ditto	400	...	300	...	...	...	700	
26	Mohindro Nath Paul ditto ditto	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	
27	Grish Chunder Banerji ditto ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
28	Bukhtawar ditto Cawnpore	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000	4,000	
29	Jewra Khan ditto ditto	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
30	Tulsi Ram, Contractor, Cawnpore	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	2,000	
31	Rath Ram ,, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
32	Ditto ,, ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
33	Bishesher Pershad ,, ditto	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
34	Ballappa Mistry ,, Bangalore water supply	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	
35	Bhoobun Mohun Chunder, Contractor, Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
36	Ditto, ,, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
37	A. C. Dass and Brothers, ,, ditto	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
38	Ditto ,, ditto	200	...	...	...	...	...	200	
39	Mr. Vithal Sayana ,, Bombay Defence Division.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
40	Bishen Sahay ,, Meerut Division	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
	TOTAL SECURITY WITH THE TREASURY OFFICER, SIMLA	12,300	15,000	30,200	1,500	...	7,200	66,200	
	TOTAL SECURITY WITH THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL	4,300	...	8,400	...	1,000	1,500	15,200	
	GRAND TOTAL	16,600	15,000	38,600	1,500	1,000	8,700	81,400	

G. N. SWICE,
Offg. Examiner of Accounts.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS;
Simla, the 6th January, 1898.

EXAMINER, PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, BALUCHISTAN.

Civil Account Code, Form No. 19.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st December, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.			Name of officer to whom interest is sent.	Remarks.
		3½ per cent. of 1865.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.		
		R	R	R		
322683	Munshi Hirdaingh, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	500	...	500	Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.	
322672	Munshi Hirdaingh, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	1,000	...	1,000		
081245	Munshi Hirdaingh, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	1,000	...	1,000		
——— *	Munshi Kotoomal, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	...	1,000	1,000		
——— *	Munshi Kotoomal, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	...	1,000	1,000		
	TOTAL .	2,500	2,000	4,500		

* The Nos. of the Notes were 016814 and 016815 when they belonged to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the Custody of the Treasury Officer, Quetta, on the 31st December, 1897.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.			Remarks.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.	
		R	R	R	
B/005859	Seth Tohilmal & Co., Contractors, Kotri-Rohri Railway	1,000	...	1,000	
020571	Munshi Rewasing, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	...	1,000	1,000	
020572	Munshi Rewasing, Cashier, Kotri-Rohri Railway	...	1,000	1,000	
	TOTAL .	1,000	2,000	3,000	

QUETTA;
The 3rd January, 1898.

T. P. FARRELL,
for *Examiner, P. W. and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th January, 1898.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
	R	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,16,846	8	0	1,57,39,876	5	8
Public Deposits at Branches	84,23,029	13	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,55,44,384	0	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,46,172	0	2
Sundries				19,42,051	4	10
RUPEES				9,24,22,483	10	10

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				21,21,453	0	0
Other authorised Investments				77,12,155	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,07,36,299	2	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,93,70,393	9	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,05,72,104	14	1
Balances with other Banks				5,68,276	8	5
Bullion				2,872	11	0
Dead Stock				13,15,999	8	0
Stamps				10,089	9	0
Sundries				14,74,115	0	2
				6,98,83,818	15	2
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	71,83,290	12	11	2,25,38,664	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,53,55,373	14	9			
RUPEES				9,24,22,483	10	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th January, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 35·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Torrens, J. E.	Not stated	19th November, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, on 10th December, 1897.	Deceased was a Probationer in the Land Records Department, Mergui. No Will found. No application.
Dykes, L. B.	Arkatipur Tea Garden	6th July, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, on 21st December, 1897.	Deceased was a Tea Planter. No Will found. No application.
Leahy, R. S.	In the District of Maubin.	15th December, 1897	The Deputy Commissioner, Maubin, on 24th December, 1897.	Deceased was Assistant Superintendent of Police. No Will found. No application.
Dohlman, John (of the Sailors' Home).	Presidency General Hospital.	20th December, 1897	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 4th January, 1898.	No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 14th January, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January, 1898.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	76,60,000	9,52,14,950	10,28,74,950	2,56,49,222	...	2,56,49,222
Allahabad	...	1,10,68,965	1,10,68,965	1,57,75,065	...	1,57,75,065
Lahore	...	1,91,09,030	1,91,09,030	1,27,26,015	...	1,27,26,015
Bombay	65,70,470	5,66,32,795	6,32,03,265	3,58,13,392	...	3,58,13,392
Karachi	...	93,63,490	93,63,490	44,75,940	...	44,75,940
Madras	16,84,165	2,61,41,975	2,78,26,140	1,20,90,017	...	1,20,90,017
Calicut	...	12,03,885	12,03,885	16,06,158	...	16,06,158
Rangoon	...	65,81,050	65,81,050	2,39,95,570	...	2,39,95,570
	1,59,14,635	22,53,16,140	24,12,30,775			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			58,99,450			
Total			23,53,31,325	13,21,31,379	...	13,21,31,379
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						3,00,000
Net Total						13,18,31,379
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						35,00,000*
Grand Total						23,53,31,325

* In re-payment of this advance, Bhopali rupees, equivalent to about 16 lakhs in Government rupees, have been received and are in course of coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th January, 1898.

No. 25-G.—The medical charge of the Detachment Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 12th instant from first class Hospital Assistant Desu Ram, in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital, to third class Hospital Assistant Harnarain, attached to the Charitable Dispensary there.

No. 26-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Desu Ram, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, received medical charge of the Detachment, Merwara Battalion, forming the escort of the Agent to the Governor-General on the forenoon of the 15th December, 1897.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Jawaja, the 7th January, 1898.

No. 58-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere-Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Ram Gopal Rathi, a Mahajan of Kekri, as a member of the Municipal Committee, Kekri, with effect from the 1st January, 1898, *vice* Babu Paul Bishem, deceased.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA CHANDRAKANTA TARKALANKAR, Sree Gopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1897-98, will deliver his fourth lecture on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and the Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 29th January, 1898, at 3 P.M. The lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be open to the public.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 13th January, 1898.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th January, 1898.

No. 2.—The undermentioned first class Military Assistant Surgeons having completed five years' service in their present rank, are entitled to enhanced rate of pay as first class Assistant Surgeons, above five years' service, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

John Dolby	1st April, 1897.
Mark Windross	1st April, 1897.
George Samuel O'Neal	1st April, 1897.
Joseph Crabbe	1st April, 1897.
George Kirby	17th July, 1897.
George Hynes	25th July, 1897.
David Waller	16th September, 1897.
Valentine Marsden Carleton	17th December, 1897.

The 11th January, 1898.

No. 3.—Dr. F. W. Twidale is temporarily engaged for plague duty on the terms laid down in paragraphs 1 and 2, Home Department letter No. 372 (Medical), dated the 26th April, 1897, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1898.

No. 25.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 10th December, 1897, and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To
M. J. O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

The 10th January, 1898.

No. 26.—Mr. O. Burne, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the forenoon of the 19th December 1897.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 10th January, 1898.

No. 27.—Offices reported opened and closed during December, 1897 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
Abozai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	5th Dec.	Closed.
Ali Masjid (Field Office).	Ditto	24th „	Opened.
Bagh (Field Office)	Ditto	4th „	Closed.
Balangoda	Ceylon	9th „	Opened.
Berhampur City	Ganjam	3rd „	Ditto.
Barkacha (Artillery Camp).	North-Western Provinces.	1st „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	20th „	Closed.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Bombay	2nd „	Opened.
Chagru Kotal (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	8th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	15th „	Closed.
Dubrajpur	Bengal	23rd „	Opened.
Ilam Gudr (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	7th „	Closed.
Ditto	Ditto	16th „	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	18th „	Closed.
Kai (Field Office)	Ditto	28th „	Ditto.
Kheri (Kheri)	North-Western Provinces.	6th „	Opened.
Korappa (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	6th „	Closed.
Kuchi (Field Office).	Ditto	18th „	Opened.
Landi Kotal (Field Office).	Ditto	28th „	Ditto.
Luksan (Jalpaiguri.	Bengal	2nd „	Ditto.
Mamani (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	13th „	Ditto.
Mastura (Field Office).	Ditto	4th „	Closed.
Pangsa	Bengal	5th „	Opened.
Sadda (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	18th „	Closed.
Shabkadar (Field Office).	Ditto	10th „	Ditto.
Swaikat (Field Office).	Ditto	7th „	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	16th „	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Badarpur Ghat	Assam Bengal Railway.	3rd Dec.	Opened.
Barhaj	Bengal North-Western Railway	2nd „	Ditto.

J. J. ALLEN,
Director, Traffic Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 6th January, 1898.

No. 65-C.—The leave on medical certificate granted in this Office Notification No. 7017, dated the 2nd November, 1897, to Munshi Ghulam Muhammad, sub. *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Duki, is extended by six weeks.

The 7th January, 1898.

No. 88-C.—Kazi Fakir Ahmad, Mir Munshi in the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, *vice* Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiat Rai, appointed Superintendent of the Revenue Commissioner's Office, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th January, 1898.

No. 1-*A*.—Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 7th December, 1897.

No. 2-*A*.—Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 6th December, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major General*,
Director General of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1898.

No. 2.—Mr. R. T. Keene, Special Engineer, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for one month in extension of that granted him by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 2, dated the 25th March, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Director.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1898.

No. 3.—Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted leave out of India (medical certificate) for one year under the leave rules applicable to Regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Director.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the monument over the grave of John William Gaugh, late an Engineer in the service of the Darbhunga Raj, who died on 23rd May, 1878, and was buried in the Darbhunga Cemetery, is in need of repair, and that the relations of the deceased or other persons claiming to repair the monument should communicate with the undersigned.

The 6th January, 1898.

H. T. S. FORREST,
for *Magistrate.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5(*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878", that on or about the 26th April, 1897, treasure, consisting of a gold necklace (cut into three pieces) weighing 5 tolas, a small golden woman's girdle (cut into two pieces) weighing two tolas, and a pair of small twisted golden bracelets weighing 3 tolas, and valued in all at R200, was found in a Poramboke land called Nayakuraloo Fort, in the village of Gamalapad, Palnad Taluq, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his office at Masulipatam, on the 27th January, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. K. BATTEN,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MASULIPATAM;
The 14th September, 1897.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1898.

No. 10602.—Mr. C. J. Stowell, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed, with effect from the 7th October, 1897, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. J. Dease, or until further orders.

No. 10615.—Mr. Erachshaw Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 1st January, 1898, to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, or until urther orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 10th January, 1898.

Allan & Co., J. H. (Agents).
Arratoon & Co., Music Booksellers.
Ault, E.
Editor, "Indian Local Reformer."
Haddon & Co., John.
Hon. Secy., Calcutta Angling Club.
Hon. Secy., The International Sporting Club.
Leeman and Gatty.
Magry, Volcy.
Mallite, O. (Photographer).
Markwiez, Isak.
Mitchell, J. N. F.
National Agency Co.
Stuart & Co., Leslie.
Thornton & Co.
Thorns & Co., W. H., late James Pearson & Co.
Trodden, M.
Waters, Mrs.
Daniel, H.
Watson & Co., James, (Dundee Distillers).
Wilkinson & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Alton, F. D.
Ambler, Capel.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Barnicot, Joseph
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Bell, James.
Bell, Madam.
Bennett, T.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Blom Mary, Miss.
Boldwin, J.
Brew, G.
Brockman, T. D.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Clementson, F.
Crosser, Rev. J. R.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
DeBourbel, General, R.E.
Delroy, Miss Ada.
DeSilva, F. H.
De Taucour, Count.
Duncan, Patrick.
Dunn, H.
Essa, Leon.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fleischhaner, H.
Fletcher, Robert.
Ford, E.
Fowle, W. P.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Galimidi, J.
Gardner, Honb. A. H.
Gingold, A.
Green, H. J. K.
Grauer, E.
Groshlz, G.
Hains, Captain.
Handcock, James P.
Haddon, M.
Hardwick, A. A.
Harper, Alex.
Hilferding, Mr.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Houri, John.
Hunt, Frank.
Hunter, J. D.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jones, Mrs. B.
Hearney, Mrs. A.
Kirk, A. H.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lewin, George J.
Lynch, Mrs. M.
Martin, Wm.
McCandlish, I.
McNah, R.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Mitchell, Dr. J. Rev.
Moffat, D.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Morgan, James.
Moulini, Charles.
Mullane, Mrs.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Oviedo, F.
Palmer, E. L.
Pepin, E. A.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Phillips, Bert.
Poninska, Marie Madame la Comtesse.
Preece, Percy.
Rankin, J. Reginald, L.
Rankin, Mrs. R., The Hon.
Regnon, Miss.
Reyner, Miss.
Rickie, Mrs. A.
Rooper, Miss.
Rooper, Mrs M. G.
Rosenstein, Dr. J.
Ross, Johnny.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, Arnold Pye.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Smyth, L. G.
Soul, C.
Stavridi, A. G.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Veale, Miss Constance.
Veligan, John.
Vigar, C.
Unger, G. E.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M. A P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E.
Wynter, Miss.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dease, P.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, O. G.
Hirsh, J.
Kearney, J.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Rankin, R.
Row, J.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Vonr Wiltekind, P. R., Dr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Beattie, John, B.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Boxter, Miss.
Bucknell, W. B.
Bye, Frank.
Coslinge, E.
Cutter, D.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasji Hormasji.
Carruthers (Telegram).
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Davies, Harry Llewelyn.
Dalby, James.
Dreshler, A. O.
Edison, T.
Ffule, Toms, Dr.
Fitzgerald, Mrs.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Gaynor, G. H.
Gondson, A.
Hule, Toms, Dr.
Hassin, S. M.
Kaka, M. M.
Lenun, John.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Meneke, Bruno.
Milmer, C., Mons.
Mohammad Hoosein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonietha Sigre.
Pringle, Andrew.
Poulter, R. C
Roodow, James.
Richards, W. E.
Rice, S. M.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, J. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Speks, Frederick.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Thorn, Chasltan.
Walke, William, F.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, I. K.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.
Woodburn, A. F. (I.C.S.)
Van Tassell, E. A., Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th January, 1898.

Areneda, O.
Barker, C., Mrs.
Brierly, G. T. Lt.
Culet, Mrs.
Gange, Mrs.
Middleton, W.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 15th January, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1898 20th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	19th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	15th "	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	22nd "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	21st "	Per French Steamer *Dupliex.*
Colombo	24th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	25th "	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	17th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	15th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	15th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	17th "	Per Local route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	18th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	19th "	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	17th "	Per Steamer *Crescent.*
Mauritius and Réunion . .	19th "	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	17th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th December, 1897.

Wanted a qualified Agricultural Overseer for the experimental farm at Sibpur, Calcutta, on a pay of R50 per mensem and free quarters. No one need apply who has no knowledge and experience of agricultural work. Applications will be received up to the 15th January, 1898. Preference will be given to a passed student of one of the Indian agricultural schools.

P. C. LYON,
Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

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2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.
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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه ٭

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه ٭

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هي — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين ٤ چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه : اور ايک والے ٹين کا باره آنه ٭

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

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১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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॥ আধ	„	„	৭৷০	„	৮৲
। পিকি	„	„	৩৸০	„	৪৷০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতায় নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতেপারে।

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Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1896. R2 (2a.)
Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893–96. R1 (2a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1896. R1 (2a.)
Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1896. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June 1897. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1896-97. R1 (2a. 6p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1896-97. R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896. 8a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6a. (2a.)
Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—
for 1896. 2a. (1a.)
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1896. 5a. (1a.)
Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14a. (2a.)
Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)
Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897) Bound in Board, R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897) Bound in Board R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II Bound in cloth R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June 1897. 2a. (½a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1897. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1897. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)
Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)
The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)
Income Tax Manual, 1897 (Revised edition) R1 (4a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1896. R1-8 (4*a.*)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4*a.* (1*a.*) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4*a.*)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. Banerjee, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2*a.*)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2*a.*)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. Whitley, S. P. G., Ranchi. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6*a.*)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5*a.*)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3*a.*)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2*a.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1*a.* per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1*a.* per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

NOTICE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 087281 and 087282, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Kali Pada Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KALI PADA CHAKRAVARTI,
Patiya, Chittagong.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 080430, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Keeratrai Laldass, late clerk and cashier, Maintenance Division, Bolan State Railway, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KEERATRAI LALDASS,
Contractor, Rohri, Sind.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 013200, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Sir Arthur Laurence Haleburton, K.C.B., of the War Office, and last endorsed to Henry Michael Callaghan, 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, London, North, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

H. M. CALLAGHAN,
13, Chadwell Street,
Islington, N.



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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January, 1898 :—

NO. 1 OF 1

A Bill to provide for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold received in England.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold received in England; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and duration.

1. (*1*). This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once; and

(*3*) It shall remain in force for six months from its commencement, and no longer.

Addition of new section after section 13, Act XX of 1882.

2. After section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following section shall be added namely :— XX of 1882.

Issue of notes against gold received in England.

"13A. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order notified in the Gazette of India, direct that currency notes shall be issued at such offices of issue as are named in the order to an amount equal to the value of gold held by the Secretary of State for India at the rate, and subject to the conditions, fixed by that order:

Provided that—

(*1*) the power conferred by this section shall not be exercised unless the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion what he shall determine to be equivalent in value to the notes so issued, as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, and to transmit the same, or what he shall determine to be equivalent to the same, in gold coin or gold bullion to India;

(*2*) gold coin or gold bullion so remitted shall be deemed to be received, within the meaning of section 19, when it is received in India by the Governor General in Council; and

(*3*) gold coin or gold bullion so retained shall, until its arrival in India, be distinguished from other gold coin or gold bullion in the abstract account published under section 27."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to afford a means of relief to the severe stringency which now exists in the money market. Section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, authorises the Governor General in Council to direct that currency notes shall be issued by the Paper Currency Department in exchange for gold coin and bullion received in India at the office of issue. The Bill extends this provision so as to allow the issue of currency notes against gold received in London by Her Majesty's Secretary of State if he consents to receive the gold and to transmit it to India.

The 13th January, 1898.

J. WESTLAND.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th January, 1898.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Pannappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1896-97.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"Before making the motion which stands in my name, I have the permission of His Excellency the Presi-

dent to mention that the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1896-97 are now passing through the Press and will be issued about Wednesday next. A copy will be sent in due course to each Hon'ble Member. The result of the accounts of the year is, as usual, a little better than the Revised Estimates laid before the Council in March last; the difference to the good is twenty-eight lakhs, being entirely made up by better receipts of revenue."

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold received in England. He said:—"It is well within the knowledge of Hon'ble Members that the Indian money market at present is passing through a period of extreme stringency, and that there is a demand for money for the purposes of trade which local resources are for the time unable to supply. I had to introduce a measure for the relief of a similar state of things in December, 1896, and I am informed that the necessity for relief now is even greater than it then was, while the same measure of relief, namely, the transfer of money from the Currency Reserve to the uses of trade, is not for the time open to us.

"The causes of this scarcity of money are not far to seek: they are, shortly, the withdrawal of no small portion of the European capital which has been employed for banking purposes in India. With the exception of the capital of the Presidency Banks, and of one or two others, the capital of the larger banking institutions in India is sterling capital; and the continual fall in the value of the rupee and the consequent depreciation of such sterling capital as was held in the form of money in this country has induced these Banks (and many of their constituents also) both to remit home to England much of the capital they used in this country, and to adopt the policy of keeping as little of their capital as they can help employed in India. This policy was adopted by the Banks before the currency legislation of 1893, and is in no sense the consequence of it. If the policy of that legislation is pursued to a successful end, it will provide a remedy for the state of things I describe, as it will give the Banks and other capitalists the assurance that whatever capital they bring to this country for any temporary purpose they will be able to remit back without loss. But, while we are still in the condition of advancing towards the attainment of the sixteen-penny rupee, the very success of our efforts militates for a time against the transfer of sterling capital to India. At the present moment, for example, when the rupee is even above sixteen pence, the only effect of the rate upon the Exchange Banker is to convince him that the less he remits to India the better for himself, for he is bringing out his money at the top of the market; he cannot possibly re-remit it at better rates, and he may have to do so at worse rates.

"It must be understood that I do not for a moment lay any blame for this state of things on the Exchange Banks. They have their functions to perform, and they must perform them on commercial principles. Exchange Banks are not benevolent institutions, and cannot be expected to run the risk of loss for the general advantage of Indian trade. I am merely sketching the general condition of things which has led to short supply of money in the trade centres and describing the extreme unwillingness of those who have, till recently, supplied money for trade requirements, to keep in India any margin whatever against possible developments of trade demands.

"I see people sometimes discuss these subjects as if it were in the power of Government to interpose at once in some effectual way, and, as by a magician's wand, to restore ease and confidence to the Banks and to commerce. There is really only one way in which any relief can be given, and that is by making money available; but it is considered that Government possesses somewhere boundless stores of money which it has only to let loose upon a suffering commercial world, when everything will be at once put straight. Now I am not going to discuss in this place the obligations of Government, if there are any, to place funds at the disposal of the Banks for the commercial community; but I wish to give a distinct denial to any allegations that we are playing the Banks, as it were,

that is, wilfully keeping back money with the intention of starving commerce and forcing up rates of exchange. We have told the Secretary of State what money we have, and the extent to which he can draw against it, and we must claim the right to do what every sound trader does, namely, keep available under our own control sufficient funds to meet the bills he has drawn upon us, and means to draw. To this extent, and to this extent only, are we at present keeping any available money out of commercial employment. And, if Banks and others will be good enough to remember the heavy demands that have fallen upon us in respect of Government expenditure during the past twelve months,—demands so heavy that we were obliged for the time to ask the Secretary of State not only to intermit his drawings but to send out money to our help,—it will surely be understood that we are not rolling in wealth while we are refusing aid to others, and that our inability to advance money (admitting for the moment that such a policy was desirable on other grounds) is due not to any wilful obstinacy, but to want of adequate means.

"The position then of the money market is this. Everybody has realized now what they did not sufficiently realize a month ago, namely, that the demand for money for trade is, and is likely in the immediate future to be, extreme. The exchange banks who under the old system could bring out as much as they liked (for if Council bills were not available they had only to buy silver in London and have it coined at our Mints) will not bring out a single rupee which they can avoid bringing; and we cannot advance money from our reserves. The Secretary of State of course cannot draw on us for more than we are able to pay. The fear is therefore that the market may reach a point where money will become actually unavailable, and merchants will find it impossible to sell their bills. Gold of course can be procured in any quantity, and can be sent out to India, and under existing circumstances can be exchanged here for rupees; but the operation takes three or four weeks, and therefore this means of remittance provides a remedy that may prove too tardy to be effective.

"Under these circumstances, I propose, with the permission of the Council, to introduce a measure which will have the effect of assuring the public that there is at least one point beyond which the pressure will not go: that there is at least one ultimate means by which supplies of money can be obtained. We have a large quantity of money locked up in our Currency Reserve, and under existing legal conditions we can make part of it available by issuing it in exchange for gold. At present, however, as I have just explained, supplies of gold (beyond what happens at the moment to be in India) cannot be obtained until three or four weeks have passed. I ask the permission of Council to abolish this interval by enabling me to issue notes from the Currency Department against gold received on account of that Department by the Secretary of State, which he, receiving, will immediately send out to this country. Pending the arrival of that gold (if any is so tendered to the Secretary of State), the Currency Reserve will, so far as immediate availability is concerned, be deficient to the extent of its value. But, as I shewed last year in introducing a Bill for the investment of a portion of that reserve, the amount we have in hand is ample for the purpose of the assurance of the convertibility of our notes, and there is no risk, from a currency point of view, in the operation. In fact, the full amount of the reserve will be actually in existence and under our control, although, like the silver bullion we used to hold on it, not immediately producible in the form of coin in hand.

"We do not know, and perhaps we need not care, whether the facility, which I ask the Council to enable us to give, will be actually availed of or not. The feeling that the stringency of the market can never reach a point where money may actually become unavailable, may give the market the relief it wants, and matters may not reach the stage where, Council drawings or telegraphic transfers on our Treasury funds being insufficient for the supply of the market, supplies, by the projected means, through the medium of the currency reserve become necessary.

"For that is the form in which the measure will actually operate. The Secretary of State will draw on the Treasury, if required, to the full extent to which Treasury funds are available, but, if the demand continues beyond that point, he will then, in issuing his telegraphic transfers, set apart the money received on their account in the form of gold, and will take steps to transmit it to this country.

"The measure which I propose to the Council then takes the form of expanding the provisions of section 13 of the Currency Act. That section gives the Governor General in Council authority to issue notes against gold, as well as against silver, received in India. The present measure goes one step further in authorizing the issue against gold not actually received in India, but received in England, to be as soon as possible transmitted to the Currency Department in India.

"I may state that I am warranted in saying that the proposal now laid before Council has the support both of the Banking and of the commercial communities in Calcutta. I have consulted both these communities in framing the scheme, and I would not recommend any measure of the kind unless it had their support and approval. On the other hand, this approval will no doubt go a long way in commending the measure to the Council.

"It may be desirable to mention, in asking permission to introduce this Bill, that we have found it unnecessary to make so great use of the currency reserve in aid of coinage reform in Bhopal, as we anticipated would be required when the Act bearing on the subject was passed last Calcutta session. We have advanced 40 lakhs of rupees in all, and more than half of that amount has been received back in the form of silver now awaiting re-coinage in our Mints. I do not know if it will be necessary to make any further advances, but in any case the account will be closed by the end of March, and any further operations in Bhopal, after that date, conducted without aid from the currency reserve.

"The question will very naturally be asked in this connexion, what steps the Government have in contemplation with the view of carrying into final effect their currency policy of 1893—by what actual steps they mean to introduce the gold standard into India. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed to us this enquiry, expressing the opinion that the policy of waiting may involve an indefinite prolongation of the period of transition. I am afraid I am unable at this moment to give a final reply. One thing is clear, namely, that a great advance has been made, in respect of the condition of our Indian currency, in the direction in which it was contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893 that the introduction of a gold standard would become possible. Many points which were then obscure and doubtful have been determined by actual experience. The disasters of the past year, by seriously affecting all Indian trade, set back for the time the current of advance, but bountiful harvests and the renewal of trade-activity have restored the position with a suddenness for which I think I may say that the commercial world was not prepared. A distinct advance has also been made in another and most useful direction, namely, that the discussions that took place last autumn have prepared public and official opinion in England for the possible necessity of a measure which may involve the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock. As to the precise measures to be undertaken, all I can say is that the subject is under consideration, not by any means for the first time, but that in a matter of such importance, which has yet to be dealt with finally by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, it is not possible at the present stage to make any definite announcement, or to bind Her Majesty's Government by giving rise to any particular expectations. I have further to add that we are perfectly alive to the grave commercial bearings of the subject, which are alluded to in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, and we believe the mercantile community require no assurance from us that their interests, as well as those of the Government, will have anxious attention at our hands. We are no believers in the theory that what is bad for the interests of Indian commerce can be of advantage to the interests of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble MR. ARTHUR said :—"My Lord, with reference to the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, there is no doubt that the Bill, which he proposes to introduce to provide for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold received in England, will be welcomed by the banking and mercantile communities of India. The proposed Bill, whether the facilities it will give are availed of or not, will tend to allay the anxiety which prevails in regard to the extreme stringency of the Indian money market.

The Finance Minister, as he has told us, is able to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State by telegram only to a moderate extent, and the powers which he asks the Council to give him will enable him to supply the Exchange Banks, if necessary, with an unlimited quantity of rupees, with which to finance the trade of the country, at a known cost.

"While the proposed Bill will have this effect, it will in no way tend to stop the fluctuations in exchange, which it was claimed that the legislation of 1893 would lessen, and which, since that legislation, have been just as violent and often more unexpected than before. My Lord, I should like to point out to the Hon'ble Member, who has told us that he is unable to give any definite reply to the enquiry which was recently made as to what measures are being contemplated for the establishment of the gold standard, that the present high bank rate has seemingly no attractions for those people in this country who have ready money. They are remitting it in thousands of pounds to England, where it would appear they are content with a return of 2½ per cent. on a gold basis, as against the present return of 11 per cent. or more in this country on undoubted securities even on Government paper. While the policy of waiting, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, will not tend to improve this state of matters, it is satisfactory to note that this very grave question is having the anxious attention and consideration of the Government. The mercantile and banking communities will welcome any sound currency system which will result in loanable capital being attracted to, and not drained from, this country, as is the case, and never more so than at the present time, under the present system,—policy I mean, my Lord, not system. Paragraph 25 of the despatch of the Goverement of India of last September declared that there is no currency system in India."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"With reference to the remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur I desire to say that I am unable to admit that the withdrawal of European capital from India is a direct consequence of the measures which were adopted in 1893, and I do not understand the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur to state this opinion in so many words. If those measures had not been undertaken, we know very well what the consequence would have been to the rupee. It certainly would not have stood as high as it is at present. It would have gone down from the figure at which it stood in 1893, possibly to the existing value of silver, that is, to something like 9 pence, but probably to something higher, with the prospect of a further fall as silver became cheaper and cheaper in the open market. What induced the holders of sterling capital employed in this country to withdraw their capital was the prospect of their not being able to realise it afterwards in sterling form in anything like the value at which they send it to this country. It is obvious therefore that the inducement to them to withdraw their capital and take it back to England would have existed in probably an aggravated form if the currency legislation of 1893 had not been adopted. They would have felt just as insecure as they feel at present and they would in the meantime have suffered a much greater loss than they have under the existing system. They have at least been able to remit their capital at 1*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.*, and it is very natural they should take advantage of these circumstances; but my belief is that, if the currency legislation of 1893 had not taken place, the sterling capital that now exists in India would have been frightened out of the country a long time ago by reason of the fall in the value of the rupee far below the rate at which it stood before that legislation was introduced."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill. He said:—"In this connection I desire to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the somewhat peculiar form in which the Bill is cast. Its operation is expressed to be dependent upon the consent of the Secretary of State to carry out the measures which it contemplates. The reason of that is simply that we have not in India any legislative power or control over the proceedings of Her Majesty's Secretary

of State, and the consequence is that any operation for which we legislatively provide and in which the Secretary of State is to take part has to be worded so as to be dependent not on our power to legislate but on the consent of the Secretary of State to take his part in it. The expression therefore does not imply any doubt on the part of the Government of India that the Secretary of State will consent to the measure which is now brought before the Council. In fact we understand that he does consent to its operation, for the present at any rate, for whatever length of time he may consider that consent to be necessary."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 21st January, 1898.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th January, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 1st, 1898.

Pressure has been unsteady over India during the week under review, so that, though the main features of the pressure distribution have not altered, there have been considerable local changes. Pressure has been high over North-Western and part of Central India and low over the Bay or Burma, and this distribution has been maintained steadily throughout the week, but there have occurred considerable changes from day to day both in the area of high and in the area of low pressure. Thus the barometer read as high as 30·295" at Peshawar on the 30th December and as low as 30·057" on the 1st of January. Over the Bay the weather was disturbed by two slight storms, the first lasting from the 26th to the 28th, the second appearing and disappearing suddenly on the 30th December. Another important local change of pressure was the brisk to rapid fall of the barometer, which occurred over the Gangetic Plain during the 30th and 31st of December, and which resulted in the production of steep barometric gradients over the Gangetic Plain and of strong westerly winds and gales over that region. The two storms in the Bay were accompanied with slight rain over the Bay and the surrounding coasts, and a few local showers were received in Kashmir and the North Punjab during the week, but with these exceptions the weather was uninterruptedly fine throughout the whole of the Indian region. The mean temperature for the first few days of the week ranged below the normal average over Bombay and the central parts of the country, but in the second-half of the week in these localities and in other parts of India throughout the whole week the temperature was excessive and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was 1½° above the normal average.

A

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 26th.*—The barometer had fallen briskly over parts of Madras and the south of the Central Provinces, but had changed slightly elsewhere. A depression, within which the barometer read about 0·12" below the normal, lay over the south of the Bay and was apparently inclined to move northward. Pressure was high and considerably above the normal average over the north-west of India, so that the pressure differences over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula were large. The winds around the Bay were influenced by the storm and were strong to a gale in force. In Northern India calms and light variable breezes were reported. There was a large deficiency in the mean temperature over Bombay and the central parts of India, and a large excess around the head of the Bay. Showers had been received at Madras and at the Ceylon stations.

Monday, December 27th.—The barometer had risen over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon and had fallen elsewhere. The storm over the Bay was apparently drifting northward up the Bay at the same time filling up. The winds were cyclonic around the Bay, but the force had fallen lighter. Calms and variable light breezes continued very numerous over Northern India. The heat was largely below the normal average over the central parts of India and the Bombay Presidency, and largely above over the Madras Presidency and Burma. Showers were reported around the head of the Bay as well as in Baluchistan and Persia.

Tuesday, December 28th.—Pressure had given way over Burma, Bengal and the western desert, and had increased elsewhere. The rise had been brisk in Central Madras, the fall brisk at Saugor Island, so that the Bay depression was now apparently near the head of the Bay. The storm had, however, continued to fill up. In Northern India pressure was high and calms numerous. Temperature had fallen briskly over Bengal and was below the normal there as well as over the central parts of the country and Bombay. Excessive temperatures were on the contrary reported from Burma, Madras and the Punjab. Light showers had been received around the head of the Bay and in Baluchistan.

Wednesday, December 29th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere. The depression over the Bay had almost filled up though the lowest pressures continued to be reported from that area. The winds were between north-west and north-east around the Bay, easterly over the west of the Peninsula and variable with calms elsewhere. Pressure was highest and considerably above the normal over North-Western and Central India. The heat was excessive over the greater part of India; the principal variations from the normal having been +8°·8 at Jacobabad, +9°·7 at Vizagapatam and +7°·8 at Barisal. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and light rain at Peshawar, Murree, Cherat, Chaman and Bhamo.

Thursday, December 30th.—The barometric changes had been large during the previous 24 hours. The barometer had fallen briskly over the Gangetic Plain and steepish gradients for west and north-west winds were appearing in that localtiy; it had fallen rapidly at Madras and a small storm apparently lay over the west of the Bay close to the Madras coast; it had on the contrary risen rapidly over Sind and Baluchistan, and the high pressure area in the north-west was strongly marked. A fresh to strong westerly to north-westerly wind was blowing down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere there was not much change to record though the wind was rising somewhat at Madras. The mean temperature was very high over Burma, the Bay area and east of the Peninsula, Akyab reporting a variation of +8°·4, Coconada of +7°·9, Cuddapah of +8°·8 and Trichinopoly of +6°·6. Light showers of rain or snow had been received over the North-Western Himalayas, and showers over the Madras coast districts.

Friday, December 31st.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Northern India, a low pressure area had appeared over Bihar, and the barometric gradients, already steep, had still further increased over the Gangetic Plain. At the same time pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over Madras and the storm noticed there on the preceding day had disappeared. Strong squally westerly gales were blowing down the Gangetic Plain; calms were reported over Bengal and calms or light northerly winds from Madras.

Pressure was lowest over Upper Burma. The mean temperature was lower than usual at several central stations and at Madras, but was generally excessive elsewhere. In Upper Burma the excess was between 8° and 10°. Light snow or rain had been received at one or two hill stations in the north-west, but the most important rainfall was that reported from the southern districts of Madras where Cochin reported 1·36", Cuddapah 1·46", Nellore 0·80", Trevandrum 0·55", Salem 0·41", Wellington 0·31" and Madras 0·28".

Saturday, January 1st, 1898.—The barometer had fallen slightly to briskly over North-West India and risen slightly to briskly over North-East India, but elesewhere the changes had been unimportant. Pressure was highest over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula and was lowest in Tenasserim. The pressure differences were much smaller than on the preceding day. The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was low across the head of the Peninsula, in North Bengal and in South Madras, but was excessive elsewhere. Trichinopoly reported about half an inch of rain and Wellington a few drops, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature records of the past week has been the large variations from the normal which have been recorded. In Madras, in Burma and around the head of the Bay the heat on different occasions has been very excessive and in North-West India on some occasions largely excessive, while, on the contrary, over the central parts of the country and Bombay the heat on some days has been from 4° to 7° less than usual.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	December 1897.						January 1898.	Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·1	+4·1	+3·6	+2·0	+4·4	+6·1	+2·5	+3·7
Bengal and Assam .	+2·4	+3·1	+0·6	+3·8	+2·9	+0·9	+0·4	+2·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·6	+1·1	+0·9	+0·4	+1·2	+4·1	+1·9	+1·5
Punjab	+2·7	+1·9	+3·3	+2·5	+1·1	+2·2	+1·9	+2·2
Bombay	—0·2	—1·3	—1·2	+0·5	+1·0	+1·0	+0·9	+0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·8	—1·4	—0·3	+0·8	+0·2	—0·8	—0·9	—0·6
Central India and Gujarat .	—1·5	—2·4	—2·1	—1·0	—0·3	+1·0	+0·7	—0·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·7	—0·5	—0·3	+1·8	+2·6	+3·0	+2·2	+1·2
Madras	+3·0	+4·6	+4·2	+4·0	+5·4	+3·6	+1·5	+3·8
Mean for whole of India .	+0·8	+1·0	+1·0	+1·6	+2·1	+2·3	+1·2	+1·5

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country exceeded the normal average, the excess ranging from 0°·8 on the 26th to 2°·3 on the 31st December. The provincial variations show that in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat the mean temperature of the week was normal or very slightly below the normal, but that in all the other provinces the heat was excessive, the amount of the excess being greatest and nearly 4° in Madras and Burma. On the 29th when, owing to the depression over the Bay, the sky was slightly clouded over the Bay area, the night temperatures were excessively high around the head of the Bay. Thus at False Point the minimum temperature was 14°·6, at Calcutta 11°·1 and at Jessore 10°·3 higher than the normal average.

Rain.—The two storms over the Bay and the feebly unsettled weather in the extreme north-west during the week under review, have resulted in a slightly more extensive area of rainfall than has been the case in the two

preceding weeks. The fall of rain has, however, been exceedingly light and has exceeded the small normal average only in one or two unimportant instances. The North Punjab has received an average actual rainfall for the week of 0·22″ and Baluchistan of 0·11″; these are the only amounts connected with the disturbed weather in the extreme north-west, and all the remaining rainfall reported is connected with the two storms over the Bay area. These two disturbances occasioned rain in the following thirteen divisions, *viz.*, Upper Burma, East Bengal, the Bengal Hills, Orissa, Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, the East Coast (North), Madras (Central), the East Coast (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), but of these thirteen divisions no less than seven had an average fall for the week of less than 0·10″. There were thus throughout the whole country only eight divisions which received effective rainfall during the week, the whole of the remaining divisions showing actually or practically no rain.

The third column of the table shows that in the case of East Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, Baluchistan, Central Madras and the Central Division of the East Coast the small anticipated fall of the week has been exceeded by the actual fall, but that in all other parts of the country the weather has been drier than usual.

The autumn season has thus been dry almost everywhere. The principal rainfall during the period, October 15th to the end of the year, is the Carnatic rainfall which sets in with the appearance of north-east winds along the Madras coast. During the present year the wind in this region has been abnormally northerly and north-westerly and the rainfall has, as a consequence, been exceedingly scanty, thus in the north of the East Coast the rainfall anticipated during the two and a half months, October 17th to January 1st, is 9·0″, while the actual amount received was 4·7″; in Central Madras the amounts are 5·6″ and 0·8″ respectively; in the centre of the East Coast 12·6″ and 2·9″; in the south of the East Coast 19·2″ and 5·5″; in South Madras 13·5″ and 7·0″; in Malabar 10·1″ and 5·3″; in South-Central Madras 10·3″ and 3·0″; in Coorg 8·2″ and 2·5″, and in Mysore 6·0″ and 0·6″.

In the east of the Central Provinces, the west of Bengal and the east of the North-Western Provinces the rainfall of the period is locally in excess due to heavy rainfall which accompanied disturbed weather between the 15th and 18th of October, and in parts of the Punjab and Baluchistan, it is in excess, owing to an early cold-weather disturbance which gave rain to North-Western India between the 11th and 14th of December. These two periods of disturbed and rainy weather were, however, more or less accidental, and the general characteristic of the whole autumnal period has been fine and dry weather.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 1st, 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 17th to January 1st, 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 17th to Jan. 1st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	6·98	5·26	+ 33
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	—0·04	4·75	7·21	— 34
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	– 0·01	5·07	4·18	+ 21
	4. Upper do.	0·01	0·06	—0·05	3·90	4·34	— 10
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	9·23	7·43	+ 24
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·05	0·01	+0·04	3·40	4·36	— 22
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·02	—0·02	3·20	3·88	— 18
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·07	—0·07	3·54	4·13	— 14
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·06	—0·06	2·01	2·61	0
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	—0·01	1·96	2·84	— 31
	11. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	2·51	2·31	+ 9
	12. North do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0·51	2·37	— 78
	13. Bengal Hills	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·79	3·14	— 75
	14. Orissa	0·13	0·03	+0·10	5·24	5·34	— 2
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	1·89	1·87	+ 1
	16. South Bihar	0	0·03	—0·03	2·41	1·62	+ 49
	17. North do.	0	0·03	—0·03	1·51	1·30	+ 16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·04	—0·04	3·36	1·14	+ 195
	19. South Oudh	0	0·11	—0·11	0·17	0·83	— 80
	20. North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0·02	0·68	— 97
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·07	—0·07	0·11	0·55	— 80
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·41	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·03	—0·03	0·89	1·05	— 15
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·10	—0·10	0·04	0·58	— 93
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·14	—0·14	0·08	0·94	— 88
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·03	—0·03	0·01	0·39	— 97
	27. South do.	0	0·03	—0·03	0·13	0·41	— 68
	28. Central do.	0	0·09	—0·09	1·31	0·66	+ 98
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·11	—0·11	0·28	0·74	— 62
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·22	—0·22	0·53	1·55	— 66
	31. North Punjab	0·22	0·28	—0·06	1·13	1·47	— 23
	32. West do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·57	0·27	+ 111
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·33	0·16	+0·17	5·32	10·06	— 47
	34. Madras South-Central	0·35	0·63	—0·28	3·02	10·31	— 70
	35. Coorg	0·02	0·14	—0·12	2·45	8·20	— 70
	36. Mysore	0·02	0·14	—0·12	0·61	5·95	— 90
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	0·22	3·60	— 94
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·10	—0·10	0·86	4·19	— 79
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·13	—0·13	0·20	2·83	— 93
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·10	—0·10	0·44	2·77	— 84
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	—0·05	0·89	1·85	— 52
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·06	—0·06	0·82	1·46	— 44
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·09	—0·09	2·08	1·64	+ 27
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·62	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·32	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0·14	0·23	— 39
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·11	0·10	+0·01	1·24	0·85	+ 46
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	—0·03	0·11	0·82	— 87
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·58	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·23	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·05	0·06	—0·01	4·73	9·03	— 48
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·21	—0·21	3·20	5·56	— 42
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	1·30	1·41	— 4
	54. Madras Central	0·11	0·08	+0·03	0·81	5·56	— 85
	55. East Coast Central	0·24	0·11	+0·13	2·87	12·58	— 69
	56. Do. South	0·31	0·67	—0·36	5·45	19·24	— 72
	57. Madras South	0·02	0·47	—0·45	0·90	13·45	— 49

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 6th January, 1898.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The water-supply is generally insufficient for cultivation, except in the Northern Circars, Malabar and in parts of the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue but are retarded by want of rain. The crops in rainfed areas, except in the extreme north, are generally suffering for want of rain. The harvest is in progress ; the outturn of crops in the north is middling or slightly better ; elsewhere the outturn is middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient but is scanty in parts. Fodder is available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high ; they are slightly easier in the north but are rising in the south ; most of the staple dry grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore test works—workers—786 men, 1,354 women, 813 children ; total 2,953. Fed in kitchens—dependants—208 children. Others—men 20, women 11 ; total 239. Grand total 3,192. The figures are incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th January.*—The standing crops are blighted or are suffering from excessive cold or drought in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda and Karachi, and have been damaged by locusts in parts of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier. The harvesting of early crops continues in four, and preparations for next season in three, districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar ; fallen in nine other districts ; and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum $18\frac{3}{14}$, Bijapur 17, Sholapur $10\frac{2}{5}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 982, Sholapur 9,630, Belgaum 217 ; total 10,829, of whom 9,945 are relief workers and 884 dependants. Of relief workers—3,425 are men, 4,428 women, and 2,092 children. Of dependants—26 are men, 58 women, and 800 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,883, Poona 61 ; total 1,944, of whom 638 are men, 933 women, and 373 children. Total number on relief 12,773.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th January.*—There was slight rain at Darjeeling, but none elsewhere in the province during the week. The general prospects of all crops continue favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and that of pulses and other early spring crops is in progress. A little rain is required for the spring crops in a few districts, and for the late-sown poppy plants in Monghyr. The cultivation of *boro* or spring rice has begun. Prices show a tendency to fall. Fodder is everywhere sufficient except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th January.*—The weather is bright and cold. Prospects are reported favourable but the crops on unirrigable lands are in urgent need of rain, and slight anxiety is being caused by high westerly winds. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress. Slight damage is reported from frost in seven districts and by locusts in Jhansi. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. The harvesting of autumn

crops is over and only sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are in progress in some districts. Irrigation of spring crops is going on. Wheat and barley are still being sown in Peshawar. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported good, but rain is urgently needed in most districts. The yield of sugarcane is reported to be average in Sialkot and Peshawar, and that of cotton below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi but did no damage. Some crops have been slightly damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore; by high winds in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; and by white ants in parts of Umballa. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are rising in Multan and Peshawar; falling in Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpore, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10¾ to 14, gram 11½ to 13, barley 16, bulrush millet 16½ to 22, maize 17 to 23½, great millet 18, and rice 9 to 10, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. So far the winter crops are in fair to good condition, but those latest sown are not thriving well, and some damage to gram and pulses from the excessive cold is reported from several districts. Rain would be most beneficial for the wheat crops. The numbers on relief are confined to 1,515 in poor houses and 251 otherwise relieved. Prices are fluctuating slightly, rice continuing relatively high in Chanda, Raipur and Balaghat; a rise in Nimar is attributed to exports to Madras. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Damoh 251, Betul 70, Chhindwara 41, Bhandara 260, Balaghat 197, Raipur 324, and Bilaspur 623; total 1,766. There were also 13,079 persons employed on railway works. Details of gratuitous relief— poor-houses—men 278, women 263, and children 974. Otherwise relieved—children 251.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th January.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of the main paddy crop is completed in three districts; threshing is in progress and everywhere prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma the reaping of the wet-weather paddy, *jowar*, maize and sessamum is nearly ended in most districts, and cultivation of dry-weather crops is in progress. The crop prospects are fair, except in parts of Pakokku and Minbu districts. The price of paddy has risen largely in Amherst; considerably in Rangoon and Myaungmya; and has fallen largely in Thaton and Shwebo; considerably in Henzada and Pakokku and slightly in Prome.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished and the outturn is generally good. Sowing of mustard still continues in Lakhimpur; the mustard crop has been damaged to some extent by locusts in parts of Sylhet and Nowgong. Gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri and Gauhati 11, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 9½, and Nowgong 9, seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th January.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Shimoga, and parts of Kolar.

COORG: The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool and clear. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* (*sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are thriving satisfactorily. Fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 19, Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana 18, Ellichpur 21, and Wun 23, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The winter rice sowing, which is limited this year on account of the short water-supply in tanks, is still going on. The standing crops are affected in parts by excessive cold. Prices of grain are generally stationary, but have slightly risen in parts. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11⅜, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Winter rains are wanted in Bhopawar and Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but damage by locusts during the week is reported from Chhaturpur. The condition of opium in Bhopal is good. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage is good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; and are falling in other agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th January.*—Standing crops and prospects continue good. Rain is needed in Kerowlee for the spring crops. Crops have been damaged by frost and locusts in parts of Meywar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Meywar, Jhallawar and Jeypore; falling in Haraoti, Kerowlee and Ulwar; and are steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 11th January.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 11th January.*—No rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rainfall *nil*. The mornings are cold and foggy; days sunny and bright. Price—7 7/16 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	PRECEDING WEEK.			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
Madras	2,164	150	2,314	2,953	239	3,192	+ 878
Bombay	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,829	1,944	12,773	— 6,643
Central Provinces	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,766	1,766	— 4,270
TOTAL	19,443	8,323	27,766	13,782	3,949	17,731	—10,035

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 18th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 25th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 1st January, 1898.			For the week ending the 8th January, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314
	TOTAL MADRAS	438	...	438	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	964	...	964	989	...	989	965	...	965	981	...	981
2	Sholapur	8,690	2,131	10,821	9,530	2,113	11,643	9,687	1,907	11,594	9,457	1,928	11,385
3	Poona	5,698	2,574	8,272	5,275	2,838	8,113	5,749	3,199	8,948	6,105	237	6,342
4	Belgaum	897	...	897	903	...	903	798	...	798	708	...	708
	TOTAL BOMBAY	16,249	4,705	20,954	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	...	680	680	...	360	360	...	330	330	...	...	...
2	Damoh	...	1,940	1,940	...	339	339	...	335	335	...	252	252
3	Jabalpur	...	1,721	1,721	...	1,177	1,177	...	726	726	...	...	...
4	Mandla	...	6,433	6,433	...	470	470	...	154	154	...	150	150
5	Seoni	...	357	357	...	229	229	...	53	53	...	...	...
6	Narsinghpur	...	2,438	2,438	...	415	415	...	44	44	...	...	...
7	Hoshangabad	...	6,594	6,594	...	344	344	...	333	333	...	...	...
8	Betul	...	7,953	7,953	...	596	596	...	72	72	...	74	74
9	Chindwara	...	5,329	5,329	...	1,534	1,534	...	137	137	...	1,233	1,233
10	Nagpur	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Chanda	...	247	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bhandara	...	7,325	7,325	...	1,512	1,512	...	1,230	1,230	...	273	273
13	Balaghat	3,001	4,416	7,417	3,001	3,816	6,817	1,225	553	1,778	...	210	210
14	Raipur	...	7,871	7,871	...	4,411	4,411	...	2,187	2,187	...	428	428
15	Bilaspur	78	6,885	6,903	...	5,193	5,193	37	4,526	4,563	28	3,376	3,404
16	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	3,079	60,217	63,296	3,001	20,396	23,397	1,262	10,680	11,942	28	6,008	6,036*
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	1,694	1,313	3,007	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana.												
1	Dholpur	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	21,460	66,254	87,714	22,219	26,673	48,892	20,339	15,795	36,134	19,578	8,188	27,766

* There were also 12,893 persons employed on railway works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 14th January, 1898.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1896	Last 13 days of December, 1896. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open	Last 13 days of December, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	583	1,735	19,88,126	1,146	1,737	21,62,000	1,245	2,63,39,482	2,85,39,000	21,99,518	...
Bengal Central	158	125	27,126	217	125	79,800	636	5,13,614	6,75,000	1,61,386	...
Bengal-Nagpur	118	802	2,67,550	310	802	2,64,000	306	26,48,830	24,89,000	...	1,59,890
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	133	752	1,59,199	212	752	1,72,000	229	26,12,755	28,26,000	2,13,245	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	116	21	5,026	239	21	5,500	262	64,753	60,300	15,547	...
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	167	9	2,900	323	9	1,600	178	30,060	29,900	...	6,760
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	191	1,815	7,07,759	390	1,815	7,66,000	422	90,08,650	90,79,000	70,350	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	45	17	1,356	82	17	700	41	20,073	11,900	.	8,173
South Indian	161	1,042	3,06,886	295	1,042	3,33,000	320	43,50,195	44,67,000	1,16,805	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	83	54	7,908	140	54	7,000	130	1,25,592	1,3[illegible],000	6,408	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakul-Mysore Frontier Section)	109	1,165	2,17,221	186	1,165	2,03,000	174	32,95,231	33,25,000	29,769	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	10[illegible]	296	46,394	103	290	60,100	203	7,90,786	9,06,000	1,75,214	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	126	819	1,85,147	226	827	2,15,000	260	25,42,237	26,73 000	1,30,763	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	64	224	32,012	143	200	40,900	205	3,33,290	3,42,000	6,710	
Assam-Bengal	57	280	21,480	75	286	46,500	103	2,04,275	4,61,000	1,96,725	
Burma	145	886	3,10,286	357	885	3,31,000	373	32,[illegible]	35,01,000	2,02,875	.
TOTAL	218	10,108	42,94,414	425	10,0[illegible]0	40,88,100	404	5,02,40,608	5,95,97,100	33 50,492	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	198	2,797	10,33,477	369	2,883	13,39,000	464	1,37,23,857	1,79,29,000	42,05,143	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	181	815	2,77,373	340	875	4,03,000	461	37 68,830	40,09,000	2,40,104	
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	423	814	5,58,018	686	817	7,03,000	860	89,51,657	87,01,000		2,50,657
East Coast	89	500	95,586	191	538	1,15,000	214	11,49,056	14,36,000	2,86,944	.
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	87	28	3,456	123	28	5,100	182	58,132	44,100	.	14,03[illegible]
Cherra-Companyganj	60		.	.		(*b*)	...		(*b*)	...	
TOTAL	221	4,954	19,68,510	397	5,141	25,65,100	499	2 70,51,598	3,[illegible]1,19,100	44 07,502	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	348	1,491	10,76,768	722	1,491	10,96,000	735	1,34,75,452	1,25,30,000	...	9,45,452
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	542	401	5,44,003	1,161	401	4,40,000	954	64 90,541	58,68,000	.	6,28,341
Madras	248	840	3,91,921	467	840	3,88,000	40[illegible]	54,11,851	56,68,000	2,56,149	.
TOTAL	350	2,792	20,13,352	721	2,732	19,24,000	683	[illegible],53,03,844	2,40,66,000		11,17,844
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	240	17,854	82,70,276	404	18,029	91,77,200	509	10,32,8[illegible],050	11,57,8[illegible],[illegible]00	65,00,150	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	157	160	42,944	268	160	51,900	324	6,53,655	8,83,000	2,29,345	...
Taikesaur	243	22	8,061	300	22	8,400	382	1,39,891	1,35,000	..	4,891
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	.				402	49,700	124	...	(*d*)1,40,000	1,40,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	120	66	10,101	153	66	8,900	135	2,05,127	2,16,000	10,873	...
Bengal Dooars	176	36	8,949	249	36	12,700	353	1,66,709	1,74,000	7,291	...
Dibru-Sadiya	161	78	26,703	343	78	26,700	342	3,24,592	3,96,000	71,408	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	.	..		.	54	3,700	69	...	50,900	50,900	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	21,671	425	51	28,000	549	3,82,422	3,90,000	7,578	...
TOTAL	174	413	1,16,489	287	809	1,90,000	219	18,72,396	23,84,900	5,12,504	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	27	74	3,909	53	74	4,500	61	50,837	38,300	...	12,537
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	15,324	101	114	15,300	134	2,35,811	1,61,000	..	74,811
Nágda-Ujjain	49	34	3,492	103	35	2,400	69	(*e*)40,701	35,900	..	4,801
The Nizam's guaranteed state	181	333	1,31,945	396	334	1,54,000	461	15,67,698	18,02,000	2,34,302	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	111	13	2,197	169	13	1,300	100	38,376	23,200	...	15,176
Rajpura-Bhatinda	135	106	19,003	182	108	18,100	108	3,79,826	2,78,000		1,01,828
Kolar Gold-fields	347	10	3,857	386	10	6,900	690	85,104	1,09,000	23,896	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	80	66	7,075	107	66	9,900	150	1,37,719	1,61,000	23,281	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	10,725	115	93	9,900	100	1,55,862	1,35,000	.	20,862
Kolhapur	74	29	4,700	162	29	1,900	66	50,252	38,000		18,252
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	6,744	94	79	5,800	73	90,880	86,400	...	4,480
Anklesvar Taidi (Rajpipla)	..	..	.		19	200	11	.	5,100	5,100	...
Cooch Behar	56	22	3,233	147	22	2,700	123	32,069	25,400	..	6,669
TOTAL	115	908	2,15,804	223	996	2,32,900	234	28,71,137	28,98,300	27,163	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	72,035	216	334	65,200	195	7,26,972	7,05,000	..	21,972
Jetalsar-Rájkot	76	40	7,997	174	40	7,400	161	91,162	98,000	6,838	...
Jámnagar	.	..	...	.	51	4,300	84	...	57,700	57,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	61	364	52,802	145	364	34,900	96	5,75,610	5,05,000	...	70,610
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	3,387	56	60	4,800	80	67,039	60,900	...	6,139
Special gauge—											
Morvi	70	94	12,889	137	94	14,700	156	1,72,303	(*f*)2,25,000	52,697	...
TOTAL	70	898	1,49,110	166	949	1,31,300	138	16,33,086	16,51,600	18,514	
GRAND TOTAL	225	20,133	87,59,079	435	20,843	97,31,400	407	11,56,58,669	12,27,17,000	70,58,331	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Last 12 days of December, 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Last 13 days of December, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December, 1896.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,735	19,88,126	1,146	1,737	21,62,000	1,245	3,92,11,135	4,34,09,000	41,97,865	...
Bengal Central	146	125	27,126	217	125	79,800	638	7,21,701	9,00,000	1,78,299	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	2,67,550	310	862	2,64,000	306	42,16,866	41,46,000	...	70,866
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,59,199	212	752	1,72,000	229	39,75,523	44,62,000	4,86,477	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	5,028	239	21	5,500	262	1,01,796	1,14,000	12,204	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	2,906	323	9	10,00	178	53,453	46,400	...	7,053
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá)	212	1,815	7,07,759	390	1,815	7,66,000	422	1,48,02,845	1,42,59,000	...	5,43,845
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	1,380	82	17	700	41	41,004	26,000	...	15,004
South Indian	105	1,042	3,06,886	295	1,042	3,33,000	320	67,84,435	69,17,000	1,32,565	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	7,908	140	54	7,000	130	1,95,062	2,03,000	7,938	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	2,17,221	186	1,165	2,03,000	174	53,51,110	54,61,000	1,09,890	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	290	48,394	103	290	66,100	203	11,94,714	14,79,000	2,84,286	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,85,147	226	827	2,15,000	260	41,54,463	45,14,000	3,59,537	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	224	32,012	143	200	40,900	205	5,68,339	6,03,000	34,661	...
Assam-Bengal	61	286	21,480	75	286	46,500	163	4,18,151	7,04,000	2,85,849	...
Burma	175	886	3,16,280	357	888	3,31,000	373	51,69,604	57,45,000	5,75,396	...
TOTAL	232	10,108	42,94,414	425	10,090	46,88,100	464	8,69,60,261	9,29,88,400	60,28,139	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	10,33,477	369	2,883	13,39,000	464	2,13,37,782	2,51,37,000	37,99,218	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	815	2,77,373	340	875	4,03,000	461	61,11,876	64,31,000	3,19,124	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	354	814	5,58,618	686	817	7,03,000	860	1,18,58,196	1,15,83,000	...	2,75,196
East Coast	94	500	95,586	191	538	1,15,000	214	18,10,107	21,29,000	3,18,893	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	28	3,456	123	28	5,100	182	78,079	70,500	...	7,579
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*)5,420	(*d*) 4,305	...	1,120
TOTAL	219	4,954	19,05,510	397	5,141	25,05,100	499	4,12,01,466	4,53,54,805	41,53,334	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	10,76,768	722	1,491	10,96,000	735	2,32,75,890	1,99,92,000	...	32,83,890
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	5,44,003	1,181	401	4,40,000	954	1,15,19,371	1,04,79,000	...	10,40,371
Madras	253	840	3,91,921	467	840	3,88,000	402	82,37,855	86,64,000	4,26,145	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	20,13,352	721	2,792	19,24,000	689	4,30,33,116	3,91,35,000	...	38,98,116
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,854	82,76,270	464	18,029	91,77,200	509	17,11,94,843	17,74,78,200	62,83,357	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	42,944	268	160	51,900	324	9,83,998	12,31,000	2,47,002	...
Tarkessur	274	22	8,061	300	22	8,400	382	2,28,836	2,26,000	...	2,836
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	49,700	124	...	(*f*)1,40,000	1,40,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	10,101	153	66	8,900	135	3,49,641	3,25,000	...	24,641
Bengal Dooars	140	36	8,949	249	36	12,700	353	2,23,263	2,33,000	9,737	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	26,763	343	78	26,700	342	4,88,038	6,00,000	1,11,962	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	3,700	69	...	(*g*) 67,300	67,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	21,671	425	51	28,000	549	6,14,383	5,97,000	...	17,383
TOTAL	170	413	1,18,489	287	809	1,90,000	219	28,88,159	34,19,300	5,31,141	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	3,909	53	74	4,500	61	74,592	71,300	...	3,292
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	18,324	161	114	15,300	134	3,54,085	2,61,000	...	93,085
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	3,492	103	35	2,400	69	(*h*)40,701	75,500	34,799	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	1,31,945	396	334	1,54,000	461	23,94,214	26,50,000	2,55,786	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	2,197	169	13	1,300	100	97,425	45,400	...	52,025
Rájpura-Bhatinda	159	108	19,603	182	108	18,100	168	7,15,280	5,00,000	...	2,15,280
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,857	386	10	6,900	690	1,19,572	1,56,000	36,428	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	7,075	107	66	9,900	150	1,99,237	2,36,000	36,763	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	10,725	115	93	9,900	106	3,32,669	2,42,000	...	90,669
Kolhápur	70	29	4,700	162	29	1,904	66	89,261	70,000	...	19,261
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	6,744	94	79	5,800	73	1,73,357	1,59,000	...	14,357
Ankleswar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	200	11	...	(*i*) 5,100	5,100	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	3,233	147	22	2,700	123	50,584	42,700	...	7,884
TOTAL	125	968	2,15,804	223	996	2,32,900	234	46,40,977	45,14,000	...	1,26,977
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	72,035	216	334	65,200	195	13,32,448	12,61,000	...	71,448
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	7,997	174	46	7,400	101	1,42,847	1,52,000	9,153	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	4,300	84	...	(*i*) 87,800	87,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	52,802	145	364	34,900	96	9,05,386	8,47,000	...	58,386
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	3,387	56	60	4,800	80	1,00,301	92,900	...	7,401
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	12,889	137	94	14,700	156	2,91,336	(*k*) 3,34,000	42,664	...
TOTAL	82	898	1,49,110	166	949	1,31,300	138	27,72,318	27,74,700	2,382	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,133	87,59,679	435	20,843	97,31,400	467	18,14,96,297	18,81,86,200	60,83,903	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS FOR, AND TO THE END OF 1896-97, AND THE CHARGE IN RESPECT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS FROM 1858-59 TO 1896-97.

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the construction of Irrigation works in India, exclusive of works of minor importance, for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.

	To end of 1895-96.	1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
MAJOR WORKS.			
(1) PROTECTIVE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	338,180	44,338	382,518
Receipts in the Civil Deparment (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	4,707	11,386	16,093
TOTAL	342,887	55,724	398,611
Charges—			
Capital outlay — Charged to protective grant	1,813,841	46,830	1,860,671
Capital outlay — Charged to Minor works grant	285,433	...	285,433
Working expenses	242,562	25,868	268,430
	2,341,836	72,698	2,414,534
Loss, excluding indirect charges	—1,998,949	—16,974	—2,015,923
Indirect charges — Pertaining to Capital	*113,446*	*1,876*	*115,322*
Indirect charges — Ditto Revenue	*17,787*	*1,879*	*19,666*
Loss, including indirect charges	—2,130,182	—20,729	—2,150,911
(2) PRODUCTIVE—			
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue	22,980,870	740,448	23,721,318
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	26,247,840	2,023,822	28,271,662
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	18,676,429	860,288	19,536,717
TOTAL	44,924,269	2 884,110	47,808,379
Charges—			
Capital outlay — Charged to ordinary Revenues to end of 1884-85	5,402,415	...	5,402,415
Capital outlay — Charged to Minor works grant	167,103	8,540	175,643
Capital outlay — Exchange prior to 1884-85	451,660	...	451,660
Working expenses	16,354,243	845,377	17,199,620
Interest at 4 % on Capital outlay not charged to Revenue	14,586,361	934,044	15,520,405
TOTAL	36,961,782	1,787,961	38,749,743
Gain, excluding indirect charges	+7,962,487	+1,096,149	+9,058,636
Indirect charges — Pertaining to Capital	*1,468,270*	*33,550*	*1,501,820*
Indirect charges — Ditto Revenue	*1,162,725*	*54,273*	*1,216,998*
Gain, including indirect charges	+5,331,492	+1,008,326	+6,339,818
TOTAL GAIN ON PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS — Excluding indirect charges	+5,963,538	+1,079,175	+7,042,713
TOTAL GAIN ON PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE WORKS — Including ditto	+3,201,310	+987,597	+4,188,907

Statement showing the Financial results, as affecting the general tax-payer, in respect of the construction of Irrigation works in India, exclusive of works of minor importance, for which separate Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept—*concld.*

	To end of 1895-96.	1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.			
(1) WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Revenue—			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	3,934,536	136,837	4,071,373
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	8,404,824	394,193	8,799,017
	12,339,360	531,030	12,870,390
Charges—			
Capital outlay, excluding outlay shown against Protective and Productive works	4,817,784	189,989	5,007,773
Working expenses	5,350,921	195,753	5,546,674
	10,168,705	385,742	10,554,447
Gain, excluding indirect charges	+2,170,655	+145,288	+2,315,943
Indirect charges: Pertaining to Capital	*253,469*	*6,954*	*260,423*
Indirect charges: Ditto Revenue	*261,320*	*9,434*	*270,754*
Gain, including indirect charges	+1,655,866	+128,900	+1,784,766
(2) WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.			
Receipts in the Public Works Department	(*a*) 926,772	20,249	947,021
Receipts in the Civil Department (including share of land revenue), *less* collection charges	(*b*) 6,340,612	318,260	5,658,872
	6,267,384	338,509	6,605,893
Charges in the Public Works Department	(*a*) 2,449,863	125,244	2,575,107
Gain	+3,817,521	+213,265	+4,030,786
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. Excluding indirect charges	+5,988,176	+358,553	+6,346,729
TOTAL GAIN ON MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. Including ditto	+5,473,387	+342,165	+5,815,552

(*a*) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1872-73 only. Figures for earlier years are not obtainable.

(*b*) In the case of projects in Bombay, the figures are from 1874-75 only.

D

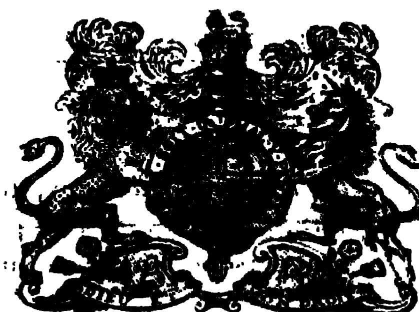
Statement showing the Charge upon the general Tax-payer in respect of the Construction of Railways in India from 1858-59 to 1896-97.

REVENUE.	To end of 1895-96.	1896-97.	To end of 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts	199,383,891	17,639,604	217,023,495
Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts	113,419,077	2,634,164	116,053,241
Subsidised Companies—Repayment of Advances of Interest	312,880	24,052	336,932
TOTAL REVENUE	313,115,848	20,297,820	333,413,668
CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE.			
Railway Revenue Account.			
State Railways—Working Expenses	99,375,472	8,819,553	108,195,025
" " Interest at 4% on Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue	37,513,169	3,210,009	40,723,178
" " Annuities in purchase of Railways	34,847,446	2,844,343	37,691,789
" " Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	1,938,674	404,708	2,343,382
" " Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	10,240,809	1,215,145	11,455,954
Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc.	11,996,845	447,302	12,444,147
" " Land and Supervision	3,889,762	28,083	3,917,845
" " Interest	141,239,210	3,597,232	144,836,442
Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy	512,315	85,020	597,335
" " Advances of Interest	107,000	...	107,000
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	1,226,422	63,901	1,290,323
Total Railway Revenue Account	342,887,124	20,715,296	363,602,420
Outlay on Construction charged against Revenue.—			
Construction of Protective Railways	6,550,931	...	6,550,931
Construction of Railways	6,493,289	12,750	6,506,039
Other Outlay charged to Construction, including Exchange prior to 1884-85	2,358,501	...	2,358,501
TOTAL CHARGES AGAINST REVENUE	358,289,845	20,728,046	379,017,891
Loss, excluding indirect charges	45,173,997	430,226	45,604,223
Indirect charges	1,736,509	(a) 103,368	(a) 1,839,877
Loss, including indirect charges	46,910,506	533,594	47,444,100

(a) Indirect charges for, and to end of the Calendar year 1896.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1898.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January, 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1898.

An Act to provide for the issue of currency notes on the security of gold received in England.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue of currency notes on the security of gold received in England; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and duration.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

(2) It shall come into force at once ; and

(3) It shall remain in force for six months from its commencement, and no longer.

XX of 1882. Addition of new section after section 13, Act XX of 1882.

2. After section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following section shall be added, namely :—

Issue of notes against gold received in England.

"13A. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order notified in the Gazette of India, direct that currency notes shall be issued at such offices of issue as are named in the order to an amount equal to the value of gold held by the Secretary of State for India at the rate, and subject to the conditions, fixed by that order :

Provided that—

(1) the power conferred by this section shall not be exercised unless the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion what he shall determine to be equivalent in value to the notes so issued, as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, until he shall transmit the same, or what he shall determine to be equivalent to the same, in gold coin or gold bullion to India, or until the Government of India shall appropriate and set apart in India, as a part of the currency reserve under section 19, an amount of coin of the Government of India equal in value to such notes ;

(2) gold coin or gold bullion so remitted shall be deemed to be received, within the meaning of section 19, when it is received in India by the Governor General in Council ; and

(3) gold coin or gold bullion so retained shall, until its arrival in India, be distinguished from other gold coin or gold bullion in the abstract account published under section 27."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 338-*A*.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

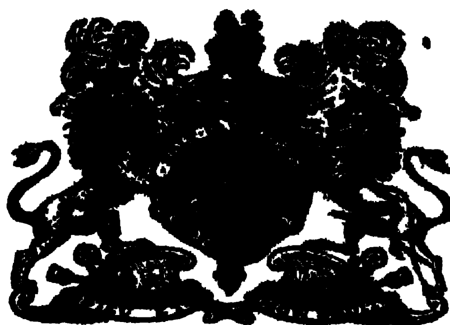
Whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has consented to hold in gold coin or gold bullion such amount as he may determine to be equivalent in value to the notes to be issued under this Order, for the purposes and on the terms and conditions mentioned in section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, to direct that the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, shall issue Currency Notes on the security of gold coin or bullion held by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the amounts which the Secretary of State may from time to time advise.

Notes will be issued under this Order at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains of fine gold with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State shall, from time to time, determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia will be reckoned as containing 113·0016 grains of fine gold and 56·5008 grains of fine gold respectively.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1898.

No. 65.—The following amendments in the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India, promulgated with Home Department Notification No. 1812, dated the 11th October 1889, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted, are published for general information:—

No. 1790, dated the 30th October 1891.
No. 964, dated the 13th July 1893.
No. 802, dated the 1st May 1896.

(1) For note 1 of the preamble substitute the following:—

NOTE 1.—In these rules the words Local Government include a Local Administration, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and a Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces; and also, except as regards Rule 3 (7), section III, the head of a Department directly under the Government of India.

(2) In section II add the following rule as rule 4:—

"No notice will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service unless it is submitted by the officer himself.

MEDICAL.

The 21st January 1898.

No. 39.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Bombay:—

Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 40.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:—

Captain F. S. Widdicombe, 16th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant V. G. Menzies, 8th Bombay Infantry.

PORT BLAIR.

The 21st January 1898.

No. 35.—Captain L. B. Walton, 26th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, during the absence of Captain H. E. Boileau on leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st January 1898.

No. 69.—The services of Captain F. A. C. Kreyer, lately officiating as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

POLICE.

The 20th January 1898.

No. 46.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. Peck, 27th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st January 1898.

No. 21.—The services of the Reverend G. Sandberg, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 17th January 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1898.

No. 55-F.—207-12.—The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

(i) Mr. J. L. Pigot, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Assam—to Coorg. (The appointment held by Mr. Pigot on the Assam list is also transferred temporarily with him to Coorg, with effect from the 23rd December, 1897.)

(ii) Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade (provisional substantive), Coorg—to Central Provinces.

(iii) Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, Central Provinces—to Burma.

(iv) Mr. A. M. Long, Assistant Conservator, 1st grade, Assam—to Central Provinces.

(v) Mr. F. Linnell, Assistant Conservator, 1st grade, Central Provinces—to Burma.

No. 61-F.—103-19.—With reference to the notification of this Department, No. 1106-F., dated the 28th December, 1897, Mr. J. Nisbet, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, on return from the privilege leave, granted him in Notification No 1038-F, dated the 3rd idem, resumed charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, from Mr. J. Copeland, Deputy Conservator, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd December, 1897.

No. 63-F.—36-2.—Mr. J. W. Oliver, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, in charge of the School Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dûn, is granted furlough for fifteen months, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th January, 1898.

From the same date, Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator, 1st grade, on return from the furlough, granted him in the notification of this Department, No. 756-F., dated the 7th August, 1896, is re-appointed Conservator in charge of the School Forest Circle and Director of the Imperial Forest School.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 21st January, 1898.

No. 10-*S. I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire held an Investiture of both Orders at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 P.M., on Thursday, the 13th January, 1898.

At this ceremony His Excellency the Grand Master, in accordance with Her Majesty's Commands, first *invested* His Highness Maharaja Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadur, of Rewa, and His Excellency General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., with the Insignia of the First Class; and Charles James Lyall, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; William John Cuningham, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; Major-General Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps; Richard Udny, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; Colonel Howard Melliss, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps; and the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, with the Insignia of the Second Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India: and *decorated* John Molesworth Macpherson, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Walter Bolton, Indian Civil Service; Surgeon-Major-General James Cleghorn, M.D., Indian Medical Service; Colonel Thomas Gracey, Royal Engineers; Colonel James Aloysius Miley, Indian Staff Corps; Henry Babington Smith, Esq.; Robert Steel, Esq.; Sardar Bahadur Kashi Rao Sarve; the Hon'ble Mr. Michael Finucane, Indian Civil Service; James Austin Bourdillon, Esq., Indian Civil Service; and Thomas William Holderness, Esq., Indian Civil Service, with the Badge of the Third Class of the same Order.

His Excellency then *invested* the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Lachhmeshwar Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, and His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Benares, with the Insignia of the First Class; and Rear-Admiral John Hext, C.I.E., Royal Navy; Colonel Thomas Hungerford Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., Royal Engineers; and the Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt., Q.C., with the Insignia of the Second Class of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and *decorated* the Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur; Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Charles Henry Reynolds, Esq., M.I.E.E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Beauchamp Duff, Indian Staff Corps; the Revd. John Husband, F.R.C.S., E.; Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine; Augustus Frederick Rudolf Hœrnle, Esq., Ph.D.; Rastamji Dhanjibhai Mehta, Esq.; Risaldar-Major Baha-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur; the Hon'ble Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah; and Duncan James Macpherson, Esq., Indian Civil Service, with the Badge of the Third Class of the same Order.

The following Members of the two Orders attended:—

His Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahadur, of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E.
Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
His Excellency General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.
Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagor Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Lachhmeshwar Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Gregory Charles Paul, K.C.I.E.
Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Benares, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Charles James Lyall, Esq., C.S.I.
Colonel Howard Melliss, C.S.I.
Richard Udny, Esq., C.S.I.

William John Cuningham, Esq., C.S.I. (Secretary of the two Orders).
The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I.
Major-General Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Stephen Jacob, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Montgomery Rivaz, C.S.I.
Major General Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B., C.S.I.
Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.
James Fairbairn Finlay, Esq., C.S.I.
The Revd. Eugene Lafont, S.J., C.I.E.
Raja Sir Saurindra Mohan Tagor., Kt., C.I.E.
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, C.I.E.
Dr. George Watt, C.I.E.
Carl Ludolf Griesbach, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Saiyid Amir Ali, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Amir Husain, C.I.E.
Hira Sahib Lal Ramanaj Parsad Singh, C.I.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan Scott, C.I.E.
Rear-Admiral John Hext, C.I.E.
Berthold Ribbentrop, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
Robert Turnbull, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. James George Henry Glass, C.I.E.
James Edward O'Conor, Esq., C.I.E.
John Prescott Hewett, Esq., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Hope Risley, C.I.E.
Arthur John Hughes, Esq., C.I.E.
Captain Hugh Daly, C.I.E.
Colonel Thomas Hungerford Holdich, C.B., C.I.E.
The Honourable Rai Bahadur Durgagati Banarji, C.I.E.
The Honourable Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
Charles Edward Buckland, Esq., C.I.E.
The Honourable Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt., C.I.E.
Doctor Rash Behari Ghosh, C.I.E.
Francis Erskine Dempster, Esq., C.I.E.
Surgeon-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E.
Thomas Higham, Esq., C.I.E.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 21st January, 1898.

No. 10-*I. E.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 2nd November 1897, is republished for general information:—

India Office, October 15, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Sir George Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., Lord Mayor of the City of London, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th January, 1898.

No. 313-*F*.—The services of Captain F. J. H. Barton, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles (sub. *pro tem.*) are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his political duties with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

The 19th January, 1898.

No. 350-*F*.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the territory of Kurram. In exercise of such jurisdiction and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to add the offence of mischief by fire or any explosive substance to the list of offences published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1808-F., dated the 14th August, 1894.

No. 49-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as *vice* Consul for Denmark at Karachi.

No. 52-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1462-G., dated the 1st October, 1897, the provisional recognition of the appointment as Consul for Germany at Rangoon of Mr. F. Eggena, whose Exequatur has received Her Majesty's signature, is confirmed.

The 20th January, 1898.

No. 62-*G*.—Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, Special Assistant to the Political Agent in Gilgit, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Chilas, with effect from the 21st December, 1897.

The 21st January 1898.

No. 188-*I.B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Civil appeal and applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

(1) Appeal from order, No. 1 of 1897.	Jamalsab of Secunderabad	Appellant.
	versus	
	Abdul Razak of Secunderabad	Respondent.
(2) Application No. 13 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Soothal Venkannah, Cloth Merchant, General Bazar, Secunderabad	Applicant.
	versus	
	Hormusji Jehangir, Agent, Secunderabad Commercial and Banking Company at Secunderabad	Respondent.
(3) Application No. 14 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Lala Balbhadra Sitaram, Abkari Contractor of Secunderabad	Applicant.
	versus	
	Gangabishan, Sowcar of Secunderabad . . .	Respondent.
(4) Application No. 15 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	The firm of Mustial Bhoomiah, per Managing Partner, Mustial Venkatkrishtiah, Cloth Merchant, General Bazar, Secunderabad	Applicant.
	versus	
	T. Venkatachallam Pillai, Contractor, residing in Doveton Bazar, Bolarum	Respondent.
(5) Application No. 17 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	(1) Mungneeram and (2) Choonilall, residing in Trimulgherry, Secunderabad	Applicant.
	versus	
	Jamna Gowlun, residing in Kotwal Bazar, Lingampally Road, Hyderabad	Respondent.
(6) Application No. 18 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Lala Balbhadra Sitaram, Abkari Contractor of Secunderabad	Applicant.
	versus	
	Gangabishan, Sowcar of Secunderabad . . .	Respondent.

No. 189-*I.B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I, dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Civil appeal and applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad

Residency Bazars, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

(1) Second appeal No. 12 of 1897.	(1) Manoolall, (2) Kanyalall and (3) Kishanlall; proprietors of the firm of Rukji Shaligram of the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad	Appellants.
	versus	
	(1) Saraswatibai, widow of Lachmarao, (2) Radhabai, widow of Anant Kishanrao and (3) Lachmarao (minor), by guardian grand-mother Saraswatibai, heirs and legal representatives of the late Anant Kishanrao, all residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad .	Respondents.
(2) Application No 16 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Khaja Altaph Rahman (minor), represented by his guardian, his father Mir Gulam Ali, residing in the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad, Deccan	Applicant.
	versus	
	(1) Imami Begum, widow, and (2) Mahamad Ahmedulla, son of Mahamad Ayoob, both residing at Mogulpura, in the Hyderabad City	Respondents.
(3) Application No. 19 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	M. Anderson, Contractor residing at Secunderabad .	Applicant.
	versus	
	Balkishandass Lakhamidass of the Residency Bazars, Hyderabad	Respondent.
(4) Application No. 20 of 1897 under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Mahomed Rahimulla, son of Mahomed Barkatulla, employed in the Accountant General's Office Residency	Applicant.
	versus	
	Mahomed Meeran, son of Hasan Astrologer, residing in Lingampally	Respondent.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE
LOCAL FUNDS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1898.

No. 242-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, IX of 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Provident Fund of the Bombay Port Trust.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th January, 1898.

No. 267-Gl.—The following substantive appointments are made with effect from the 1st January, 1898, *vice* Babu Wooma Charn Das who has retired from the service :—

Mr. T. C. Eagles to be Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, and

Mr. W. A. Kelly to be 1st Assistant Comptroller, and

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghatak, a Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Post Office, to be 2nd Assistant Comptroller, Post Office.

The 18th January, 1

No. 279-Gl.—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is posted as Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 3rd January, 1898.

Mr. M. A. N. Hydari is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 8th January, 1898.

The 19th January, 1898.

No. 309-Gl.—Mr. F. D. Gordon, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from the 5th January, 1898.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 20th January, 1898.

No. 341-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1897. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December 1897-98.	In December 1896-97.	To end of December 1897-98.	To end of December 1896-97.	Whole Year. Budget, 1897-98.	Whole Year. Actuals, Preliminary 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,99	1,46	11,83	11,20	26,59	24,84
Opium	47	49	3,99	4,95	5,82	6,41
Salt	71	72	6,29	6,20	8,73	8,42
Stamps	39	39	3,56	3,53	4,84	4,78
Excise	49	47	3,99	4,15	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	40	29	2,08	1,92	3,62	3,56
Customs	37	34	3,12	3,24	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	14	15	1,30	1,34	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	6	5	32	34	57	50
Registration	3	3	37	34	44	46
Tributes from Native States	3	2	33	32	90	88
Other Civil Revenue	22	26	2,49	2,64	3,84	3,67
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,30	4,67	39,67	40,17	67,23	65,35
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—15	—17	—2,68	—2,72	—3,79	—3,73
Opium	—3	—3	—2,22	—2,33	—2,65	—2,48
Famine Relief	—3	—4	—2,12	—9	—1,49	—60
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,97	—2,05	—18,34	—18,00	—26,77	—25,86
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,18	—2,29	—25,36	—23,14	—34,70	—32,67
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—14	—14	—45	+1,18	+56	+59
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+3	+3	+25	+22	+31	+25
Military Receipts	+3	+8	+47	+61	+71	+84
Military Issues	—1,71	—1,45	—13,93	—12,23	—16,41	—16,91
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+24	+17	+2,16	+1,71	+2,68	+2,83
State Railways	+1,16	+1,15	+10,61	+9,59	+15,05	+13,12
East Indian Railway	+51	+44	+4,02	+3,74	+4,98	+5,03
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+24	+26	+1,88	+2,15	+2,94	+2,91
Telegraph	+6	+6	+59	+55	+86	+76
TOTAL	+2,21	+2,08	+19,26	+17,74	+26,51	+24,65
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—53	—67	—8,07	—5,13	—9,31	—8,52
State Railways	—84	94	—8,46	—8,27	—13,64	—11,67
East Indian Railway	—15	—14	—1,88	—1,44	—2,44	—2,15
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—11	—42	—16	—45
Telegraph	—6	—5	—48	—52	—87	—71
TOTAL	—1,58	—1,80	—19,00	—15,78	—26,42	—23,90
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,16	—1,20	—13,40	—8,26	—14,74	—14,48
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—13	+1,92	+2,61	+5,71	+3,42	+5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+1	—13	—12	...	—12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	—35	—1,85	—7,80	—8,62	—9,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	...	—23	—5,00	—11,72	—13,00	—14,97
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+7	—36	44	—1,72	+27	—1,63
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—6	+99	—4,81	—15,65	—17,93	—20,83
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,90	+2,17	—3,90	—6,88	—14	—2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,07	7,45	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,97	9,62	9,97	9,62	13,32	13,87

RÉSOLUTION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 21st January 1898.

No. 324-P.

READ—

Financial Resolution No. 788 P., dated the 24th February 1893.

RESOLUTION.—With the Resolution read in the preamble was published a table relating to the mortality among pensioners for the sixteen years ending 1890-91.

2. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to direct the publication in the *Gazette of India* for general information of the accompanying tables containing similar figures for the five years ending 1895-96, for (*a*) all pensioners, (*b*) civil and military pensioners separately, for the whole of India. Statistics for each Province separately are also available and will be supplied to any one interested in the subject who may apply for them.

Explanatory Memorandum.

In 1871 the Government of India directed that every office from which pensions are disbursed should submit an annual return showing the number of deaths among the pensioners paid from that office during the course of the year. The returns for the sixteen years ending with 1890-91 were compiled and the general result was published in a table appended to the Resolution in this Department, No. 788 P., dated 24th February 1893.

2. In the accompanying tables pensioners are divided into three classes, namely:—

(1) those drawing pensions not exceeding R10 a month;
(2) those drawing pensions exceeding R10 but not exceeding R50 a month; and
(3) those drawing pensions exceeding R50 a month;

and are grouped by periods of age beginning with that for 50 years and under.

The returns include all pensioners paid in India, whether Europeans, Eurasians or Natives of India; but as the overwhelming majority are Natives of India, the results may be considered as specially applicable to that class of lives.

3. The number of deaths shown in the returns is :—

(*a*) the number of pensioners actually reported to be dead;
+(*b*) the pensioners whose pensions have lapsed owing to non-appearance for six months;
—(*c*) those whose pensions have been subsequently renewed;

it being assumed that the difference between (*b*) and (*c*) represents the number of pensioners whose deaths have not been reported. The number of pensioners shown as exposed to risk is half the number on the rolls at the beginning plus half the number on the rolls at the end of each year.

4. As stated before, these returns were not prescribed with the object of compiling tables of mortality; as, however, they contain the results of observations covering more than seven hundred thousands of years of life and over forty-five thousands of deaths, they may be found useful by actuaries and statisticians for that purpose, and the Governor General in Council has accordingly directed that they be published for general information. In dealing with them it should be borne in mind that civil pensioners of the earlier ages, below 55, have ordinarily retired on invalid pensions, and that in the age group 51 to 60 there is always a large accession of new civil pensioners after the age of 55, the maximum number of new entrants coming on the pension list at the age of 56 or 57.

Statement showing the rates of mortailty among Pensioners during the five years ending 1895-96.

THE WHOLE OF INDIA—(ALL PENSIONERS).

AGE.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths
	Not exceeding R10.			Exceeding R10 but not exceeding R50.		
50 and under	258,556·5	9,040	3·49	15,712·5	605	3·85
51 to 60	213,223·5	11,868	5·56	33,603·5	1,700	5·05
61 to 65	83,095·5	5,817	7·00	17,875·5	1,203	6·72
66 to 70	54,971·5	5,369	9·76	10,465·5	927	8·85
71 to 75	30,940·5	4,034	13·03	6,050	692	11·43
76 to 80	10,836	1,675	15·45	2,732	389	14·23
81 to 85	4,595·5	743	16·16	861	169	19·62
86 and upwards	2,993·5	502	16·73	455	115	25·27
TOTAL	659,212·5	39,048	5·92	87,755	5,800	6·60
	Exceeding R50.			Total of the three classes.		
50 and under	3,636	138	3·79	277,905	9,783	3·52
51 to 60	8,167	439	5·37	254,994	14,007	5·49
61 to 65	5,041·5	335	6·64	106,012·5	7,355	6·93
66 to 70	3,045·5	250	8·20	68,482·5	6,546	9·55
71 to 75	1,574·5	190	12·06	38,565	4,916	12·74
76 to 80	564	95	16·84	14,132	2,159	15·27
81 to 85	206·5	45	21·79	5,663	957	16·89
86 and upwards	90·5	27	29·83	3,539	644	18·19
TOTAL	22,325·5	1,519	6·75	769,293	46,367	6·02

Statement showing the rates of mortality among Pensioners during the five years ending 1895-96—continued.

THE WHOLE OF INDIA—(CIVIL PENSIONERS).

AGE.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
	Not exceeding R10.			Exceeding R10 but not exceeding R50.		
50 and under	39,498	2,512	6·35	7,156	319	4·45
51 to 60	79,724·5	5,176	6·49	20,128	1,121	5 56
61 to 65	35,565·5	2,784	7·82	11,938	807	6·75
66 to 70	20,065·5	1,899	9·46	6,716·5	596	8·87
71 to 75	9,923·5	1,191	12·00	3,507	411	11·71
76 to 80	4,074	586	14·38	1,480·5	225	15·19
81 to 85	1,560·5	275	17·62	501·5	98	19·54
86 and upwards	880·5	180	20·44	226·5	50	22·07
TOTAL	191,292	14,603	7·63	51,654	3,627	7·02
	Exceeding R50.			Total of the three classes.		
50 and under	2,257	82	3·63	48,911	2,913	5·95
51 to 60	6,319·5	343	5·42	106,172	6,640	6·25
61 to 65	4,138	262	6·33	51,641·5	3,853	7·46
66 to 70	2,459	183	7·44	29,241	2,678	9·15
71 to 75	1,190·5	134	11·26	14,621	1,736	11 87
76 to 80	386·5	72	18·65	5,941	883	14·86
81 to 85	143·5	32	22·37	2,205·5	405	18·36
86 and upwards	72	18	25·	1,179	248	21·03
TOTAL	16,966	1,126	6·63	259,912	19,356	7·44

Statement showing the rates of mortality among Pensioners during the five years ending 1895-96—continued.

THE WHOLE OF INDIA—(MILITARY PENSIONERS).

AGE.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number exposed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.
	Not exceeding R10.			Exceeding R10 but not exceeding R50.		
50 and under	214,755	6,323	2·94	5,744·5	186	3·23
51 to 60	130,285	6,523	5·00	11,239·5	458	4·07
61 to 65	45,649·5	2,880	6·30	4,874	321	6·58
66 to 70	33,176·5	3,309	9·97	2,968	262	8·83
71 to 75	19,731	2,698	13·67	1,976	215	10·88
76 to 80	5,920·5	992	16·75	1,006	130	12·92
81 to 85	2,643·5	399	15·09	256·5	51	19·92
86 and upwards	1,852·5	269	14·52	176	49	27·84
TOTAL	454,013·5	23,393	5·15	28,240·5	1,672	5·92
	Exceeding R50.			Total of the three classes.		
50 and under	245·5	13	5·29	220,745	6,522	2·50
51 to 60	963·5	61	6·33	142,488	7,042	4·94
61 to 65	524·5	46	8·77	51,048	3,247	6·36
66 to 70	290·5	42	14·47	36,435	3,613	9·91
71 to 75	236·5	31	13·13	21,943·5	2,944	13·41
76 to 80	120·5	14	11·66	7,047	1,136	16·12
81 to 85	36·5	7	19·44	2,936·5	457	15·56
86 and upwards	15	8	53·33	2,043·5	326	15·95
TOTAL	2,432·5	222	9·12	484,686·5	25,287	5·21

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 21st January, 1898.

No. 338-A.—Whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has consented to hold in gold coin or gold bullion such amount as he may determine to be equivalent in value to the notes to be issued under this Order, for the purposes and on the terms and conditions mentioned in section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, to direct that the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, and the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, shall issue Currency Notes on the security of gold coin or bullion held by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the amounts which the Secretary of State may from time to time advise.

Notes will be issued under this Order at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains of fine gold with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State shall, from time to time, determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia will be reckoned as containing 113·0016 grains of fine gold and 56·5008 grains of fine gold respectively.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st January 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 51.—Major E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major J. Willcocks, D.S.O., who has vacated, dated 8th January, 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 52.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from dates of joining :—

4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment)—

Bhura Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)—

Bije Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS TAXATION.

No. 53—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, (Act XIII of 1889) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt all non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular forces from the operation of any tax imposed on cycles in any cantonment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 54.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties :—

Captain A. G. Medley, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Malakand Brigade, *vice* Major L. Herbert, Central India Horse, on field service.

No. 55.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 12 of 1898, the following appointments are made on the staff of the Buner Field Force with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—

Lieutenant E. G. Vaughan, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Brigade Commissariat Officer, Rustam column, instead of Lieutenant Moore as previously notified.

Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Brigade Transport Officer, Rustam column.

Lieutenant L. N. Beatty, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers, to be Transport Officer, Commissariat advanced Depôt at Sanghao.

Major S. F. Biddulph, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Divisional Provost Marshal.

Colonel V. A. Schalch, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Base Commandant, Nowshera, to be Commandant, Line of Communications.

Major L. Herbert, Central India Horse, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Malakand Brigade, to be Staff Officer, Line of Communications.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Bingham, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Base Commandant, Nowshera, *vice* Colonel Schalch.

ERRATUM.

No. 56.—In G. G. O. No. 12 of 1898 under "Commands and Staff" alter the designation of the appointment of Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, Assistant Commissary General, to "Chief Transport Officer" instead of Brigade Transport Officer, and that of Lieutenant E. F. Macnaughten, 16th Lancers, to "Assistant to Chief Transport Officer."

No. 57.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined communication from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, despatches from Colonel A. J. F. Reid and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montanaro, describing the operations of the Utman Khel Column of the Malakand Field Force, in the Cis-Swat Utman Khel country.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 125-F, dated Fort William, the 10th January 1898).

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying letter * from Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., transmitting reports by Colonel A. J. F. Reid and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montanaro, which describe the recent operations of a part of the Malakand Field Force in the Cis-Swat Utman Khel country.

* No. 6, dated 25th December, 1897.

2. His Excellency recommends that the reports may be treated as despatches and published as such in the *Gazette of India*. He cordially endorses the remarks made by Major-General Sir Bindon Blood as to the manner in which the operations in question were carried out by Colonel Reid and Lieutenant-Colonel Montanaro and all ranks under their command, and he would commend those officers to the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding the Malakand Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 6, dated Camp Kunda, the 25th December 1897).

I have the honor to submit herewith a map of the Cis-Swat Utman Khel district, together with the following reports on the recent operations of part of my force therein, namely:—

(*a*) A report by Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Staff Corps, describing his march with a column of all arms from Dargai, through the eastern portion of the district, and back again.

(*b*) A report by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montanaro, 16th Bengal Infantry, on the operations of the battalion under his command at the western extremity of the district.

2. You will observe that the objects in view of which the operations reported on were undertaken were fully and expeditiously attained, and that no hitch or contretemps of any sort occurred. I venture to think that much credit is due to Colonel Reid for the perfect manner in which he arranged and carried out the movement of his force and overcame the considerable physical difficulties which he encountered; and I fully endorse the favourable remarks he makes regarding his troops and staff. I would further express an opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Montanaro also carried out what he had to do with tact and judgment; and I have the honor accordingly to recommend both these officers, together with all who served under them, to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. In making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the operations under reference, I was much assisted by information and advice received from Mr. Merk, Civil Service, the Commissioner of Peshawar, from Major Deane, C.S.I., the Political Agent at the Malakand, from Mr. C. Bunbury, Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and also from Mr Stuart Waterfield, Punjab Police, who was specially appointed Assistant Political Officer for the operations.

From COLONEL A. J. F. REID, Commanding the Utman Khel Column, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malakand Field Force,—(No. 1, Field Operations, Utman Khel Column,—dated Malakand, 10th December, 1897.)

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Utman Khel Column.

2. The column was composed as under, *viz.* :—

I.—Corps.

	Officers.	Other ranks.
1st Battalion East Kent Regiment,—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ommanney	19	534
One squadron, 10th Bengal Lancers, Captain W. L. Maxwell	2	121
No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, Captain A. H. C. Birch, Royal Artillery	4	253
The 21st Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Faithfull	9	688
The 35th Sikhs, Colonel T. H. Goldney	11	635
No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, Captain E. P. Johnson	4	130

"C" and "D" Sections, No. 1 Brit. Fd. Hosp.,—Surgeon-Major C. R. Tyrrell, Army Medical Staff.

"A" and "B" Sections, No. 35 Nat. Fd. Hosp.,—Surgeon-Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, Indian Medical Service.

No. 50 Native Field Hospital.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, Indian Medical Service.

II.—Staff.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General,—Captain A. B. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General,—Major L. Herbert, Central India Horse.

Orderly Officer,—Lieutenant H. A. Vallings, 29th Punjab Infantry.

Extra Orderly Officer,—Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Field Engineer,—Captain H. J. Sherwood, Royal Engineers.
Intelligence Officer,—Lieutenant A. C. M. Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers.
Commissariat Officer,—Captain A. R. Burlton, Staff Corps.
Transport Officer,—Lieutenant R. S. Weston, Manchester Regiment.
Provost-Marshal,—Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Signalling Officer,—Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, The Buffs.
Senior Medical Officer,—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, Indian Medical Service.
Senior Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary-Lieutenant G. M. Williams, Army Veterinary Department.

I was placed in political charge, and nominated Lieutenant Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers, Assistant Political Officer.

3. The column assembled at Osmankhel Garhi on the 22nd November, on the light scale of baggage, without tents and with seven days' rations—afterwards supplemented by two more days' supplies—in order to exact certain terms from the Agra, Upper Totai, and Khanauri sections of the Utman Khels on the left bank of the Swat river, who had refused to come in, and which terms had been imposed on them as a punishment for their complicity in the attack on Malakand in July and August 1897. The terms were:—(1). The surrender of 300 guns and all breach-loaders; (2) Survey of the country; (3) Formal submission to the Political Agent at Malakand; (4) Forage for the force; (5) Road-making as required,—an important matter, as the column had 600 camels in its carriage equipment.

4. The path over the Barh Kotal was made fit for camels, and the force crossed to Kot in Lower Totai, on the 24th November, where it was inspected by Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., commanding the Malakand Field Force. The Jirgahs attended and accepted the terms,—Agra reluctantly. The Khelo Pass into Upper Totai was found to be difficult even for mules. Working parties were put on the river road, and the column reached Bargholai, in Upper Totai, on the 27th. From the village of Kot, where the camp was, the road is on the flat for half a mile; then up the narrow bed of the Jhindai stream for seven, when a low *kotal* is crossed; at the foot the Manki Mullah has a mosque. From this point a branch of the road is carried to the north over the Agra Pass (3,700 feet), and the Upper Totai Valley opens out to the east, with the village of Bargholai, a mile off, at the further end. Upper Totai acted fully up to its engagements, but Agra held back till interviewed on the 27th at the foot of the Agra Pass, when it submitted unconditionally. On the 28th a flying column of 1,000 men, with guns and sappers, was taken from Bargholai over the Agra Pass, easy for mules after repair, but impassable for camels, and returned on the 30th, after receiving the guns due by the section, and reconnoitring beyond the Inzargai Pass (4,460 feet), to the points touched by the 2nd Brigade, Malakand Field Force, in August 1897. The valley is close and rugged, the people hardy and independent. At Agra a party of from 200 to 400 Shamozais, with standards, was seen watching events from a hill on the other side of the Swat river, but they made no attempt to cross.

5. The column returned to Kot on the 1st December, to deal with Khanauri, a cluster of hamlets high up on the hill to the west. The Jirgah was not there, and one of the *maliks* had absconded with all his belongings. The guns were given up next day, while a force destroyed the defences of the defaulting *malik's* house. Four days' rations, brought in by the Guides Infantry, were received at Kot. The 3rd December was spent in completing the survey of the country, and improving the road over the Kaga Pass. On the 4th Lower Totai was evacuated, one-half of the force using the Barh, the other half the Kaga Pass. The survey having been finished, and all terms complied with, the column broke up on the 5th December.

6. The weather was fine, and the troops were healthy. Every one worked cheerfully and well. Though there was no opposition, I should like to acknowledge the zeal and resource shown by the officers commanding corps and by the staff, in a march, not without difficulty, through an intricate country.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. MONTANARO, Commanding the 16th (The Lucknow) Bengal Infantry, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Malakand Field Force, Camp Kunda,—(No. 591-A.-O, dated Dargai, the 22nd December 1897).

In compliance with your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to report that in accordance with your telegram No. 297, of the 24th November 1897, to the General Officer Commanding the 1st Brigade, for communication to me, I marched from Kunda on the 24th November 1897 with the 16th Bengal Infantry and one section of No. 51 Native Field Hospital for Abazai, where I arrived on the 25th, and sent one half-company to reinforce the guard of Border Police in charge of the Canal-Head post.

2. Mr. Bunbury, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, arrived in the afternoon and informed me that the Laman Utman Khel villages concerned in the attack on Shabkadr and the burning of Shankargarh and also in the attack on the Malakand, were Sapri, Buchai, Nawakilli, Nawadand, Prangarh, and some minor hamlets, that he did not anticipate resistance, and that Mr. Stuart Waterfield, Punjab Police, had summoned the Jirgahs to meet us at Gandhéri on the 27th.

3. I employed the 26th in visiting the canal head and defences with Mr. Bunbury, and on the 27th rode with him to Gandhéri, where Mr. Waterfield had assembled the Jirgahs. Mr. Bunbury announced to them the wishes of Government, *viz.*, that they should surrender all rifles, 300 guns and 300 swords, and pay a fine of R2,000. Time was given to them up to the evening of the 2nd December, in which to comply with these orders.

4. On the 2nd December in the afternoon, the Jirgahs of the several villages assembled at Abazai and brought in arms and money; but on counting the same it was found that they had

brought in only R1,831-8, no rifles of any sort, and only 274 guns and 264 swords. Hostages were therefore retained until payment of the balances on the following day.

5. On the 3rd December, Mr. Waterfield brought in the balance of R68-8, 26 guns, and 36 swords, but still no rifles. He reported that village by village and hamlet by hamlet, the *maliks* had taken a solemn oath on the Koran that they had none. He also explained that when formerly reporting the presence of Enfield rifles in the Laman Utman Khel villages, he had been deceived by the resemblance to such of the Tower muskets now given in among the 300 guns surrendered. Mr. Bunbury having expressed himself satisfied that the villages possessed no rifles, I reported accordingly in my telegram No. 542 of the 3rd December to the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Intelligence Branch of the Force.

6. On the 5th December, acting on telegraphic orders received on the previous day from the Assistant Quarter-Master-General, I marched to Hari Chand, *en route* for Dargai, taking with me the surrendered arms and the fine money in charge of the 16th Bengal Infantry. The section No. 51 Native Field Hospital proceeded to Kunda. At Hari Chand I received orders to send the surrendered arms and money next day to the General Officer Commanding the 1st Brigade at Kunda. On the 6th I complied with this order, sending a special escort, and marched the regiment to Dargai.

TIRAH.

No. 58.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting a despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 18th to the 31st October 1897.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his appreciation of the ability and judgment shown by General Sir William Lockhart in the conduct of the operations recorded in his despatch, and also of the gallant and soldierly behaviour of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under his command.

His Excellency in Council, while deeply regretting the loss of life which occurred in the attack on the heights of Dargai on the 20th October 1897, fully shares in the admiration expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the gallantry displayed by both officers and men on that occasion.

In the assaults on the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, the skilful dispositions of the General Commanding and the excellent qualities displayed by the troops enabled these strong positions to be won with comparatively little loss.

From Major-General G. de C. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 120-F, dated Fort William, the 10th January 1898.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 18th to the 31st October 1897.

2. The general object of the expedition was to exact reparation for the unprovoked aggression of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes on the Peshawar and Kohat Borders, in attacking our frontier posts, and for the damage to life and property which had thus been inflicted on British subjects and on those in the British service. The despatch now submitted shows the measures which were taken by General Sir William Lockhart to carry out the orders of the Government of India and to enter Tirah, a country which until now has never been invaded by a British force.

3. The incidents which occurred between the 18th and 20th October, and which immediately preceded the concentration of both Divisions of the force at Khangarbur, in the Khanki Valley, are detailed in the despatch. With regard to paragraph 21 thereof the Commander-in-Chief agrees with Sir William Lockhart that a flanking demonstration combined with a frontal attack would in all probability have enabled the Dargai heights to have been taken at less loss of life, but he is confident that the Government of India will share his admiration of the distinguished gallantry and the marked devotion to duty evinced by all ranks in assailing that difficult position, defended as it was by a resolute and well armed enemy.

4. The measures subsequently taken by Sir William Lockhart to force the Sampagha and Arhanga passes, where it had been anticipated the greatest resistance would be met, were thoroughly successful, and to their skilful conception and the employment of concentrated artillery fire may be ascribed the small loss of the life that characterized both operations.

5. His Excellency cordially endorses the remarks which the General Officer Commanding the Force makes regarding the behaviour of the troops engaged in these operations, and he desires to recommend for the favourable consideration of Government the distinguished services of General Sir William Lockhart, and of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men mentioned by him in the despatch.

From General Sir W. S. A. LOCKHART, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding the Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—No. 524-T-C, dated Head Quarters, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Camp Dwatoi, the 9th December 1897.

In compliance with the instructions con veyed in your letter No. 2235-F, dated the 20th November 1897, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following account of the operations of the force under my command from the 18th to the 31st October 1897.

2. On October 16th, the Second Division of the Main Column had concentrated at Shinaori, with the exception of the troops occupying the Samana ridge near Forts Lockhart and Gulistan;* the First Division was expected to assemble at the same place on the 19th; and I consequently issued orders for the march of the Main Column on the 20th and following days from Shinaori to Karappa, each corps being directed to leave behind its tents and heavy baggage under charge of a regimental guard. Meanwhile the road from the Chagru Kotal towards Karappa was being improved by military and hired labour, working under the protection of covering parties. It was reported, however, that the troops and labourers thus employed were being so molested by the enemy's sharpshooters who occupied the heights to the west of the Chagru defile, especially by those living in a small village called Dargai, about 1,800 yards to the left of the road shortly after it crosses the crest of the pass, that the improvement of the road could not be continued until the heights had been cleared; while two days' work was said to be necessary to render the road sufficiently good for the passage of laden transport animals. It was further reported that no water was obtainable in the immediate vicinity of Dargai, the inhabitants getting water from the valley below to the west, where there were several rich Alikhel villages and a number of cattle.

*No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment. 36th Sikhs.

3. I therefore determined to attack and destroy the village of Dargai, while by a simultaneous flanking movement I seized the heights overlooking the valley to the west, and cleared out the lower villages referred to above. Although I was aware of a hostile gathering in the Khanki valley, the information I had received through native channels led me to believe that the Orakzais, other than the Alikhel section of that tribe, did not intend seriously to oppose my advance until I had reached Karappa, and that the Afridis were too busily engaged in fortifying the Sampagha and Arhanga passes to be able to assist the Orakzais in any considerable strength.

4. During my stay on the Samana, Major-General Yeatman-Biggs had been in indifferent health, and though he was able to move to Shinaori on October the 17th, while the troops to be employed were drawn almost exclusively from the 2nd Division, I thought it better to spare him the fatigue of conducting the operations designed to clear the road and punish the Alikhels. These operations I accordingly entrusted to Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, Commanding the Line of Communications.

5. The front attack on Dargai was directed by Brigadier-General Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., who had the following troops placed at his disposal:—

No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
Rocket Detachment, Royal Artillery.
2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

The main column employed on the flanking movement was commanded by Brigadier-General Kemspter, D.S.O., and consisted of the following troops:—

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
Machine Gun Detachment, 16th Lancers.
1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.
15th Sikhs.
No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.
Scouts of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.

This column was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., with an escort of one company of the 3rd Sikhs.

Brigadier-General Kempster's column left Shinaori at 4-30 A.M., and Brigadier-General Westmacott's at 5 A.M. On the latter reaching the Chagru Kotal at 8-30 A.M., it was joined by No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment from Fort Lockhart. At 9 A.M. the attack was commenced, the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas leading, with the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers in support and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment in reserve. At the same time a working party under Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, Commanding Royal Engineer, Line of Communications, consisting of the 21st Madras Pioneers, the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers, and the hired labourers, was pushed forward beyond the *kotal* to improve the road.

6. The advance of the troops, which was covered by No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, was necessarily slow, the slopes being extremely steep and affording but little cover. The enemy at first kept up a vigorous fire from the walled terraces and rocks in front of the village, but shortly before noon, when the flanking movement began to develop and the tribesmen's line of retreat was threatened, the opposition slackened and the position was carried by a company of the 3rd Gurkhas under Major Rose. About 20 of the enemy's dead were left on the ground, a sure indication of the heavy loss which had been inflicted.

7. Meanwhile the main column had moved in a north-westerly direction, along a track which had been reported as practicable for baggage animals. At the fifth mile, however, the road was found to be impassable for mules, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, with all laden animals had to be ordered back to Shinaori, escorted by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment and two companies of the 15th Sikhs. The remainder continued their march, led by the Gurkha scouts, a few of the enemy's marksmen firing at the advancing troops and wounding two riflemen of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

At 11 A.M., heliographic communication was established with Brigadier-General Westmacott's column, and shortly before noon the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, which was leading, reached a commanding position at Khand Talao, about two and a half miles west of Dargai, thus causing the tribesmen hastily to evacuate that village as well as the villages in the valley below. During their retirement the enemy, estimated to number some 800 men, came under the fire of the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and suffered considerable loss.

8. At this point, owing to the great difficulties of the road, the main column had to be halted to allow of the Gordon Highlanders and 15th Sikhs closing up, and also to cover the return to camp at Shinaori of the mountain battery and its escort. At 2-30 P.M. the concentration had been completed, and the main column began to move towards Dargai in order to join Brigadier-General Westmacott's force, which in the meantime had destroyed that village. The path was extremely difficult, and in some places precipitous, so that progress was slow, and it was found impossible to reach the villages below Dargai which it had been intended to deal with, and near which the water-supply of Dargai was situated. The track to the water was afterwards found to be about three miles in length, so commanded from the adjacent heights that water could not have been obtained in the presence of an enemy, unless these heights as well as Dargai itself had been held.

9. At this time a hostile force, numbering about 4,000 men, was observed advancing from the Khanki valley up the Narik Darra towards Khand Talao, while another body of the enemy began to ascend the Dargai heights from the same direction. It was clear, therefore, that the gathering of tribesmen near Karappa, having heard the sound of the guns earlier in the day, had resolved to reinforce the Alikhels who had just been driven out of Dargai and the neighbouring villages. But before the enemy could come within fighting distance, the junction between the two columns had been effected, the 15th Sikhs covering the climb of Brigadier-General Kempster's column along the rugged path described above, and the retirement of the Sikhs being in turn covered by the Gordon Highlanders and two companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who took up a strong position just below the village of Dargai.

While this was going on, Brigadier-General Westmacott began his withdrawal to the Chagru Kotal, having first posted No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery near the *kotal* itself, and sent No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, with the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, to a position on the Samana Suk, which flanked the road from Dargai to the crest of the pass. The enemy pressing on, a hot engagement ensued between them and the rear guard, our guns making excellent practice, and the Gordon Highlanders, with the two companies of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, steadily holding their ground and checking the advance of the tribesmen. The heavy loss inflicted on the enemy caused them to lose heart, no reply being made to a final volley fired by the rear guard about 7 P.M., after which the withdrawal to the Chagru Kotal and thence to Shinaori was entirely unmolested. Camp was reached by the rear guard at 11 P.M.

10. Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer has commented most favourably on the steadiness and gallantry of the troops engaged on October the 18th, and has brought to my special notice the services of the following officers with Brigadier-General Westmacott's column :—

Major H. Rose, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, Capt. A. P. Bateman-Champain, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, D.S.O., 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, who led the attack on Dargai.

Also Capt. T. G. MacLaren, Capt. D. R. Sladen, Capt. A. E. Haig, Lieutenant H. F. Pipe-Wolferstan and Second-Lieutenant T. H. Keyes of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, who were engaged in supporting the attack and covering the withdrawal.

With Brigadier-General Kempster's column—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

Captain I. Philipps, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, Line of Communications.

Captain F. G. Lucas and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, who were in charge of the Gurkha scouts.

No. 2967, Private W. Rennie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who shot down four of the enemy at very close quarters.

11. The casualties on October 18th comprised—

Major R. D. Jennings-Bramly, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, killed.

Lieutenant M. L. Pears, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, attached to the Gordon Highlanders, severely wounded.

British Non-Commissioned Officers and men :—killed 2, wounded 10.

Native ranks :—killed 6, wounded 21.

Followers :—wounded 3.

12. I am much indebted to Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer and Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Kempster for the skilful manner in which the troops were handled, and the operations described above brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

13. Having watched the action from the Samana Suk until Dargai had been captured and the two columns had established communication with each other, I returned to Fort Lockhart, where at 5 P.M. I received a heliogram from Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, informing me that the object of the reconnaissance had been attained, and that the troops were returning to Shinaori. I accordingly directed the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division to continue work on the road the next day, under the protection of two battalions and a mountain battery. At 11 A.M. on October 19th a heliogram was received from Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, reporting that the troops of his division had reached camp so late on the previous evening that he thought it better not to employ them in the manner indicated, especially as an advance to Karappa had to be made the next day. I regret that my orders were not carried out, even at the risk of fatiguing the troops, as the presence of a force on the Chagru Kotal might have deterred the enemy from re-occupying Dargai, and in any case would have enabled the road to be further improved. But the heliogram reached me too late to allow of the employment of the working party, which otherwise might have been covered by troops detailed from the 1st Division.

14. On October 19th the Dargai heights were observed during the day from the Samana ridge, but there was no sign of a formidable gathering, although a few tribesmen were seen moving about near the village.

15. Late in the evening of the 19th I received a telegram from Shinaori, reporting that Dargai and the adjacent heights were believed to be strongly held by the enemy, and that the General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division proposed to advance the next day to Karappa *viâ* Fort Gulistan, the Samana Suk, and the Talai spur, instead of down the Chagru defile. For reasons which need not here be detailed, I was unable to accept this suggestion, and in reply desired Major-General Yeatman-Biggs to adhere to the original plan of movement. I remarked that while it would be necessary to clear the Dargai heights overlooking the road to the west, the enemy would probably retire as soon as troops had been pushed on to the point where the Narik Darra joins the Chagru defile, as the enemy's rear would thus be threatened; and to assist him in the frontal attack, I placed at his disposal two battalions and one mountain battery from the 1st Division. I also informed him that No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment would be directed to co-operate from Fort Lockhart, by taking up a position on the Samana Suk opposite Dargai at 7 A.M.

16. On October 20th the troops of the 2nd Division, as detailed in the margin, moved as directed, the advance guard leaving camp at Shinaori at 4-30 A.M., and reaching the Chagru Kotal at 8 A.M. At the latter hour the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, were in position on the Samana Suk. The troops detailed from the 1st Division to assist in the advance of the 2nd Division were No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, and the 3rd Sikhs.

3rd Brigade.

1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.
15th Sikhs.
No. 24 British Field Hospital.
No. 44 Native Field Hospital.

4th Brigade.

2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.
2 sections, No. 9 British Field Hospital.
2 sections, No. 23 do. do.
No. 48 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
Machine Gun detachment, 16th Lancers.
21st Madras Pioneers.
No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.
Jhind Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.
One section, No. 13 British Field Hospital.
No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

The 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Kempster began its attack on the Dargai heights at 10 A.M., by a concentrated artillery fire from No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and No. 1 (Kohat) and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Batteries, these being posted slightly in advance of the *kotal*. No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, assisted by shelling the enemy's *sangars* from the Samana Suk. The attack was led by the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, supported by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment was in reserve, followed by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

By 11-30 A.M. the above force was in formation, under cover, in readiness to capture the heights, but when the 2nd Gurkhas, accompanied by the Gurkha scouts of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, made their first rush across the open, they were met by such a hot and well-aimed fire that all they could do was to hold on to the position they had reached, without being able to advance further.

At 2 P.M. the Dorsetshire Regiment was ordered to storm the enemy's entrenchments, but though a few men were able to get across the fire-swept zone, an advance beyond the line held by the 2nd Gurkhas was reported by the commanding officer to be impracticable, owing to the large number of tribesmen lining the edge of Dargai plateau and the steepness of the slope leading up to it. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division accordingly ordered Brigadier-General Kempster to move up the Gordon Highlanders and the 3rd Sikhs, the former regiment being replaced on the lower spur which it had hitherto occupied by the Jhind Imperial Service Infantry. The Gordon Highlanders went straight up the hill without check or hesitation. Headed by their pipers and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, C.B., with Major Macbean on his right and Lieutenant A. F. Gordon on his left, this splendid battalion marched across the open. It dashed through a murderous fire and in forty minutes had won the heights, leaving three officers and thirty men killed or wounded on its way. The first rush of the Gordon Highlanders was deserving of the highest praise, for they had just undergone a very severe climb, and had reached a point beyond which other troops had been unable to advance for over three hours. The first rush was followed at short intervals by a second and a third, each led by

officers; and as the leading companies went up the path for the final assault, the remainder of the troops, among whom the 3rd Sikhs were conspicuous, streamed on in support. But few of the enemy waited for the bayonet, many of them being shot down as they fled in confusion.

17. The position was won at 3-15 P.M., with the loss of three officers killed, namely—

Major C. B. Judge, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas;
Captain W. E. C. Smith, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; and
Lieutenant A. Lamont, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders;

and nine wounded, namely—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B.,	1st Battalion	Gordon Highlanders.
Major F. Macbean,	ditto	ditto.
Capain H. P. Uniacke,	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant M. F. M. Meiklejohn,	ditto	ditto.
" K. Dingwall,	ditto	ditto.
" G. S. G. Craufurd,	ditto	ditto.

Captain W. R. Arnold 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
Captain J. G. Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas (since dead).
Lieutenant G. E. White, 3rd Sikhs.

Of other ranks 35 were killed, and 158 wounded.

18. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained, but must have been heavy. Nearly every section of the Afridis was represented but not in full strength; and there were about 1,500 Sheikhans, Mishtis, Mallakhels, and Akhels, besides contingents from the Mamozais, Massozais, and Alikhels.

19. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division has brought to my special notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, C. B., commanding the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in leading his battalion to the assault of a most difficult position at a citical period of the fight, when previous attempts had failed. I recommend this officer for the Victoria Cross.

Major-General Yeatman-Biggs has also reported most favourably on the behaviour of the following British and native officers and soldiers:—

Major F. Macbean, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was the first to spring out of cover and lead his company to the attack, and who, being immediately afterwards wounded, continued to cheer his men on while lying on the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who led the first rush of his men.

Captains D. C. F. Macintyre and J. G. Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, commanding the Gurkha scouts of his regiment.

No. 2951, Piper G. Findlater, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who, after being shot through both feet and unable to stand, sat up under a heavy fire playing the regimental march to encourage the charge.

No. 3456, Private E. Lawson, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who carried Lieutenant Dingwall, when wounded and unable to move, out of a heavy fire, and subsequently returned and brought in Private M'Millan, being himself wounded in two places in so doing.

Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who, though wounded in two places, continued to discharge his duties in the front line.

I recommended Piper Findlater and Private Lawson for the Victoria Cross.

20. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division has also brought to notice the services of the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men as deserving of recognition:—

Major G. T. F. Downman, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.	
Captain C. C. Miller-Wallnutt,	do.
Captain and Adjutant W. Campbell,	do.
Lieutenant G. D. Mackenzie,	do.
Lieutenant G. E. E. G. Cameron,	do.
No. 1771, Colour-Sergeant J. Craib,	do.
No. 2025, Colour-Sergeant T. Mackie.	do.
No. 2021, Sergeant F. Richie,	do.
No. 3056 " D. Mathers,	do.
No. 1952 " T. Donaldson,	do.
No. 2465 " J. M'Kay,	do.
No. 3711, Lance-Corporal (piper) G. Milne,	do.

Captain W. R. Arnold, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who led the first rush of his battalion.

No. 3937, Private S. Vickery, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who ran down the slope, rescued a wounded comrade, and brought him back to cover. This soldier has subsequently greatly distinguished himself during the withdrawal of Brigadier-General Kempster's column from the Waran valley, and I propose in due course to recommend him for the Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, who endeavoured to bring in Captain Smith's body, and only desisted on finding that Captain Smith was dead.

Captain C. E. de M. Norie, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who was conspicuously forward at the commencement of the action.

21. In recording my acknowledgments to Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., and Brigadier-General Kempster, D. S. O., for the success of the operations on October 20th, I think it necessary to point out that the advance was not conducted in the manner which I had intended, and, as I thought, had clearly indicated. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division restricted himself to a frontal attack on the Dargai heights, without employing a portion of the

large force at his disposal to turn the enemy's rear by pushing on as rapidly as possible to the point of junction of the Narik Darra with the Chagru defile. Undoubtedly the troops would have been under fire and might have suffered some loss in moving along the road below the heights; but if full advantage had been taken of the inequalities of the ground, I am of opinion that the loss would not have been heavy, and I feel confident that, as soon as their line of retreat was threatened, the tribesmen would have begun to disperse.

At the same time, I recognize that the enemy's defeat was rendered more complete and decisive by their being encouraged to hold on to the last, and the result of the action must be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as the movement of the troops, baggage and supplies from Shinaori to Karappa, subsequent to the capture of the Dargai heights, was almost unmolested.

22. On the night of October 20th Dargai was held by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs, supported by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, while the remainder of the troops bivouacked on or near the Chagru Kotal.

23. At daybreak on the 21st the march of the 2nd Division to Karappa, or more properly to Khangarbur, on the left bank of the Khanki stream, was resumed, while, in order to avoid a block on the main road, I proceeded from Fort Lockhart to the same point *viâ* Fort Gulistan and the Talai spur, taking with me No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, the 36th Sikhs, and No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners. The track from the village of Talai down to its junction with the main road was so bad that none of the baggage of the troops accompanying me reached camp at Karappa until late the next day, that of the 36th Sikhs not arriving until mid-day on the 23rd.

24. The 4th Brigade and some of the divisional troops of the 2nd Division arrived at Karappa towards the evening of the 21st October, the remainder of the Division coming in the next day; but owing to the steepness and narrowness of the road, and the inferiority of a considerable proportion of the transport animals, several days elapsed before all the baggage of the division had come up. On October 24th the troops of the 1st Division began to move from Shinaori to Karappa, and by the evening of the 27th the Main Column, with its supplies and transport, had concentrated in readiness for a further advance. Advantage was taken of the halt at Karappa to improve the road from the Chagru Kotal, to complete the organization of the transport service, and to adjust the loads of the several classes of animals employed, namely, mules, ponies and donkeys.

25. And here I may mention that during the halt at Karappa, though every military precaution was taken, the camp was fired into every night, sometimes by large bodies of the enemy, and our foraging parties were pertinaciously opposed and followed up by the tribesmen. The losses from this cause were heavy, aggregating three British officers, twenty-five British soldiers, and twenty-one native ranks, killed or wounded. The names of the officers are given below :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hadow, 15th Sikhs, severely wounded.
Captain F. F. Badcock, D. S. O., 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, dangerously wounded.
Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, wounded.

26. On October 28th, in accordance with instructions issued on the previous evening, the force marched in two columns to Gundaki, the 1st Division across the plain and the 2nd Division up the bed of the Kandi Mishti stream, while a detached column, consisting of the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and the 36th Sikhs, occupied the hills to the right of my line of advance. As the left column was threatened from the west, I also occupied three hills which commanded that flank with the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, a wing of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, and a wing of the 3rd Sikhs, respectively. This display of force led the enemy to believe that I intended to turn their right, which they at once began to strengthen, and during the night of the 28th the detachment of the 4th Gurkhas, which in the evening had been reduced to two companies, was continuously attacked at close quarters, suffering however but slight loss owing to the care taken in the day time to protect the position by *sangars*. The strong flanking parties which had pushed out enabled me to reconnoitre the Sampagha Pass, and having settled on my plan of action I directed the whole force to bivouac near Gundaki, and issued orders for the attack on the following day.

Our casualties on October 28th were—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Sage, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, severely wounded.
Other ranks :—killed 2, wounded 10.

27. Here it may be noted that, previous to my advance, on October 28th, I had to detach two battalions to strengthen the force on the line of communications. The 30th Punjab Infantry was detailed to hold the Dargai heights, and the 21st Madras Pioneers to form part of the Karappa garrison.

28. On October 29th, at 5 A.M., the 1st Brigade moved out of camp to cover the advance to the Sampagha. The 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment seized the village of Nazeno, thus protecting my right. Lieutenant-Colonel Yule quickly brushed away all opposition on that side. The 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas covered my left by occupying the village of Kandi Mishti, and met with no opposition. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, advancing in the centre, occupied without resistance a low rocky hill stretching across the plateau between the Kandi Mishti and Sampagha ravines, which I had chosen as my first artillery position.

At 5-15 A.M., the 2nd Brigade, preceded by the Gurkha scouts, left camp with orders to enter the Sampagha ravine, and to advance by a path leading towards the enemy's position up a long bare spur, as soon as the guns should have sufficiently silenced the fire from the *sangars*; this advance to be supported in succession by the 4th and 3rd Brigades.

At 6-30 A.M., the first shots were fired by the enemy, but the action did not really begin until 7-30 A.M., when the three mountain batteries of the 1st Division opened fire on the *sangars*

from the first artillery position above mentioned. Their fire was effective, the range being 1,850 yards, and the enemy quickly evacuated the entrenchments which commanded the lower slopes of the pass, these being seized by the 2nd Brigade at 8 A.M. The three batteries of the 2nd Division, together with the rocket detachment, were now pushed on, and opened fire on the crest of the pass at a range of 2,200 yards. The fire of the guns was, however, soon masked by the rapid advance of the 2nd Brigade, which, with the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment (the Queen's) leading, reached the summit of the pass at 9-45 A.M. The artillery was again ordered up in support, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery in front. On reaching the crest this battery did excellent service in assisting the infantry of the 2nd Brigade to dislodge the tribesmen from the heights they were holding on either flank, but while engaged on this duty I regret to report that Captain De Butts, Royal Artillery, commanding the battery, was mortally wounded. The heights on the north-east of the pass were eventually cleared by the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs, while those on the north-west were stormed by the 36th Sikhs, supported by six companies of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. The last shots were fired at 11-30 A.M., and the 15th Sikhs were then sent on as an advance guard into the Mastura valley, where I proposed to bivouac.

29. While the troops were moving down into the valley some slight resistance was met with, but this ceased as soon as the hills commanding the camping ground had been occupied by picquets.

The 1st Brigade remained on the Sampagha for the night, with a view to protecting transport animals and baggage.

30. The casualties during the action were—

Captain F. R. McC. De Butts, Royal Artillery, killed.

Major R. T. Hanford-Flood, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, slightly wounded.

Other ranks :—killed 1, wounded 3.

31. On October 30th the Main Column, with the exception of the 1st Brigade, which continued to hold the Sampagha Pass, remained in camp on the right bank of the Mastura stream. In the morning I made a reconnaissance of the Arhanga Pass, and issued orders for the attack on the following day. My great difficulty was the want of food, some corps having absolutely nothing in hand, and the steep and narrow track over the pass delaying the arrival of supplies. But by redistributing what there was, and making use of what could be collected in the neighbouring villages, each man was eventually provided with two days' rations. I therefore determined not to postpone the attack on the Arhanga Pass, as I was convinced that a protracted halt in the Mastura valley, expedient as it might seem from a commissariat point of view, would not only encourage the Afridis and give them time to collect their fighting men, but also enable them to destroy, hide, or remove the forage and grain stored in their villages, and thus render our stay in Tirah a matter of extreme difficulty.

32. On October 31st the 4th Brigade crossed the Mastura stream at 6 A.M., and advanced towards the Arhanga Pass across a broken plain up to a low detached mound, in rear of which the brigade was massed at 8 A.M. Shortly afterwards the three batteries of the 2nd Division opened fire from this mound, at a range of 1,300 yards, on the enemy's main position along the crest of the pass. Meanwhile the 2nd Brigade had moved up on the right, and the 3rd Brigade was disposed in *échelon* on the left, with the object of threatening the enemy's right and joining the central attack when ordered to do so. The 2nd Brigade began the action by a flank movement on the right up two rocky spurs and an intervening ravine, thus gaining the crest east of the pass; while the 4th Brigade attacked in the centre, supported by the 3rd Brigade. The 2nd Brigade's attack was led by the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment and the Gurkha scouts, each gallantly racing up the steep slope, the summit of which was reached by both simultaneously at 10 A.M. The main attack was led by the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. Neither attack met with serious opposition, and shortly after 10 A.M. the pass was in our hands and all opposition had practically ceased.

The casualties were,—killed none, wounded two.

I may here mention that the road up the Arhanga Pass, though short, was the steepest and worst that had yet been encountered.

33. Immediately after the action I gave orders for the concentration of the force in Maidan with the exception of the 1st Brigade, which I had to leave behind for the purpose of dominating the Mastura valley, and of guarding the line of communication between Tirah and Karappa.

34. During the period dealt with in this report, the troops under my command were subjected to much privation and fatigue, to great variations of temperature, to heavy losses in action, and to continual night alarms. No body of men could have shewn a better spirit.

That a more formidable resistance was not offered in the passes leading respectively into Orakzai and Afridi Tirah, I attribute to the lesson taught those tribes at Dargai in the actions of October 18th and October 20th. They then learnt that their strongest positions could not avail them against the valour of British and Native troops.

35. In submitting this report, I desire to record my acknowledgments to the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communications, the General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades, the Chief of the Staff, and the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the Heads of Departments, especially those of Ordnance, Supply, and Transport, the officers of the Head-Quarters, Divisional, and Brigade Staffs, and the commanding and other officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the several corps under my command, all of whom have done their duty in a manner befitting Her Majesty's Army.

My recommendations for the recognition of the services of individual officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, subsequent to the action of October 20th, will be embodied in my final despatch on the termination of the present expedition.

I.

Return of Casualties in action at Chagru Kotal, on the 18th October 1897.

2ND BATTALION, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 1, wounded 3, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain	David Ramsay Sladen.	Slight	Splinters, left cheek and forehead.
Second-Lieutenant.	Terence Humphrey Keyes.	"	Splinter, right hand, and spent bulle chest.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
3599	Private	R. Borthwick	Gun-shot, chest.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2747	Sergeant	H. Jackman	Slight	Splinters, right hand.
3366	Private	R. Kerr Menzies	"	Gun-shot, right thumb.
4873	"	T. Hall	"	Gun-shot, hand.

1ST BATTALION, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—killed 1, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 1, wounded 7, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Major	Richard Dyneley Jennings-Bramly	Shot through the heart.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	Maurice Loraine Pears (Scottish Rifles).	Dangerous	Fracture left tibia.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4121	Private	Hagan	Bullet wound, right side of chest.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3045	Sergeant . .	Mann	Severe . . .	Fracture right radix.
5089	Private . . .	Bremner	Dangerous . .	Fracture right thigh.
3811	" . . .	Brown	" . .	" left shoulder.
2933	" . . .	Walker	Slight . . .	Flesh wound of back.
4810	" . . .	Hunter	Dangerous . .	Fracture right thigh.
3771	" . . .	Miles	" . .	" left thigh.
3866	" . . .	Edmonds	Slight . . .	Flesh wound, left side.

15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded one, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 2, wounded 5, missing *nil*.
Public followers :—killed 1, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Jemadar . .	Waryam Singh	Severe . . .	Gun-shot wounds, left thigh and scalp.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men and Followers killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2869	Sepoy	Gopal Singh	Gun-shot wound of head.
3208	"	Jai Singh	" " "
...	Dooly-bearer . . .	Sudhari	" " "

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2847	Sepoy . . .	Bhola Singh	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, left leg.
3016	" . . .	Atar Singh	Dangerous . .	" right thigh.
3315	" . . .	Kishn Singh	Slight . . .	" face.
3650	" . . .	Ram Singh	Severe . . .	" right shoulder.
3680	" . . .	Lal Singh	" . . .	" left shoulder.

1ST BATTALION, 2ND GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 1, wounded 3, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2626	Rifleman . .	Ranbir Gurung	Gun-shot, abdomen.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of mound.
2879	Rifleman	Sarabjit Gurung	Dangerous	Gun-shot, abdomen.
2517	"	Kulman Thapa	Severe	" leg.
2485	"	Harak Sing Gurung	"	" thigh.

1ST BATTALION, 3RD GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 2, wounded 10, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Jemadar	Harakbir Gurung	Severe.	Bullet wound of the muscles of the back.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2374	Rifleman	Chandarbir Rana	Bullet wound (perforating) through the head.
1934	"	Karbir Rana	Bullet wound (perforating) through the head.

Nominl Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerours, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1449-6	Naik	Dhokal Gurung	Slight	Contusion of dorsum of right foot by bullet.
1811-2	Rifleman	Shair Bahadur Gurung	"	Bullet wound, right ear.
2275-3	"	Puran Alé	Severe	Bullet wound, right ankle.
2141-4	"	Dhojbir Thapa	Slight	Bullet wound, right upper arm (flesh wound).
2350-5	"	Dilaram Thapa	"	Bullet wound, right thigh (flesh wound).
2333-7	"	Hastbir Thapa	Severe	Bullet wound, left leg, near knee-joint.
2086-8	"	Nandkesar Rana	"	Bullet wound, right fore-arm.
1423-9	"	Bakhat Bahadur Gurung	Slight	Bullet wound, right thigh (flesh wound).
1632-10	"	Gungadhar Thapa	"	Bullet wound, right temple (skin wound).
2430-11	"	Ratanbir Alé	Severe	Bullet wound, right hip.

3RD REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
1021	Naick . . .	Lal Singh	Severe . . .	Gun-shot wound, left leg.

II.

Return of casualties in action at Dargai on the 20th October 1897.

1ST BATTALION, DORESTSHIRE REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded one, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 9, wounded 39, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	William Reginald Arnold . .	Dangerous.	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1233	Lance-Sergeant . . .	J. Ford	Gun-shot.
3745	Corporal	F. Southwell	"
3761	"	F. Baker	"
4156	Private	F. Merrick	"
3966	"	A. Sims	"
4060	"	G. Borland	"
4044	"	H. Nicholls	"
4046	"	L. Thirley	"
4347	"	B. Wakely	"

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
763	Sergeant	J. Carver	Slight	Gun-shot.
2417	"	W. Hodgkinson	"	Gun-shot, hand.
2706	"	H. Ellis	Severe	" head and shoulder
2191	Lance-Sergeant	F. Troke	"	" arm.
1809	" "	T. Andrews	"	"
3276	" "	A. Mallord	"	" leg.
2987	Corporal	W. Woodhouse	Slight	"
3237	"	P. Lester	"	"
4010	"	C. Green	Severe	"
3350	"	G. Griffin	"	"
3962	Lance-Corporal	F. Spooner	Slight	"
3577	"	W. Woods	"	"
4062	"	A. Doggett	"	"
3357	"	T. Wakely	"	"
2009	"	C. Gurd	"	"
4003	"	C. Fitch	Severe	"
2449	Drummer	A. Cook	"	"
4459	Private	A. Sheen	Slight	"
4072	"	G. Hartop	"	" shoulder.
4353	"	R. Pope	"	"
3673	"	G. Jones	"	"
3849	"	F. Jones	"	"
4301	"	A. Jones	"	"
1701	"	G. Anthony	"	"
3481	"	C. Baker	"	"
4440	"	A. Faulkes	"	"
3846	"	C. Kellaway	"	"
3804	"	C. Moores	"	"
4123	"	E. Smyth	"	"
4118	"	J. Soames	"	"
4061	"	G. Belts	Severe	"
3274	"	F. Curtis	"	"
3473	"	F. Prentis	"	"
3655	"	J. Spencer	"	"
4447	"	E. Thompson	"	"
3816	"	A. Andrews	"	"
3397	"	T. Antell	"	"
4605	"	J. Chant	"	"
3542	"	H. Thomas	"	"

1ST BATTALION, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed 1, wounded 6, missing *nil.*
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 2, wounded 35, missing *nil.*

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant . .	Alexander Lamont	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	Henry Harding Mathias, C.B. .	Slight	Gun-shot, right foot (splinter).
Major . . .	Forbes Macbean . . .	Severe	" groin.
Captain . . .	Henry Percy Uniacke . .	Slight	" left wrist (flesh).
Lieutenant . .	Matthew F. Maury Meiklejohn .	"	" right hand (flesh).
" . .	Kenneth Dingwall . . .	Severe	" knee and stomach.
" . .	Geo. Standish Gage Craufurd	Slight	" left thigh (flesh).

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1208	Corporal . . .	Bell	Gun-shot.
4299	Private . . .	Quinn	"

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1276	Color-Sergeant .	Pickersgill	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, right thigh fracture, wound left wrist.
2401	Sergeant . .	Grassick	Severe.	
3128	" . .	Hickie	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, right heel.
2465	" . .	J. M'Kay	" . .	" " side.
3393	Corporal . .	Ryan	Dangerous . .	" left wrist, fracture left arm.
3711	Lance-Corporal .	G. Milne	" . .	" centre chest.
5714	" .	Edwards	Severe.	
5202	" .	Meek	" . . .	" left hip.
3059	" .	Freestone	"	
2951	Piper . . .	G. Findlater . . .	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, both feet.
4230	" . . .	Will	Slight . .	" buttock.
4373	" . . .	Fraser	" .	" thigh (flesh).
3411	Private . . .	Davie	Dangerous . .	" neck, right side.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound – dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4908	Private . .	Henderson	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, hip and buttock.
3376	" . . .	Hefferan	" . .	" groin.
5286	" . . .	Noddings	" . .	" right leg.
3868	" . . .	Civil	"	
4008	" . . .	Hannan	"	
5010	" . . .	Burns	"	
4308	" . . .	M'Pherson . . .	" . .	Gun-shot, fracture left cavicle.
4004	" . . .	Warne	"	
4651	" . . .	Dorman	"	
4867	" . . .	Jones	"	
5003	" . . .	M'Ardle	"	
3558	" . . .	Anderson	Severe.	
3516	" . . .	M'Millan	"	
5279	" . . .	Flood	"	
4726	" . . .	Keith	" . .	Gun-shot, thigh.
3501	" . . .	Weight	" . .	" fracture left foot.
5047	" . .	M'Kinnon	"	
4790	" . . .	Spark	" . .	Gun-shot, right leg and fore-arm.
3456	" . . .	E. Lawson	Slight . .	Gun-shot, right arm (flesh).
4301	" . . .	Wood	" . .	" right knee (flesh).
3604	" . . .	Fees	" . .	" right knee.
4603	" . . .	Laughland	" . .	" right thigh, right eye.

2ND BATTALION, DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed 1, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 3, wounded 8, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Captain . . .	William Edward Clifton Smith.	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4212	Private . . .	Thomas Renton.	
4755	" . . .	William Dunn.	
3355	" . . .	Frederick Tweed.	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2839	Sergeant	John Parr.		
579	"	Joseph Keeling.		
2732	Private	Richard Ponberth	Mortally	Since dead.
4448	"	Alfred Gilder.		
3392	"	John Spick.		
4190	"	Willie Hucker.		
4232	"	Thomas Walters.		
5064	"	Arthur Cook.		

1ST BATTALION, 2ND GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—killed 2, wounded 3, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 15, wounded 47, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
Captain (temporary Major).	Charles Bellew Judge	Gun-shot, body.
Subadar	Ranbir Thapa	" "

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain	John Graham Robinson	Dangerous	Gun-shot, abdomen. (Died 23rd October.)
Subadar	Bahadur Sing Rana	"	Gun-shot, body.
Jemadar	Birbal Sing Khattri	Slight	" hand.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of Wound.
1388	Havildar	Arjun Gurung	Gun-shot, body.
1741	"	Nain Sing Rana	" "
2163	"	Goba Rai	" "
1606	Naik	Jaibhan Bohra	" head.
2716	Rifleman	Chakrabir Thapa	" body.
2917	"	Balesur Thapa	" head.
1785	"	Narjit Gharti	" "
2791	"	Dhanea Thapa	"
2794	"	Bhim Sing Thapa	"
2020	"	Wazir Sing Gurang	" body.
2202	"	Nandal Thapa	" head.
2400	"	Judhbir Hamál	" body.
2848	"	Narbahadur Gurung	"

2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, attached to 1st Battalion.

388	Rifleman	Tularam Thapa	Gunshot body.
787	"	Sirman Gurung	" "

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1709	Havildar	Birbal Gurung	Dangerous	Gun-shot, arm and neck.
1732	Naick	Patiram Gharti	"	" shoulder.
2392	"	Sher Sing Thapa	Severe	" ankle.
2402	"	Kaman Sing Thapa	Slight	" body.
2168	Rifleman	Badal Sing Limbu	Dangerous	" body.
2824	"	Gagan Sing Gurung	"	" both thighs.
2871	"	Nandbir Thapa	Severe	" knee.
2486	"	Chandbir Thapa	Slight	" body.
2818	"	Haptea Alé	Severe	" eye.
2910	"	Ranbir Thapa	"	" body.
2488	"	Narsing Thapa	"	" wrist.
1672	"	Karbir Thapa	Slight	" body.
2679	"	Bisnea Roka	"	" hand.
2040	"	Dal Sing Rana	"	" head.
2261	"	Dhojbir Limbu	Dangerous	" thigh.
2581	"	Tulbir Pun	Slight	" head.
2588	"	Jangbir Gurung	"	" hand.
2484	"	Durgamani Thapa	"	" body.
1809	"	Dhanbir Basniath	"	" foot.
2111	"	Jagbir Manji	Severe	" "
2652	"	Lalbir Gurung	"	
2773	"	Rabbi Lal Thapa	Dangerous.	
2756	"	Pertab Sing Gurung	Severe.	
2978	"	Sarabjit Thapa	Slight.	
2969	"	Budhea Gurung	"	
2924	"	Manikharan Gharti	"	" "
2418	"	Dhanbir Pun	Severe	" "
1650	" (Lance-Naik)	Chet Sing Khawas	"	" "
1864	"	Chandrabir Rana	"	" hand.
2154	"	Harkbir Thapa	Dangerous	" thigh.
2478	"	Goresur Thapa	Slight	" shoulder.
2516	"	Gambhir Sing Gurung	Severe	" wrist.
2817	"	Jitbahadur Gurung	Dangerous	" arm, thigh, and shoulder.
2894	"	Kalu Thapa	Slight	" foot.
2360	"	Siupershad Khattri	Dangerous	" both thighs.
2800	"	Saman Sing Ghale	Severe	" leg.
2052	"	Nain Sing Rawat	"	" foot.
2628	"	Narbir Thapa	Slight	" head.
2713	"	Purnea Thapa	"	" "
2836	"	Bahadur Thapa	"	" hand.
2962	"	Maniram Thapa	"	" body.
1252	"	Jangbir Rana	"	" shoulder.
1840	"	Harku Gurung	Dangerous	" thigh.
2060	"	Nazr Sing Gharti	Severe	" shoulder.
2812	"	Dallu Thapa	Slight	" hand.
2494	"	Bala Sing Thapa	"	" side.
		2nd Battalion attached to 1st Battalion.		
595	Rifleman	Fatteh Sing Thapa	Slight	Gun-shot, body.

1ST BATTALION, 3RD GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, mising *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 2, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1501	Naick	Nandbir Thapa	Bullet wound of left thigh, breaking bone and cutting femoral artery.
1918	Rifleman	Bhanbir Gurung	Bullet wound through left chest.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2201	Rifleman	Pahalwan Sahai	Slight	Bullet wound of the muscles of loin (right).
2227	"	Lalbir Thapa	"	Skin wound by spent bullet on tip of chin.

3RD REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded 4, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 3, wounded 16, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	George Edmund White	Dangerous	Gun-shot wound, chest.
Subadar	Lehna Singh	"	" abdomen.
"	Malu Singh	"	" "
Jemadar	Beli Ram	Severe	" back.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1908	Sepoy	Chet Singh	Bullet through head.
2634	"	Dalip Singh	" " stomach.
2456	"	Labh Singh	" " body.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
516	Havildar	Labh Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, left hand.
869	"	Gul Faiz	"	" foot.
1630	"	Jan Muhammed	"	" side.
1205	Naick	Suchet Singh	Severe	" left hand
1436	"	Juma Khan	Slight	" right foot
2196	Sepoy	Devi Singh	Severe	" shoulder.
2555	"	Gopi	"	" left hand.
2286	"	Khiyali	"	" hips.
2603	"	Natha Singh	"	" right leg
1699	"	Ranjha Singh	"	" buttock.
2548	"	Bilanda Singh	"	" left leg.
1784	"	Chanan Singh	"	" right thig
2619	"	Sant Ram	Slight	" face.
2549	"	Ganga Singh	"	" hand.
2422	"	Nurshoh Gul	"	" neck.
1777	"	Karm Singh	"	" left arm.

III.

Return of Casualties in action at Gandaki on the 28th October 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed *nil*, wounded one, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed two, wounded ten, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
	2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.		
Lieutenant-Colonel .	Charles Arthur Ross Sage .	Severe	Gun-shot wound, left thigh.

Nominal Return of N. C. Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	
1142	Rifleman	Bikram Thapa	Gun-shot wound in head.
		36th Sikhs.	
1281	Sepoy	Eshar Singh	Gun-shot, head.

Nominal Return of N. C. Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.		
4118	Private . . .	Thomas Reid . . .	Severe . . .	Flesh wound, back.
2733	" . . .	Frederick Norgate . .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, arm.
3816	" . . .	George Norton . . .	"	" hand.
		2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.		
2443	Sergeant . .	Thomas Bromwich . .	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, chest.
		2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.		
3571	Private . . .	Charles Wood . . .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, shoulder.
		1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.		
3108	Lance-Corporal	W. Cooper . . .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, thigh.
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.		
607	Gunner . . .	Lal Khan II . . .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, hand.
		2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.		
1299	Sepoy . . .	Gagan Singh Khattri . .	Slight . . .	Contused scalp, gun-shot.
		2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
923	Lance-Naick . .	Dalbhina Thapa . . .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, upper left arm.
1335	Rifleman . .	Debu Rana . . .	"	" thigh.

IV.

Return of casualties in action at the Sampagha Pass on the 29th October 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—killed 1, wounded 1, missing *nil.*
Non-commissioned officers and men :—killed 1, wounded 31, missing *nil.*

Nominal Return of Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
	No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.	
Captain . . .	Frederick Robert McCrea De Butts . .	Gun-shot, abdomen.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
	1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
Major . . .	Robert Thomas Hanford-Flood .	Slight	Gun-shot, left shoulder.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		1st Battalion, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
3240	Private	Henry Grover	Gun-shot, skull.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.		
61134	Corporal . .	W. H. Wood	Severely . .	Gun-shot, right calf.
91295	Gunner . . .	W. Hammond	„ . .	„ left calf.
333	Driver . . .	Bahawal Khan	„ . . .	„ left ankle.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
2325	Gunner . . .	Ismail	Slight	„ neck.
		Rocket Troop.		
484	Driver . . .	Kabul Khan . . .	Severe	„ right ankle.
		1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
4580	Private . . .	Edward Toomey	Severe	„ right hand.
4476	„ . . .	Frederick Worsley . .	„	„ chest.
4030	„ . . .	George White . . .	„	„ left leg.
3766	„ . . .	Hubert Parsons . . .	„	„ right buttock.
2867	„ . . .	John Gard	„	„ back.
4468	„ . . .	Frank Bateman . . .	„	„ right leg.
4064	„ . . .	Arthur Hooker . . .	Slight	„ left forearm.
		1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.		
829	Sergeant . .	William Webb . . .	Slight	„ right leg.
4061	Private . . .	John Hine	Severe	„ left shoulder.
3077	Drummer . .	Frank Morgan . . .	„	„ right arm.
3294	Private . . .	Frederick Shutts . . .	Slight	„ face.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.		
3634	Private . . .	George Cullum . . .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, leg.
3048	" . . .	William Kent . . .	" . . .	" leg.
3289	" . . .	Henry Scarborough . .	Slight . . .	" hand.
4709	Private . . .	Samuel Robert Rex . .	Slight . . .	" leg.
		2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers		
3097	Private . . .	Alexander Gibb . . .	Slight . . .	" cheek.
		15th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry.		
3010	Sepoy . . .	Nand Singh . . .	Severe . . .	" chest.
		36th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry.		
888	Havildar . .	Ishar Singh . . .	Slight . .	" thigh.
1236	Sepoy . . .	Lehna Singh . . .	Dangerous . .	" head.
1316	" . . .	Hazara Singh . . .	" . .	" abdomen; since dead.
1490	" . . .	Bishan Singh . . .	Slight . . .	" thigh.
		2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
848	Rifleman . .	Puran Gharti . . .	Severely . .	" face.
		1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles Scouts.		
3442	Rifleman . .	Kasiram Thapa . . .	Slightly . .	Flesh wound, chin.
		3rd Sikh Infantry.		
1374	Sepoy . . .	Partab Singh . . .	Slight . . .	Gunshot, face.
1702	" . . .	Hazara Singh . . .	" . . .	" left thigh.

V.

Return of casualties in action at the Arhanga Pass on the 31st October 1897.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—killed 1, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
	36th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry.		
Captain . . .	Charles Thomas Arnaud Searle	Severely . . .	Gun-shot, right thigh.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissionod Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.	
462	Driver	Wazira	

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		3rd Sikh Infantry.		
2,184	Sepoy . . .	Sohan Singh . . .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, neck.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 59.—Captain J. Dallas, Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st February 1898.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 60.—Conductor John Froggat, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th January 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 61.—Colonel F. J. Mortimer should have been described as belonging to the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 38 of 1898.

No. 62.—Colonel William Francis Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th January, 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 63.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental Second-in-Command, Indian Army :—

Captain William Bensley Young Dated 1st December 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 64.—*Madras Command*—

Store Sergeant James Robert Hunter, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 10th December 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. Mann, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 65.—*12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Kartar Singh, to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ressaidar Lodhur Singh, resigned, with effect from the 1st December 1897.

No. 66.—*15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Thamman Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chatar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 7th November 1897.

No. 67.—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Jwala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

No. 68.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Nur Muhammad to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Jabar to be Jemadar, *vice* Rozi Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th July 1897.

No. 69.—*21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Abdul-Ghafur to be Jemadar, *vice* Inayet Khan, died of wounds received in action, with effect from the 25th October, 1897.

No. 70.—*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Chaju Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Robert Austin Hewins, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th November, 1897.

No. 71.—*23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment)*—

Jemadar Sakat Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Wazir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th October 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 72.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George King, M.B., K.C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal); Superintendent, Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th February, 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

JAGIRS.

No. 73.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on Risaldar Hanumant Singh, His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard, Bombay, under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 867-B., dated the 27th February, 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 74.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

John Fairclough, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Robertson, promoted.

No. 75.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

George Clifford Whitworth, Esq., to be Captain, *vice* Burton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Rayner Childer Barker, C.I.E., Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Boner, resigned.

Henry Willsher Rogers Harrison, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 76.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 1075 of 1897 *for* "Albert Ernest Fox" *read* "Alfred Ernest Fox."

No. 77.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

George Filmer Guy, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 78.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain H. Denby resigns his commission.

No. 79.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant F. Reilly resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th December, 1897.

No. 80.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant E. E. B. Bailey resigns his commission.

No. 81.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

The Hon'ble Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel.

No. 82.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Major Joseph Sykes, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 6th January, 1898, *vice* Brander, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 83.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain J. H. S. Murray, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade and 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent .	10th October 1897.
Lieutenant H. O. Lathbury, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto .	10th October 1897.
Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto .	10th October 1897.
Lieutenant H. E. Winsloe, R.E.	Attached . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	10th October 1897.
Captain G. C. Kemp, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	10th October 1897.
Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Ditto .	10th October 1897.
2nd-Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R. E.	Attached . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	12th October 1897.
Lieutenant P. Maud, R.E. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	27th October 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1898.

No. 15.—Mr. T. W. Daly, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, is granted the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

The 18th January, 1898.

No. 16.—Mr. F. Goodwin is promoted from class II, grade 1, to class I, grade 3, supernumerary, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 2nd May, 1897.

The 19th January, 1898.

No. 17.—Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., who was appointed on probation to class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in Public Works Department Notification No. 25, dated 17th January, 1895, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 18.—Mr. D. Ff. Powell in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class II, grade 1, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st April, 1897.

No 19.—The services of Colonel T. Gracey, C.S I., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January, 1898, under the provisions of Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 20.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Director of Railway Construction, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in succession to Colonel T. Gracey, C.S.I., R.E.

No. 21.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub *pro tem.*, on deputation in the Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat, is appointed to be Director of Railway Construction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Railway Branch, Public Works Department.

The 21st January, 1898.

No. 25.—With reference to Government of India Notification No 353, dated 8th October 1895, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council has accorded sanction, in Despatch No. 126 Ry., dated 16th December, 1897, to a revised estimate, amounting to R31,01,194, for the construction of a permanent bridge over the Indus river at Kotri, including the approaches extending from Kotri to Hyderabad a length of 5·30 miles, in connection with the Kotri-Rohri Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th January 1898.

No 22.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and are posted as follows :—

(1) Mr. William Hay Scott, to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

(2) Mr William Courtenay, to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

The 20th January, 1898.

No. 23.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the date specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Anderson, J. A.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Permanent	2nd November, 1897
Apjohn, J. H.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.*
Martyn, G. V.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and	Ditto	Ditto.
	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Buckley, R. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	9th November, 1897
Monk, H. L.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	...	11th November, 1897
Joscelyne, D.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	Ditto.
Simpson, J. T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	...	Ditto.
Curry, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Harington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *p o tem.*	3rd January, 1898.
Campbell, G. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Hodges, R. N.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem*	Ditto.

* The promotion of Mr. Apjohn as gazetted in Notification No. 482 of 22nd November, 1897, is accordingly cancelled.

No. 24.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2, dated the 4th January, 1898, Mr. S. Preston, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th January, 1898.

The 21st January, 1898.

No. 26.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India, for eight months and fourteen days, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 27.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, on being relieved of his duties by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clarke, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in the 3rd class of Examiners, until further orders.

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2085.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November					Whole year.		April to November			
Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Revenue. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,846,300	26,586,700	9,747,200	9,836,300	89,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,409,200	5,816,200	4,462,000	3,525,900	...	936,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,421,700	8,734,000	5,476,100	5,581,300	105,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,777,700	4,836,500	3,143,700	3,172,600	28,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,614,200	5,679,100	3,679,000	3,500,700	...	178,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,491,500	4,491,900	2,902,900	2,748,300	...	154,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,503,600	8,570,700	* 4,556,000	4,567,600	11,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	63,064,200	64,715,100	33,966,900	32,932,700	...	1,034,200
102,200	5,000	86,100	10,100	...	76,000	Interest	912,800	833,000	666,200	552,200	...	114,000
3,800	4,200	2,500	2,500	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,005,300	2,975,800	1,830,300	2,121,600	291,300	...
2,200	1,900	800	700	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,675,000	1,686,000	1,036,000	1,006,800	...	29,200
114,700	93,900	85,800	67,300	...	18,500	Miscellaneous	876,100	867,200	350,900	340,900	...	10,000
200	200	100	1,400	1,300	...	Railways	20,297,500	20,682,100	13,185,000	13,722,800	537,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,278,800	2,182,000	1,154,800	1,448,500	293,700	...
26,200	27,600	18,500	19,600	1,100	...	Buildings and Roads	652,700	633,800	383,500	367,800	...	15,700
77,800	40,200	38,800	18,500	...	20,300	Receipts by Military Department	824,100	814,600	531,600	485,900	...	45,700
327,100	173,000	232,600	120,100	...	112,500	TOTAL REVENUE	93,586,500	95,389,600	53,105,200	52,979,200	...	126,000
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	81,700	3,498,300	3,416,600	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,100	3,424,900	3,793,000	2,744,900	...	1,048,100
...	1,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	279,900	...	...	279,900
...	1,400	8,000	...	...	8,000	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	131,900	131,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	113,400	107,600	150,200	105,200	...	45,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	429,300	411,700	242,800	367,500	124,700	...
1,263,100	...	1,765,100	...	...	1,765,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	126,700	713,500	...	477,600	477,600	...
15,526,500	13,000,000	11,355,700	4,252,900	...	7,102,800	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,058,200	17,501,400	13,210,500	10,251,200	...	2,959,300	TOTAL	5,995,500	5,160,100	4,465,900	3,827,100	...	638,800
17,385,300	17,674,400	13,443,100	10,371,300	...	3,071,800	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,582,000	100,549,700	57,571,100	56,806,300	...	764,800
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,800	2,832,400	...	561,400	Opening Balance	16,500,500	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,800	...	2,626,800
20,779,100	20,489,100	16,836,900	13,203,700	...	3,633,200	GRAND TOTAL	116,082,500	114,015,500	74,071,700	70,680,100	...	3,391,600

England: Whole year: Accounts, 1896-97.	England: Whole year: Budget, 1897-98.	England: April to November: 1896-97.	England: April to November: 1897-98.	England: April to November: Increase.	England: April to November: Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	India: Whole year: Accounts, 1896-97.	India: Whole year: Budget, 1897-98.	India: April to November: 1896-97.	India: April to November: 1897-98.	India: April to November: Increase.	India: April to November: Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,100	29, 20	27,000	...	2,200	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,825,800	11,174,400	7,085,800	7,060,000	...	25,800
2,630,800	2,718,000	1,992,800	2,197,400	204,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,211,400	4,421,900	2,618,200	2,589,900	...	28,300
230,500	267,300	138,200	178,700	40,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,328,800	2,447,500	1,461,700	1,518,300	56,600	...
538,900	538,600	313,700	354,100	40,400	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,550,100	14,573,700	9,199,600	9,522,000	322,400	...
2,173,400	2,188,400	1,497,700	1,523,100	25,400	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,247,100	2,280,300	1,555,100	1,596,100	41,000	...
8,400	...	5,900	1,700	...	4,200	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,112,500	3,666,200	99,700	5,454,300	5,354,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,700	7,300	4,400	2,300	...	2,100
5,790,600	5,871,800	3,701,400	3,745,500	44,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,467,200	9,653,200	6,205,800	6,194,200	...	11,600
1,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,994,900	1,825,000	1,165,000	1,124,700	...	40,300
116,100	105,200	77,000	87,200	10,200	...	Buildings and Roads	5,590,500	5,605,500	2,949,100	2,709,000	...	240,100
4,211,100	4,353,400	2,823,000	2,489,800	...	333,200	Army Services	17,261,300	16,958,900	10,956,600	12,758,800	1,802,200	...
43,900	11,700	3,300	2,500	...	800	Special Defence Works	21,800	...	5,300	100	...	5,200
15,795,800	16,088,500	10,583,200	10,608,000	24,800	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	70,624,100	72,623,900	43,305,300	50,529,700	7,223,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	1,023,600	1,190,000	...	...	...	...
15,795,800	16,088,500	10,583,200	10,608,000	24,800	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	69,600,500	71,433,900	43,306,300	50,529,700	7,223,400	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,149,400	1,083,100	762,700	567,800	...	194,900	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,075,400	4,790,600	1,819,300	2,393,600	574,300	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	..	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	319,500	...	...	351,100	351,100	...
1,500	...	...	1,700	1,700	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,080,500	1,168,300	365,800	...	...	366,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	78,400	16,100	146,700	19,000	...	127,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,258,800	748,600	562,800	1,200,600	637,800	...
...	317,700	...	35 700	35,700	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	507,700	956,300	440,200	508,600	68,400	...
...	728,500	24,900	1,275,600	1,250,700	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	648,800	...	...	648,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,170,600	13,025,300	11,432,100	4,723,000	...	6,709,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	10,057,300	8,554,700	7,894,900	2,878,100	...	5,016,800
1,001,500	1,046,200	2,024,900	1,313,000	...	711,900	TOTAL	29,532,800	24,469,300	21,492,300	9,680,400	...	11,811,900
17,946,700	18,217,800	13,370,800	12,488,800	...	882,000	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	102,208,700	100,693,800	66,617,900	62,603,700	...	4,014,200
2,832,400	2,271,300	3,466,100	714,900	...	2,751,200	Closing Balance	13,873,800	13,321,700	7,153,800	8,075,400	622,600	...
20,779,100	20,483,100	16,836,900	13,203,700	...	3,633,200	GRAND TOTAL	116,082,500	114,015,500	74,071,700	70,680,100	...	3,391,600

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 208 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th January 1898:—

No. 20 of 1898.—Saiyad Hadi Husain, zemindar, of Chilkāna, district Saharanpur, for clearing off leaves, knots, etc., from the sugarcane, to be called the "*chholna*".

No. 21 of 1898.—Peter Eadie, John Eadie, Peter Eadie, the younger, and John Scott Eadie, ring traveller makers, all of Victoria works, Paisley, in the county of Renfrew, for improvements in ring travellers for spinning and like machines.

No. 22 of 1898.—Henry Fornaro, engineer and contractor, 17 Convent road, Entally, Calcutta, for an improved manufacture of water pipes.

No. 23 of 1898.—Arthur Judson Benedict, merchant, of Broad street house, New Broad street, London, E C., for improvements in galvanic batteries

No. 24 of 1898.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, for improvements in electric railways and their vehicles.

No. 25 of 1898.—Alexander Wood, mechanic, of 80 Main street, Gorbals, William Ruxton, manager of Arthur & Co., Ld., of 46 Millbrae road, Langside, and Jervis Coats, junior, Secretary to the said company, of 78 Queen street, all of Glasgow, for improvements in sewing machines for doing honeycombing work.

No. 26 of 1898.—Karl Andreas Zschorner, merchant, of the city of Vienna, in the province of Lower Austria, for the art or process of manufacture of a fibrous material suitable for making paper from peat.

No. 27 of 1898.—Marcel Perreur-Lloyd, electrical engineer, of 14 Sherborne lane, London, for improvements in and connected with the electro-deposition of copper and other metals on rotary cathodes.

No. 28 of 1898.—John Wight Livingstone, master mariner, British India Steam Navigation Co., Bombay, for deep and shallow sea sounding.

No. 29 of 1898.—Tanjore Kadumbur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith and manufacturer, of No. 9 Gangan street, Washerman's pettah, Madras, for lifting and self-tilting water from wells and tanks.

No. 30 of 1898.—Dugald Drummond, engineer, of South Bank lodge, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in locomotive boilers.

No 31 of 1898.—Frederick Francis Bennett, engineer, of Victoria buildings, Victoria street, and John Phythian, engineer, of Cross street, both of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus or furnaces for burning refuse matter or other materials.

No. 32 of 1898.—The Commercial Ozone Syndicate Limited, of 31 Lombard street, in the city of London, for improvements in the oxidising of oils, and in apparatus for the purpose.

No. 33 of 1898.—Peter Smith Swan, broker, 12 Clive row, Calcutta, for improvements in machines for pulling punkahs.

No. 34 of 1898.—A. V. Ramachandra Aiyar, head draftsman, P. W. Department, Vellore, for fancy ornamented notice and name boards.

No. 35 of 1 .—Gavin Sibbald Jones, engineer, of Cawnpore, in the North-West Provinces, for an automatic sanitary latrine for natives.

No. 209 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 37 of 1897.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26 Perth road, Stroudgreen, London, for an apparatus for cooling tea leaf to facilitate the oxidation or fermentation, and for withering of same. (Specification filed 16 September 1897.)

No. 116 of 1897.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, in the North-West Provinces, for a method of incinerating both solid and liquid excreta and filth, and machinery and apparatus and the arrangement and application thereof for that purpose. (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No. 120 of 1897.—Tanjore Kadambur Amirtalinga Achari, goldsmith, of No. 9 Gangan street, Washerman's pettah, Madras, for a machine to draw out rough flattened copper or other metal rods into shapes required for goldsmith's uses. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 125 of 1897.—Frederick Henry Haviland, solicitor, of St. Peter's chambers, Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, and William Henry Murch, engineer, of 6 Spinners end, Cradley, Heath, in the county of Stafford, for an improved apparatus for generating acetylene gas. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 218 of 1897.—Vittorio Turati, manufacturer, of Via Bramante, 23—29 Milan, in the kingdom of Italy, for improvements in colour-printing machines. (Specification filed 5 January 1898.)

No. 247 of 1897.—William Corfe, printers', and book binders' engineer, of 12 and 13 Cleveland square, in the city of Liverpool, for a new or improved index cutting and printing machine. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 248 of 1897.—Daniel Edward Hipwell, merchant, of 14 Upper Bedford place, Russel square, London, for an improved reversible seat. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 271 of 1897.—James Wilson, plumber, of 39 Borrodaile road, Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, for an automatic or self-cleansing filter. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 272 of 1897.—Charles Axel Bäckström, engineer, of Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, and state of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., for improvements in rotary steam engines. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 273 of 1897.—Alfred John Stonely, joiner, of 28 Uridge crescent, Tonbridge, in the county of Kent, and John Dunstan Whitehead, hop factor, of 9 Southwark street, in the county of Surrey, for an improved safety lamp for use with all kinds of paraffin or kerosene burners for hand, table or other moveable lamps. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 274 of 1897.—Napoleon Du Brul, manufacturer, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and state of Ohio, U.S.A., for machines for cutting cigar and cigarette wrappers. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 283 of 1897.—Thomas John McCloughin, officiating traffic manager, Southern Mahratta railway, of Dharwar, and John Frederick Willans, district locomotive superintendent, Southern Mahratta railway, of Bangalore, for a railway detonating signal locking apparatus. (Specification filed 3 January 1898.)

No. 284 of 1897.—James Frank Duryea, mechanical engineer, of 70 Montrose street, in the city of Springfield, county of Hampden, and state of Massachusetts, U.S.A., for hydro-carbon or gas engines. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 287 of 1897.—George Bohan Shepard, attorney-at-law, of Ogdensburg, in the county of St. Lawrence, state of New York, U.S.A., for rotary machines. (Specification filed 7 January 1898.)

No. 328 of 1897.—Richard Caufal, musical instrument maker, of 16a Barr street, Rangoon, for a musical instrument preserver, to be known as "the Richard Caufal musical instrument preserver." (Specification filed 6 January 1898.)

No. 373 of 1897.—Carl Orthlieb and Bernhard Greiff, rice millers and engineers, of Kemendine, in the city of Rangoon, for producing coal or coke out of paddy husk. (Specification filed 3 January 1898.)

No. 210 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 52 of 1888.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for reducing or breaking tea. (From 4 January 1898 to 4 January 1899.)

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby's invention for improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9 January 1898 to 9 January 1899.)

No. 30 of 1890.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain or other produce. (From 26 May 1898 to 26 May 1899.)

No. 31 of 1890.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain and other produce. (From 4 June 1898 to 4 June 1899.)

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur's invention for an improved oil lamp. (From 19 January 1898 to 19 January 1899.)

No. 221 of 1890.—Theophilus Coad's invention for an improved fluid for primary batteries. (From 31 January 1898 to 31 January 1899.)

No. 222 of 1891.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf. (From 4 January 1898 to 4 January 1899.)

No. 325 of 1891.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in application of air blast or exhaust apparatus for keeping tea leaf cool whilst being operated on in tea-rolling machines. (From 16 September 1898 to 16 September 1899.)

No. 282 of 1892.—Felix Bernhard Fremerey's invention for improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie, and other fibrous plants. (From 17 January 1898 to 17 January 1899.)

No. 76 of 1893.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in air heating stoves, more especially intended for use with machinery or apparatus for drying tea. (From 22 June 1898 to 22 June 1899.)

No. 203 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff's invention for improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewerage and other contaminated liquids. (From 14 November 1897 to 14 November 1898.)

No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley's invention for a travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering, and traversing loads. (From 19 January 1898 to 19 January 1899.)

No. 346 of 1893.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in tubular heating stoves more especially intended for heating air for use in drying tea or other produce. (From 22 December 1898 to 22 December 1899.)

No. 347 of 1893.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in apparatus for subjecting materials to the action of hot air or for analogous operations, more especially intended for use in drying tea leaves, coffee and other produce. (From 22 December 1898 to 22 December 1899.)

No. 7 of 1894.—Frank Arthur Williams' invention for improvements in the means of joining edges of sheet, strip and thin plate metal for the purpose, more especially, of facilitating and improving the manufacture of tubes, cisterns, and other hollow metallic articles. (From 31 January 1898 to 31 January 1899.)

No. 28 of 1894.—William Jackson's invention for improvements in rotary sifting or grading apparatus, more especially intended for use in sifting or grading tea. (From 16 February 1898 to 16 February 1899.)

No. 211 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 285 of 1892.—Augustus Gross' invention for an improved appliance or apparatus for preventing the "creeping" of rails on railway tracks. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 307 of 1892.—Reuben Reynold's invention for improvements in apparatus for drying and conditioning grain or other material. (Specification filed 13 October 1893.)

No. 60 of 1893.—Donald Baker's invention for an improved pannel for saddles of all sorts, to be called "the campaigning saddle pannel." (Specification filed 13 October 1893.)

No. 72 of 1893.—B. L. Rajak's invention for altering with self-adjusting arrangements the temperature of air, to be called "self-adjusting therm-alterer and air refresher." (Specification filed 10 October 1893.)

No. 103 of 1893.—William Evarts Richards' invention for supports for books, pamphlets and the like. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 104 of 1893—Henry Samuel Pruyn's invention for improvements in railway cars. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 151 of 1893.—Henry Wicks' invention for an hydraulic press. (Specification filed 12 October 1893.)

No. 153 of 1893.—Robert Overend Parker's invention for improvements in and connected with the swells and shuttle boxes of looms for weaving textile fabrics. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 160 of 1893.—Frederick Giles and John Paterson's invention for improvements in the construction of umbrella frames. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 171 of 1893.—Herbert Leslie Manton and John Paterson's invention for improvements in cigars and cigarettes. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 178 of 1893.—John Howell and Edgar Arthur Ashcroft's invention for an improved process and apparatus for generating steam by the aid of hot or molten slag from smelting or other furnaces. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

No. 194 of 1893.—Christopher Hatton's invention for improvements relating to methods of producing and apparatus for producing and containing aerated or gaseous liquids. (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 227 of 1892.—Richard Harley Williamson's invention for an improved mechanical stoker. (Specification filed 15 October 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	40,10,000	9,69,12,270	10,09,22,270	2,54,92,702	...	2,54,92,702
Allahabad	...	1,09,31,010	1,09,31,010	1,62,87,805	...	1,62,87,805
Lahore	...	1,84,94,775	1,84,94,775	1,35,62,880	...	1,35,62,880
Bombay	41,22,205	5,74,27,400	6,15,49,605	3,57,06,617	...	3,57,06,617
Karachi	...	75,13,810	75,13,810	44,59,470	...	44,59,470
Madras	12,34,610	2,56,23,675	2,68,58,285	1,21,84,467	...	1,21,84,467
Calicut	...	11,65,190	11,65,190	16,31,633	...	16,31,633
Rangoon	...	60,90,460	60,90,460	2,15,47,790	...	2,15,47,790
	93,66,815	22,41,58,590	23,35,25,405			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			3,52,095			
TOTAL			23,31,73,310	13,08,73,364	...	13,08,73,364
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						7,00,000
NET TOTAL						13,01,73,364
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						30,00,000*
GRAND TOTAL						23,31,73,310

* In re-payment of this advance, Bhopali rupees, equivalent to about 11 lakhs in Government rupees, have been received and are in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1898.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st December, 1897	1,08,40,000	1,98,05,100	14,65,01,000	2,79,32,600	1,43,39,900	9,43,800	28,500	20,95,50,900	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,07,29,127
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January, 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January, 1898	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1898	...	4,500	3,22,500	12,600	...	...	...	3,39,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,600
	1,08,40,000	1,98,09,600	14,68,28,500	2,79,45,200	1,43,39,900	9,43,800	28,500	20,98,95,500	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,10,73,727
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	62,500	10,41,500	34,000	...	3,000	...	11,41,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,41,000
Balance on 15th January, 1898	1,08,40,000	1,97,47,100	14,57,87,000	2,79,11,200	1,43,39,900	9,40,800	28,500	20,87,54,500	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	21,99,32,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,770 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,922 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1897, " 30th " " ditto 9 " ditto 15 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 29 " ditto 21 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 9 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Jan., 1898, " 15th Jan., 1898, ditto 3 " ditto 11 "

9,820 lakhs. 8,973 lakhs.
8,973 "

Balance against India 847 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th January, 1898.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books presented in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1897.

13	12	11	Serial No.
8th October, 1897.	7th October, 1897.	7th October, 1897.	Date of registration.
Guldasta-i-Tab.	Arya Shiksha.	Puranik Dhol-ki-Pol.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.
Urdu.	Hindi Nagri.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Language in which the book is written.
Peer Khan.	Pandit Mohanlal Vishunlalji Pandia.	Pandit Jey Dyaloo.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.
"Molood Sherif" History of birth of Muhammad.	Reading book for the beginners.	Religious discussion.	Subject of the book.
Sarwar-i-Hind Press.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Place of printing and place of publication.
Madeh Khan.	Pooran Singh Verma.	Pooran Singh, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.
5th September, 1897.	25th September, 1897.	16th September, 1897.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.
34 pages.	36 pages.	28 pages.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.
20×26.	3¼×7¼.	5×8.	Size.
First edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First, second, or other number of edition.
500.	1,000.	500.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.
Lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.
Two annas.	One anna.	Six pies only.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.
Nil.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.
			REMARKS.

Catalogue of Books presented in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1897 —continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
14	6th December, 1897.	Tohfai-Akhrat.	Persian.	Muhammad Amanutulla Khan.	Persian poetry.	Moin-ul-Hind Press, Ajmere.	Muhammad Sikander Khan, Proprietor of the Press.	27th November, 1897.	32 pages.	5×6½.	First edition.	500.	Lithographed.	Four annas.	*Nil.*	
15	13th December, 1897.	Ten Commendments of the Arya Somaj.	Nagri and English.	Pandit Mohanlal Bishunlal Pandia.	The principles of Arya Somaj.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	28th October, 1897.	72 sheets.	7×4½.	First edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Three annas.	*Nil.*	
16	13th December, 1897.	List of Stereoscopic views and Lantern slides of Indian views.	English.	B. Joograj Singhji.	Stereoscopic views.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	1st November, 1897.	30 sheets.	2½×4½.	First edition.	100.	Printed.	Free.	*Nil.*	
17	13th December, 1897.	Out-post duty.	Nagri.	Commanding Lieutenant E. C. Kelie, 23rd Bombay Rifle, Nasirabad.	Military Drill.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	22nd October, 1897.	68 sheets.	4×3½.	First edition.	400.	Printed.	Free.	*Nil.*	

Catalogue of Books presented in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1897 —concluded.

Serial No.	18	19
Date of registration.	13th December, 1897.	13th December, 1897.
Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Testimonials and carrier of Rai Bahadur M. Jwala Pershad.	Nari Sudasha Prabartak.
Language in which the book is written.	English.	Nagri.
Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	M. Jwala Pershad.	Srimati Budhimati, the wife of Lala Bankeylalji, Kanungo Tehsil, Godarpore, District Nainital.
Subject of the book.	Testimonials.	The education of females.
Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.
Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.
Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	13th November, 1897.	25th October, 1897.
Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	24 sheets.	56 pages.
Size.	6 × 3½.	7 × 5.
First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	Fifth edition.
Number of copies of which the edition consists.	100.	1,000.
Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.
Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Free.	Three annas and six pies.
Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
REMARKS.		

A. P. THORNTON, *Lt.-Col.*,
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment*.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1897.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheets Nos. 3 N. E., 11 N. E., and 11 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	3	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1895.
Sheet No. 52 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1891.
" " 52 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1890.
" " 69 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions and corrections to 1894.
" " 71 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1888.
" " 71 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to May 1897.
Sheets Nos. 87 N. W. and 91 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	2	27″×20″	0 12 each.	0 12	With additions to 1892.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
MYSORE AND COORG	1″=16 M.	1	27″×24″	1 8	1 12	
PUNJAB AND SURROUNDING COUNTRIES (Skeleton)	1″=32 M.	1	40″×28″	0 12	1 0	With additions and corrections to Railways, etc., to July 1897.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
RAJSHAHI	1″=4 M.	1	28″×27″	0 12	1 0	With additions to roads, and corrections to Railways and boundaries to 1897.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Colored.	Remarks.
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BURMA (Lower),—						
Sheets Nos. 281 and 282	1″= 1 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With corrections to September 1897.
Sheet No. 477	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA,—						
Sheet No. 252	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to 1895.
" " 441	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 159, 160, 192, and 193 (in one)	1″= 2 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to boundaries to November 1896.
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH,—						
Sheet No. 13	1″= 1 M	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With additions to roads and canals to July 1897.
PUNJAB,—						
Sheet No. 260	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to 1895.
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
BELASPUR (Central Provinces)	1″=16 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	...	Engraved.
DARBHANGA (Bengal)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×14″	0 6	...	Do.
SONTHAL PARGANAS (Bengal)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×14″	0 6	...	Do.
LAHORE (Punjab)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×14″	0 6	...	Do.
PESHAWAR (ditto)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×14″	0 6	...	Do.
NAGPUR (Central Provinces)	1″= 8 M.	1	17″×14″	0 4	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
MADRAS FOREST SURVEY,—						
No. 45, Matarakadapa Reserved Forest, Tirupatur Taluk, Salem District	4″= 1 M.	1	30″×22″	1 8	1 12	
No 49, Ammur Reserved Forest, Walajapet Taluk, North Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
No. 68, Kelur Reserved Forest, Palur Taluk, North Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
No. 92, Gundalapalle Reserved Forest, Gudiyatam Taluk, North Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
No. 116, Pattikonda Reserved Forest, Palmaner Taluk, North Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Tenasarim and Adjacent Provinces of the Kingdom of Siam	1″= 4 M.	6	44″×30″ each.	6 0	7 4	With additions to boundaries to October 1897.
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES SURVEY—						
HOSHANGABAD AND BETUL DISTRICTS, Sheet No. 35 S. W.-1	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	2nd Editon.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UN-MOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				R a.	R a.	
***Published at the Dehra Office*—continued.**						
STANDARD MAPS—*continued*.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*continued*.						
BETUL DISTRICT, Sheets Nos. 27 N.W.-1, 27 S. W.-1, and 27 S. W.-2 (in one); 36 N. W.-1 and 25 N. E.-2 (in one); 36 N. W.-2, 36 N. W.-3, 36 N. W.-4, 36 S. E.-2, and 36 S. E.-4 (in one); 36 N. E.-3 and 37 N. W.-1 . .	4″= 1 M.	9	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
DAMOH DISTRICT, Sheets Nos. 61 S. E.-2, 61 S. E.-4, 62 N. E.-2, 62 N. E.-3, 62 N. E.-4, 62 S. E.-1, 62 S. E.-2, and 62 S. E.-3 (in one); 63 N. W.-4; 81 N. W.-4, 81 S. W.-1, 81 S. W.-3, and 83 S. W.-3	4″= 1 M.	12	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
NIMAR DISTRICT, Sheet No. 8 N. E.-4 .	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With corrections to boundaries to 1897.
PUNJAB SURVEY,—						
KANGRA DISTRICT, Sheet No. 264 S. W.-3	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
PATIALA STATE FORESTS, Sheet No. 312 N. W.-4	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
SIRMOOR STATE FORESTS, Sheet No. 336 N. W.-1	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
MUSSOORIE AND LANDOUR GUIDE MAP .	8″= 1 M.	1	42″×28″	1 8	1 12	Corrected to 1896.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
PART OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER .	1″=16 M.	1	21″×14″	0 8	0 10	
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES, Sheets Nos. 61 and 85, Season 1894 to 96	1″= 2 M.	2	27″×20″ each.	1 0 each.	...	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st January 1898.

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,01,12,055	7	8	1,69,31,412	0	7
Public Deposits at Branches	68,19,356	8	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,69,96,182	7	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,80,706	15	5
Sundries				18,59,488	1	6
RUPEES				9,47,17,789	8	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				21,64,224	0	0
Other authorised Investments				77,00,655	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,09,56,904	10	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,96,13,444	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,63,62,600	5	1
Balances with other Banks				8,74,923	8	6
Bullion				2,918	1	0
Dead Stock				13,15,551	14	8
Stamps				10,472	0	3
Sundries				13,77,523	1	9
				7,03,79,216	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,01,11,943	5	2	2,43,38,572	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,42,26,629	6	4			
RUPEES				9,47,17,789	8	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th January, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 36·6.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Le Foucheur, John Francis Cammille (of 37, Imdad Ali's Lane).	Presidency General Hospital.	28th December, 1897 .	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 6th January, 1898.	No Will found. No application.
Rodrigues, Miss Ethel (of 7, Sooterkin's Lane).	Ditto .	28th December, 1897 .	Ditto .	Ditto.
D'Souza, Miss Margaret (of Dum-Dum Cantonments).	Ditto .	29th December, 1897 .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Eldred, George (of 25, Elliott Road).	Ditto .	30th December, 1897 .	Ditto .	Ditto.
Gill, George (Pensioner, R. I. M.)	Ditto .	3rd January, 1898 .	Ditto .	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Introduction of a new parcel post exchange with Germany.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of a direct exchange of postal parcels between India and Germany, under new conditions, to take the place of the services at present carried on through the intermediate agency of the Austro-Hungarian Post Office and between Aden and Bremen by German mail packets.

2. With effect from the 1st February 1898, parcels may be sent by post from India to Germany at the rates of postage and under the conditions entered in the schedule below:—

Country.	Route.	Rates of Postage (Prepayment compulsory).		Limit of Weight.	Limits of size.		Specially Prohibited Contents. (For general prohibitions, see clause 220 of the *Postal Guide*.)
					Maximum.	Minimum.	
			R a.	lb			
GERMANY .	Direct from Bombay.	For a parcel not exceeding 3 pounds	2 11	11	Two feet in any direction.	Three inches in length by 2 inches in width and 2 inches in depth, or 12 cubic inches in all. NOTE.—A parcel measuring, say, 12 × 2 × 1 inches would not be refused on the ground that it was less than 2 inches in depth, as its cubic measurement would be 24 inches, or double the prescribed minimum cubic measurement.	Letters; articles the importation of which into Germany is prohibited by the International Vine Insect Convention; articles likely to introduce the Colorado beetle; printed matter, the circulation of which in Germany is prohibited by the Press laws.
		For a parcel exceeding 3 pounds, but not exceeding 7 pounds	3 5				
		For a parcel exceeding 7 pounds, but not exceeding 11 pounds . . .	3 15				
	Direct from Aden.	For a parcel not exceeding 3 pounds	2 1	11	Ditto .		
		For a parcel exceeding 3 pounds, but not exceeding 7 pounds . . .	2 11				
		For a parcel exceeding 7 pounds, but not exceeding 11 pounds . . .	3 5				

3. Postal parcels for Germany may also, on and after the 1st February 1898, be insured to destination up to the value of £40, at the following charges for insurance:—

	Annas.
When the value declared does not exceed £5 . . .	6
For every additional £5 or fraction thereof up to £40 . .	6

4. In all other respects parcels for Germany will be subject to the general rules and conditions relating to the Foreign Parcel Post which are contained in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1898.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

II E

POSTAL NOTICE.

PARCEL EXCHANGE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of an exchange of postal parcels between India and the United Kingdom by the overland route across the continent of Europe, in addition to the exchange which is carried on at present by the sea route *viâ* Gibraltar.

2. On and after the 1st February, 1898, parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post from India to the United Kingdom at the rates of postage given below:—

By the Overland Route viâ *Brindisi.*

	R	a.
For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs.	2	4
For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs.	3	6
For a parcel exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs.	4	8

By the Sea Route viâ *Gibraltar.*

	R	a.
For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb.	0	12
For a parcel exceeding 1 lb., but not exceeding 2 lbs.	1	4
For a parcel exceeding 2 lbs., but not exceeding 3 lbs.	1	12
For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs., but not exceeding 7 lbs.	2	10
For a parcel exceeding 7 lbs., but not exceeding 11 lbs.	3	12

The sender will be required to specify clearly on the cover of the parcel or on the official label pasted to it the route by which it is to be forwarded.

3. Postal parcels for the United Kingdom may also be insured to destination up to the amount of £20 when sent *viâ* Brindisi and up to the amount of £50 when sent *viâ* Gibraltar. The charge for insurance by both routes will be the same as at present, *viz.*:—

When the value declared does not exceed £5	6 annas.
For every additional £5 or fraction thereof	6 annas.

4. In all other respects postal parcels for the United Kingdom will be subject to the rules and conditions which are at present applicable to them.

5. Parcels exceeding 11 lbs. in weight, to be forwarded to the United Kingdom for delivery through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will not be affected in any way by these new arrangements. The rates and conditions to which such parcels are subject at present will continue to be applicable to them.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th January, 1898.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1898.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Thomas Cato Worsfold, Esquire, of No. 9, Staple Inn, London, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, a Commissioner within all parts of England, to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Harry Meat, Esquire, of No. 2, Old Sergeants Inn, Chancery Lane, in the City of London, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England, a Commissioner within all parts of England, to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits or matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th January, 1898.

No. 4.—The three months and sixteen days' leave on medical certificate in India, granted in this office Notification No. 51, dated 3rd August, 1897, to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper, Punjab Command, with effect from the 9th July, 1897, is extended by three days.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1898.

No. 274.—Captain C. W. H. Symonds, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, was granted privilege leave from the 23rd June, 1897, to the 11th August 1897, both days inclusive, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 275.—Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is brought on to the effective list, with effect from the 18th instant.

No. 276.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 18th January, 1898, *vice* Mr. E. P. S. Hill, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a Draftsman in the Head-Quarters Office, Calcutta :—

Mr. J. A. Higgs, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. M. Gastaud, Sub-Assistant Superintendent. 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. J. H. Murphy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. E. J. Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1898.

No. 1.—Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted eight months' furlough, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th February, 1898, or any such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

No. 4.—Mr. J. Woodside, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Mari-Attock Railway.

No. 5.—Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Mari Attock Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Director.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on the 27th December, 1897, one half of a Currency Note for R100, No. W-87—08811, was found lying on the road by one Fattehlal Soonar of Neemuch Cantonment.

2. All persons claiming the said Currency Note, are hereby required to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Neemuch, at his office on the 1st March, 1898, in order that the matter may be enquired into and the Currency Note delivered to the rightful owner.

A. McIver CAMPBELL, *Captain,*
Cantonment Magistrate and Judge.

NEEMUCH ;
The 15th January 1898.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 5th OF ACT VI OF 1878.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th October, 1897, the articles mentioned below were found by two men named Kandan and Palani in a compound close to the Navanhikkal Kava Kshetram in Vatakancheri amsom Palghat Taluk :—

	R	a.	p.
1. One bell metal cauldron (uruli) weighing about 15lb and costing about	5	0	0
2. One bell metal cauldron (uruli) weighing about 10lb and costing about	3	0	0
3. One bell metal cauldron (uruli) weighing about 8¼lb and costing about	2	10	0
4. One large Kindi (vessel of bell metal for holding water) 1¾lb .	0	11	0
5. One small Kindi (vessel of bell metal for holding water) 1½lb .	0	7	8
6. One bell metal vessel for holding chanam 1lb	0	6	0
TOTAL .	12	2	8

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are requested to appear personally, or by Agent, before the Collector of Malabar in the Huzur Cutcherry at Calicut on the 1st June, 1898, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
The 11th January, 1898.

G. W. DANCE,
Collector.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

No. 11014.—Mr. C. White is appointed, with effect from the 5th January, 1898, to act as Postmaster, Darjeeling, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. J. McPherson, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 17th January, 1898.

Allan & Co., J. H. (Agents).
Arratoon & Co., Music Booksellers.
Averberg & Co., F.
Barker, Harold.
Brittain, S. S.
Butler, J. W.
Cook, Dr. J. N.
Davies & Co., W. H.
Dippie & Co.
Editor, "Indian Local Reformer."
Evans, James.
Ferguson & Co., A.
Hoeck, H.
Hon. Secy., Calcutta Angling Club.
Hon. Secy., The International Sporting Club.
Ireland & Co.
Kunkel, H
Lancester, D.
Lewis & Co., G. E.
Magry, Volcy.
Mallite, O. (Photographer).
Palmer, Miss Glodys.
Pitt & Scotts, Shipping Agency.
Peynton, Arthur.
Rowland & Co.
Shilton, G.
Steinen, Hugo Vonden.
Stuart & Co., Leslie.
Thornton & Co.
Thorns & Co., W. H., late James Pearson & Co.
Trodden, M.
Turner & Co., Davies
Wagle & Co.
Watson & Co., James, (Dundee Distillers).
Wilkinson & Co.
Williamson Bros.
Wilson, George.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Alton, F. D.
Ambler, Capel.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Ash, R. R.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Barnicot, Joseph.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Benbow, A. J.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Boldwin, J.
Brew, G.
Bruckman, T. D.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Bull, F. S.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Chill, Mrs. E.
Clementson, F.
Credner, Capt. H.
Crosser, Rev. J. R.
Dally, James.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, J. G.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
DeBourbel, General, R.E.
De Dalmas, Comte.
De Frotte, Marquis.
Delroy, Miss Ada.
De Manbey, Lord.
De Nentville, Alex.
DeSilva, F. H.
Dressel, Miss W.
Dunn, H.
Essa, Leon.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fleischhaner, H.
Fletcher, Robert.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Galimidi, J.
Gardner, Honb. A. H.
Geach, Edwin.
Gingold, A.
Gordon, Mrs. M.
Graner, E.
Green, H. J. K.
Groshlz, G.
Haffkine, Dr. W. M.
Hains, Captain.
Handcock, James P.
Haddon, M., Mrs. M.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hardwick, A. A.
Harper, Alex.
Hayes, H.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Honston, D.
Houri, John.
Hunt, Frank.
Ives, W. C.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Jones, Mrs. B.
Keys, C. F.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leonard, E.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lewin, George J.
Lewin, G. J.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, Wm.
McCandlish, J.
McNah, R.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mort, J. Chester.
Moulini, Charles.
Mullane, Mrs.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
O. Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Oviedo, F.
Palmer, E. L.
Park, Robert, G.
Pepin, E. A.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Poninska, Marie Madame la Comtesse.
Preece, Percy.
Radmore, F.
Rankin, J. Reginald. L.
Rankin, Mrs. R., The Hon.
Regnon, Miss.
Renton, G. H.
Reyner, Miss.
Rigg, E.
Ross, Johnny.
Sarratt, George.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Satow, Miss Lismka.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Smyth, L. G.
Soul, C.
Staviidi, A. G.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Veale, Miss Constance.
Veligan, Johns.
Vigar, C.
Unger, G. E.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.
Wynter, Miss.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dease, P.
Dunn, Horold.
Fischer, Morris.
Haffkine, W. M., Dr.
Hake, P. G.
Hirsch, J.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Palmer, E. L.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Rankin, R.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Vonr Wiltekind, P. R., Dr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Algar, Alfred.
Beattie, John, B.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Boxter, Miss.
Bye, Frank.
Calcutt, H. F.
Collinge, E.
Cutler, D.
Cullen, J. Clayton.
Cotton, Powell.
Cowasji Hormasji.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cluby, Mr.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Davies, Harry Llewelyn.
Dalby, James.
Dreshler, A. O.
Edison, T.
Ffule, Toms, Dr.
Fitzgerald, Mrs.
Fearn, George Harding.
Glover, L. D.
Grant, E.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Gaynor, G. H.
Gondson, A.
Hule, Toms, Dr.
Hasain, S. M.
Kaka, M. M.
Lenun, John.
Lawton, Louis C. G.
Meneke, Bruno.
Milmer, C., Mons.
Mohammad Husein.
McDonald, G.
Munsiff, I.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonietta Sigre.
Mereeki, Harry.
Pringle, Andrew.
Poulter, R. C.
Reodow, James.
Richards, W. E.
Rice, S. M.
Siva, Marco.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, J. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Speks, Frederick.
Twarri, Chetoo.
Thorn, Chaslton.
Walke, William, F.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.
Woodburn, A. F. (I.C.S.)
Van Tassell, E. A., Mrs.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th January, 1898.

Areneda, O.
Barker, C., Mrs.
Beverly, G. T. Lt.
Culet, Mrs.
Gange, Mrs.
Robertson, W. T. M.
Robertson, Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 22nd January, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	27th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	26th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	22nd „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	29th „	Ditto.
Colombo	24th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	25th „	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	24th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	22nd „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	22nd „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	23rd „	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	24th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	25th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	29th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

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3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھه پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه ٭

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی - یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه ٭

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتی ہی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: —

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ „	R7-8,	„	R8.
¼ „	R3-12,	„	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৬৲ খা ডাকমাশুল বিনা		১৫৸৹
॥ আধ	,, ,,	৭৷৹	,,	৮৲
। শিকি	,, ,,	৩৸৹	,,	৪।৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনী ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতেপারে।

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It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

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Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

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Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in— Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal Quarto. 20 shillings (14*a.*).

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript containing Fac simile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to, paper cover. R8 (6*a.*)

Statistical Atlas of India, 2nd Edition, 1895, Medium full cloth, Gold lettered. Its object is to give a general idea, with the aid of Maps and Diagrams (of which there are 25 of the former and 10 of the latter), of the character of the country, its inhabitants, and its resources, and to furnish such leading statistics as may illustrate its commercial, financial, and educational condition. Price R5. (Packing and postage R2 for a single copy, or R3-4 for 2 copies.)

Papers regarding Legislation for the Regulation and Sanitation of Mines in India, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January. July 1896. Paper cover. 8a. (2a) each.

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Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III, No. 4. An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea plant in India. By E. C. COTES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Ditto No. 5, 8a. (1a. 6p.). No. 6, 6a. (2a.). No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.), No. 2, R1 (1a. 6p.)

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Forest.

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Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97. R2-8. (6a.)

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1895-96. 1896-97 F'cap. boards. R3 (6a.)

Baluchistan Administration Reports or 1895-96. 1896-97 R3. (7a.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1895-96. 8a. (2a.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1895-96. R2. (5a.)

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12a. (2a.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2a.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1890. 8a. (2a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Civil Service Regulations, 3rd Edition, 1897. R3 (6a.)
Ditto ditto. Appendices R1 (3a.)
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Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers. 4a. (1a.)

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History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Review of the Trade of India in 1896-97. F'cap. 8a.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in Quarter ending March, 1896. No. 4. No. 1 of 1890-97 for quarter ending June, 1896. R1 (6a.) each.

Ditto ditto ditto for 1895-96. 8th Issue. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India Third issue, 1896. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Fourth issue for 1896-97. R4. (12a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Twelfth issue, from 1891-92 to 1895-96. R3. (8a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1896 to November 1897. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

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Civil Estimate for 1895-96. F'cap., boards. R5 (R1-4.)
Ditto ditto 1896-97—
Vol. I. R3 (13a.), Vol. II. R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1895-96. R2 (8a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

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Railway Administration Report for 1896-97, Part II. R2 (12a.)

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Ditto ditto. **Part IIB, Irrigation Forms.** Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. R1 (5a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code Part III, 1st Edition. F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11a.)

Book of Forms, P. W. D., Part III, Forms 106 to 157B. Law Forms. A. to Q., F'cap. R4 (10a.)

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System of recruitment and examination for appointment and confirmation of candidates to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. Reprint of Rules regarding the. 8vo. paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

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Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896. R2-8 (4a.)
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The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)
Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

MEDICAL.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1896. R2 (8a.)
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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1897. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)
Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)
The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
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The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1896. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

List of Trees, Shrubs, and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration De- partment in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nag- pur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

NOTICE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 013200, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Sir Arthur Laurence Haleburton, K.C.B., of the War Office, and last endorsed to Henry Michael Callaghan, 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, London, North, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

H. M. CALLAGHAN,
13, Chadwell Street.
Islington, N.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 005600 and 005601, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R5,000 each, and Note No. 065839. 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Chunder Monee Dabea, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

DHIRENDRA KUMAR GANGULLY,
Legal representative of
CHUNDER MONEE DABEA, *deceased,*
Kadipur village, via Naldanga,
Post Office, (Jessore).

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 016155, 4½, 1872 (reduced 4 per cent. of 1879) for R500, originally standing in the name of Nilmoney Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of undersigned after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

Names of the proprietors—MOTI LAL CHATTERJEE and HIRA LAL CHATTERJEE,

Certificate holders Estate—Nilmoney Chatterjee.

135, Chakuputtee, Chitpur, Calcutta.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th January, 1898, at 5 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December, 1897.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January, 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1898.

An Act to amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861.

XVI of 1861. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Stage-Carriages Act (1861) Amendment Act, 1898.

XVI of 1861. XVI of 1876. Repeal of proviso to section 1, Act XVI, 1861, and of section 2, Act XVI, 1876. 2. The proviso to section 1 of the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, and section 2 of the Stage-Carriages Act (1861) Amendment Act, 1876, are hereby repealed.

XVI of 1861. Substitution of new paragraph in section 4, Act XVI, 1861. 3. The first paragraph of section 4 of the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, is hereby repealed, and the following paragraph is substituted therefor, namely :—

"For every such license there shall be paid by the proprietor of the stage-carriage the sum of five rupees or such less sum as the Local Government may fix, and such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof."

Addition of new section after section 20, Act XVI, 1861. 4. After section 20 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely :—

Power to make rules. "20A. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act in the territories under its administration or any part of the said territories.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe forms for licenses under this Act, the sums payable for the same and the conditions on which they may be granted, and the cases in which they may be revoked ;

(b) provide for the inspection of stage-carriages, and of the animals employed in drawing them ; and

(c) regulate the number and length of the stages for which animals may be driven in stage-carriages, and the manner in which they shall be harnessed and yoked.

(3) In making any rule under this section the Local Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Addition of sections after section 21, Act XVI, 1861. 5. After section 21 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely :—

Extent of Act. "22. This Act, as amended by subsequent Acts, extends to the whole of British India; but it shall not apply to carriages ordinarily plying for hire within the limits of any municipality or cantonment or other place in which any law for the regulation of carriages is for the time being in force.

Power to Local Government to exempt. 23. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any carriages or class of carriages from all or any of the provisions of this Act."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January, 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1898.

An Act to provide for the issue of currency notes on the security of gold received in England.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the issue of currency notes on the security of gold received in England; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, commencement and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once ; and

(*3*) It shall remain in force for six months from its commencement, and no longer.

Addition of new section after section 13, Act XX of 1882.

2. After section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following section shall be added, namely :—

Issue of notes against gold received in England.

" 13A. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by an order notified in the Gazette of India, direct that currency notes shall be issued at such offices of issue as are named in the order to an amount equal to the value of gold held by the Secretary of State for India at the rate, and subject to the conditions, fixed by that order :

Provided that—

(*1*) the power conferred by this section shall not be exercised unless the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion what he shall determine to be equivalent in value to the notes so issued, as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, until he shall transmit the same, or what he shall determine to be equivalent to the same, in gold coin or gold bullion to India, or until the Government of India shall appropriate and set apart in India, as a part of the currency reserve under section 19, an amount of coin of the Government of India equal in value to such notes ;

(*2*) gold coin or gold bullion so remitted shall be deemed to be received, within the meaning of section 19, when it is received in India by the Governor General in Council ; and

(*3*) gold coin or gold bullion so retained shall, until its arrival in India, be distinguished from other gold coin or gold bullion in the abstract account published under section 27."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st January 1898:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2015, dated 10th August, 1896 [Paper No. 1].

From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 6230, dated 5th September, 1896 [Paper No. 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1425, dated 23rd September, 1896 [Paper No. 3].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1314—690, dated 23rd October, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1175-S., dated 23rd October, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 311, dated 27th October, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 169 L. & L.—4362-J., dated 28th October, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

Endorsement by Government of India, Home Department, No. 343, dated 16th November, 1896, and accompaniments, from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 343, dated 16th November, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No 8].

From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 416-3X—2, dated 13th November, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 8063, dated 23rd November, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 399, dated 8th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Government, Madras, No. 337-M., dated 1st March, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1457, dated 15th March, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

From Government, Bengal, No. 282-F.—M., dated 3rd June, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. *Title.*—We have indicated in the title that the medical treatment of lepers in asylums is one of the objects of their segregation.

3. *Clause 1.*—We have made it clear in clause 1 that the Act shall become operative solely in such areas, whether municipalities only or otherwise, as a Local Government may determine, and that either the whole Act or any part of it—as, for instance, the clauses relating to pauper lepers—may be applied.

4. *Clause 2.*—We have retained the definition of "leper" as we believe that without actual and existing ulceration no action should be taken under this Act; and in clause (2)(*a*) we have amended the wording so as to cover the ordinary methods of public begging.

5. *Clause 3.*—It will be noted that the notification under this clause is distinct from the notification referred to in clause 1 (*4*), because the local application of the Act will necessarily be wider than the area from which lepers will be sent to an asylum. The Act will ordinarily be extended to a whole Province or to some territorial division of it, while the areas referred to in this clause will usually be municipal or other urban areas and their environs.

Since the segregation contemplated by the Act is to be compulsory, the asylums referred to in this clause and throughout the Act are public asylums only; we have omitted all reference to private asylums, since, owing to the usual nature of their foundation and objects, they are inappropriate to compulsory confinement.

6. *Clause 6.*—We have retained in this clause the wording by which any police-officer may arrest a pauper leper, since the areas in which such power will be exercised will, in general, be municipal towns; but we have provided that every person so arrested shall at once be taken to the police-station with a view to the usual record being made and despatched to the authorities, and that no delay shall be allowed in placing such person before an Inspector of Lepers.

7. *Clause 8.*—In consonance with several opinions we have modified clause 8 in the direction of greater distinctness and elasticity. The class of Magistrate who should ordinarily deal with these cases has been specified, and the right of every alleged leper to examine the Inspector of Lepers upon his certificate in Form B, and to require that the allegation of leprosy shall, if not admitted, be fully proved, has been made clear. We have, on the analogy of section 4 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, given power to the Magistrate to make over a pauper leper to friends, on proper conditions, in lieu of sending him to an asylum; and we have authorized a District or Chief Presidency Magistrate to order the release of any pauper leper from an asylum upon due cause, as, for instance, the cessation of his pauper status or the coming forward of friends. These modifications provide a safeguard against the improper or unnecessary confinement of persons in asylums.

8. *Clause 9.*—From clause 9, sub-clause (*a*), we have excluded, as imperfect and undesirable, the detailed list of trades and callings therein entered, and have substituted for sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) a new sub-clause (*a*) in terms which, while more general, at the same time more fully cover the object of the original sub-clauses. We have modified the stringency of sub-clause (*c*) by new sub-clause (*b*), by which we have placed upon the local authorities of a notified area the duty of safeguarding the public water-supply through bye-laws which shall confine lepers to particular sources of supply. In sub-clause (*c*) we have provided that the public within a notified area shall be protected from lepers, not merely as passengers in, but as drivers or conductors of, public vehicles; we have, however, narrowed the restrictions by substituting "carriages" for "conveyances," and by excluding railway trains from the operation of the sub-clause, since the Railways Act enables the authorities to make rules for the safety of passengers in such matters. In sub-clause (*d*) we have given power to Local Governments to notify any trades or callings prohibited to lepers; on the other hand, by sub-section (*2*), Local Governments are enabled to bring into operation only such of the restrictions contained in this clause as may be desirable. Finally, we have reduced the maximum fine to Rs. 20, since first offences will ordinarily call for slight penalties.

9. *Clause 10.*—This clause, as amended, gives further powers, but only to Magistrates of the first class, to restrain lepers from persistently disobeying the provisions of clause 9. The use of these further powers is wholly permissive, but their existence will protect the public of notified areas, usually urban, against recalcitrant lepers. We have therefore retained sub-clause (*a*) [sub-section (*1*)], for the removal and exclusion from notified areas, *e.g.*, municipalities, of habitual offenders who have been convicted at least twice under clause 9. But we have modified sub-clause (*b*) [new sub-section (*2*)] so that the Magistrate can send an offender to an asylum only in default of execution of bond under sub-clause (*a*).

10. *Clause 11.*—This clause has been newly introduced to prevent employers from using leper labour in the trades or callings mentioned in clause 9; the fine is made heavier than in clause 10, since the offence is more culpable.

11. *Clause 13.*—We have modified this clause so as to ensure that every newly admitted leper within three months after admission, and every leper as often as possible, shall be personally examined by the medical officer on the Board and another member visiting together. Under the safeguards newly introduced into clauses 8 and 10, the power of appeal given in clause 15, and the power of the Local Government to make rules

under clause 16, we do not deem it needful to make more frequent visits compulsory by the Act.

12 *Clause 14.*—We have followed the Bengal Act in giving power to two members of the Board, instead of three, to order the discharge of a leper from an asylum.

13. *Clause 15.*—We have made it clear that clause 15 provides an appeal solely against the refusal or issue, respectively, of certificates in Form A or B under clauses 9, 10 and 11. We do not deem it necessary to provide an appeal for pauper lepers under clauses 7 and 8, since only Magistrates of the first class, or those specially selected, may take action under those sections, while the power of discharge from asylums, given not merely to the Board but, as now provided, to the District or Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the new provisions for relegating lepers to the care of friends, are sufficient safeguards against unnecessary confinement.

14. *Clause 17.*—We have followed clause 4 of the Bengal Act in giving power to local authorities to expend funds upon, and appropriate property to, asylums.

15. *Clause 18.*—We have, by clause 18, made provision for the protection of persons acting in good faith under this Act, following a similar provision in the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

16. *Clause 19.*—We have entered an enabling clause to give power to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to substitute the present Act or any part thereof for Bengal Act V of 1895 in any part of the territories administered by him.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	1st August, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	18th August, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	6th August, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	12th August, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	8th August, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	6th August, 1896.
Burma Gazette	22nd August, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	8th August, 1896.
Assam Gazette	22nd August, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	1st September, 1896.
Sindh Official Gazette	24th September, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani	29th September, 1896.
	Tamil	6th October, 1896.
	Telgu	6th October, 1895.
	Kanarese	6th October, 1890.
	Malayalam	6th October, 1896.
Bombay	Marathi	25th September, 1896.
	Gujarathi	25th September, 1896.
	Kanarese	25th September, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	26th September, 1896.
Punjab	Urdu	24th September, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	29th August, 1896.
Central Provinces	Hindi	14th September, 1896.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd November, 1896.
Sindh	Sindhi	24th September, 1896.

18. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
M. D. CHALMERS.
R. M. SAYANI.
F. A. NICHOLSON.
P. SURAJ KAUL.

The 18th January, 1898.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the segregation *and medical treatment* of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lepers Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, *inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*; but

(*3*) It shall not come into force in any part thereof until the Local Government, *as hereinafter provided*, has declared it applicable thereto.

(*4*) *The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act or any part thereof to the whole or any portion of the territories for the time being under its administration, and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "leper" means any person suffering from any variety of leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced;

(*2*) "pauper leper" means a leper—

(*a*) who *publicly* solicits alms or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms, or

(*b*) who is at large without any ostensible means of subsistence;

(*3*) *'leper asylum" means a leper asylum appointed under section 3;*

(*4*) *"Board" means a Board constituted under section 5; and*

(*5*) *"District Magistrate" includes a Chief Presidency Magistrate.*

Appointment of leper asylums by Local Government.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the *official* Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum for the purposes of this Act and *specify* the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum, and may, in like manner, alter or cancel any such notification.

Appointment of Inspectors of Lepers and Superintendents of Asylums.

4. *Subject to any rules which may be made under section 16*, the Local Government may appoint any Medical Officer of the Government *or other qualified Medical man* to be an Inspector of Lepers and any person to be a Superintendent of a Leper Asylum, with such establishment as may, in its opinion, be necessary, and every *Inspector or Superintendent* so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant.

Constitution of Board.

5. The Local Government shall constitute for every leper asylum appointed under section 3 a Board consisting of not less than three members, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer of the Government.

Arrest of pauper lepers.

6. (*1*) Within any local area which has been *specified* under section 3 any police-officer may arrest without a warrant any person who appears to him to be a pauper leper.

(*2*) *Such police officer shall forthwith take or send the person so arrested to the nearest convenient police-station.*

Person arrested how to be dealt with.

7. Every person *brought to a police-station* under the last foregoing section shall, *without unnecessary delay*, be taken before an Inspector of Lepers, who,—

(*a*) if he finds that such person is not a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, whereupon such person shall be *forthwith* released from arrest;

(*b*) if he finds that such person is a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give to the police officer, in whose custody the leper is, a certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule, whereupon the leper shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

Procedure with regard to pauper lepers.

8. (*1*) *If it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or to any other Magistrate authorised in this behalf by the Local Government, upon the certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule, that any person is a leper, and if it further appears to the Magistrate that the person is a pauper leper, he may, after recording the evidence on the above-mentioned points, and his order thereon, send the pauper leper in charge of a police-officer, together with an order in Form C set forth in the Schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board or the District Magistrate:*

Provided that, if the person denies the allegation of leplosy, the Magistrate shall call and examine the Inspector of Lepers, and shall take such further evidence as may be necessary to support or to rebut the allegations that the person is a leper, and may for this purpose adjourn the enquiry from time to time, remanding the person for observation or for other reason to such place as may be convenient, or admitting him to bail:

Provided also that if any friend or relative of any person found to be a pauper leper shall undertake in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such pauper leper shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from publicly begging in any area specified under section 3, the Magistrate, instead of sending the leper to an asylum, may make the leper over to the care of such friend or relative, requiring him, if he thinks fit, to enter into a bond with one or more sureties, to which provisions of section 514 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applicable. X of 1882.

(*2*) *If the Magistrate finds that such person is not a leper, or that, if a leper, he is not a pauper leper, he shall forthwith discharge him.*

Power to prohibit lepers from following certain trades and doing certain acts.

9. (*1*) *The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette, order that no leper shall, within any area specified under section 3,—*

(a) *personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use; or*

(b) *bathe, wash clothes or take water from any public well or tank debarred by any municipal or local bye-law from use by lepers; or*

(c) *drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage; or*

(d) *exercise any trade or calling which may by such notification be prohibited to lepers.*

(2) *Any such notification may comprise all or any of the above prohibitions.*

(3) *Whoever disobeys any order made pursuant to the powers conferred by this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees:*

Provided that, when any person is accused of an offence under this section, the Magistrate before whom he is accused shall cause him to be examined by an Inspector of Lepers and shall not proceed with the case unless such Inspector furnishes a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, in respect of such person.

Conviction after previous conviction.

10. (1) Whenever any leper who has been convicted of an offence punishable under the last foregoing section is again convicted of any offence punishable under that section, the Magistrate may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any punishment to which such leper may be liable, require him to enter into a bond, with one or more sureties, binding him to depart forthwith from the local area *specified* under section 3 in which he is, and not to enter that or any other local area so *specified* until an Inspector of Lepers shall have given him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule.

(2) *If any such leper fails to furnish any security required under sub-section (1), the Magistrate* may send him in charge of a police-officer, with an order in Form D set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board *or the District Magistrate.*

(3) *The powers conferred by this section shall only be exercised by a Magistrate of the first class.*

Penalty on person employing lepers in prohibited trade.

11. *Any person who, within any area specified under section 3, knowingly employs a leper in any trade or calling prohibited by order under section 9 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:*

Provided that the alleged leper shall be produced before the Magistrate and the Magistrate shall cause him to be examined by an Inspector of Lepers, and shall not proceed with the case unless such Inspector furnishes a certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule in respect of such alleged leper.

Re-arrest of escaped lepers.

12. Whoever, having been sent to a leper asylum under an order of a Magistrate in Form C or Form D set forth in the schedule, escapes from, or leaves, the asylum without the permission in writing of the Superintendent thereof, may be arrested by any police-officer without a warrant, and upon arrest shall be forthwith taken back to the leper asylum.

Inspection by Board.

13. *Two or more members of the Board, one of whom shall be the medical officer, shall, once at least in every three months, together inspect the leper asylum for which they are constituted, and see and examine (a) every leper therein admitted since the last inspection, together with the order for his admission, and (b), as far as circumstances will permit, every other leper therein, and shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the lepers therein.*

Order of discharge by Board.

14. *Any two members of the Board, one of whom shall be the Medical Officer,* may at any time, by an order in writing in Form E set forth in the schedule and signed by them, direct the discharge from the leper asylum of any leper detained therein under the provisions of this Act.

Appeals.

15. Any person, other than a pauper leper, in respect of whom an Inspector of Lepers has issued a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, declaring him to be a leper, or has refused to issue a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, may appeal *against the issue or refusal of any such certificate* to such officer as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the decision of such officer shall be final.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

16. The Local Government may, by notification in the *official* Gazette, make rules *generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and in particular—*

(a) for the guidance of all or any of the officers discharging any duty under this Act; *and*

(b) for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, a leper asylum.

Power to local authorities to expend funds and appropriate property to asylums.

17. *Notwithstanding anything in any enactment with respect to the purposes to which the funds or other property of a local authority may be applied, any local authority may—*

(a) *establish or maintain, or establish and maintain, or contribute towards the cost of the establishment or maintenance or the establishment and maintenance of, a leper asylum either within or without the local limits of such local authority;*

(b) *with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as that Government may prescribe, appropriate any immoveable property vested in, or under the control of, such body, as a site for, or for use as, a leper asylum.*

Protection to persons acting bonâ fide under Act.

18. *No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under, or in pursuance of, the provisions of this Act.*

Power to Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to notifying cessation of Bengal Act V of 1895 in certain areas.

19. *When any part of this Act has been applied under sub-section (4) of section 1 to the whole or any portion of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the whole or any part of the Lepers Act,* ...t V *1895, shall, except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced, cease to have effect in the portion of the said territories to which this Act has been so applied.*

SCHEDULE.

A.—CERTIFICATE.

(*Section 7.*)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of person examined*) and that the said is not a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 189*8*.

Given under my hand this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

Inspector of Lepers.

B.—CERTIFICATE.

(*Section 7.*)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of leper*) and that the said is a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 189*8*, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely,—

(*Here state the grounds.*)

Given under my hand this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

Inspector of Lepers

C.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(*Section 8.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

LEPER ASYLUM AT .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) is a pauper leper as defined in the Lepers Act, 189*8* :

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said into your custody together with this order and him/her safely to keep in the said asylum until he/she shall be discharged by order of the Board *or the District Magistrate.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .

Seal.

(*Signature.*)

Magistrate.

D.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(*Section 10.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

LEPER ASYLUM AT .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has this day been convicted by me of an offence punishable under section 9 of the Lepers Act, 189*8*, and whereas it has been proved before me that the said (*name and description*) was previously convicted of an offence punishable under the same section :

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said into your custody together with this order and him/her safely to keep in the said asylum until he/she shall be discharged by order of the Board *or the District Magistrate.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .

Seal.

(*Signature.*)

Magistrate.

E.—ORDER OF DISCHARGE BY BOARD.*

(*Section 14.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

LEPER ASYLUM AT .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) was committed to your custody under an order dated the day of 189 and there have appeared to us sufficient grounds for the opinion that he/she can be released without hazard or inconvenience to the community:

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody.

Given under our hands this day of 189 .

(*Signatures.*)

Members of the Asylum Board.

* A corresponding form may be used by the District Magistrate.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1896-97.

No. 307 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 20th January 1898.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1896-97.

RESOLUTION.—The operations of the Post Office during the year under review showed very satisfactory progress, the transactions in almost every branch of business having increased considerably. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds issued for delivery, exclusive of money orders, amounted to nearly 439 millions or about 25 millions in excess of the number during the year 1895-96.

2. The numbers of Post Offices and letter-boxes and the transactions of

the Imperial Post Office during the year 1896-97 compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

		1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of Post Offices		9,588	9,948	+3·75
Number of letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices)		15,927	16,952	+6·43
Number of letters and post-cards issued for delivery		364,168,006	386,950,269	+6·26
Number of newspapers issued for delivery		28,928,622	29,778,291	+2·94
Number of registered parcels issued for delivery		2,528,252	2,555,209	+1·07
Number of unregistered parcels issued for delivery		48,831	153,560	*
Number of packets issued for delivery		18,196,529	19,341,398	+6·29
Number of letters and parcels insured		294,983	298,228	+1·10
Number of inland money orders issued		10,055,036	10,947,571	+8·88
Value of inland money orders issued	R	20,62,03,368	21,97,28,206	+6·55
Commission realised on inland money orders issued	R	26,00,589	27,92,116	+7·36
Number of telegraphic money orders issued		130,337	145,849	+11·90
Value of telegraphic money orders issued	R	1,50,91,524	1,73,27,359	+14·81
Commission realised on telegraphic money orders issued	R	1,59,651	1,78,301	+11·68
Number of foreign money orders issued from India		54,999	59,654	+8·46
Value of foreign money orders issued from India	£	177,739	206,507	+16·19
Number of foreign money orders paid in India		28,334	35,036	+23·65
Value of foreign money orders paid in India	£	152,288	186,896	+22·73
Number of articles sent under the value-payable system		1,877,693	2,009,092	+6·99
Value declared for realisation under the value-payable system	R	2,16,57,029	2,30,39,800	+6·38
Commission realised on articles sent under the value-payable system	R	3,84,196	4,11,339	+7·19

Mileage of mail lines.

Railways	18,871	19,410	+2·86
Mail carts, horses, camels, etc.	4,959	5,414	+9·17
Runners and boats	47,509	47,444	—·14
Steamer services, sea and river	13,984	13,751	—1·66

3. There was an increase under all heads except two, the chief increases being under letter-boxes, letters and post-cards and packets issued for delivery,

* As the figures for 1895-96 show the actual number of parcels posted during the period from the 1st August 1895 to the 31st March 1896 only, no comparison between the figures for 1895-96 and 1896-97 can be made.

and in the transactions connected with money orders generally. The increase of about 25 millions in the number of postal articles (excluding money orders) issued for delivery during the year was made up by increases of 13½ millions under post-cards, of 7¼ millions under paid letters, 1 million under packets, and of 3¼ millions under newspapers and unpaid and registered letters. As in the previous year, the total number of post-cards exceeded the total number of paid letters in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal. The total number of unpaid letters was nearly 29½ millions, while in the preceding year the number was a little more than 28 millions. This increase is said to be due in some measure to the prevalence of the plague; for following on the exodus of the population from Bombay, Poona, Karachi and other places there was a marked increase in the number of unpaid letters. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 8¾ millions, representing an increase of 10·87 per cent over the number registered in the previous year. Notwithstanding the introduction of the unregistered parcel system, which came into force from 1st August 1895, the total number of registered parcels during the year under review was more than 2½ millions, or nearly 27,000 in excess of the number during the preceding year. The number of postal articles issued (excluding money orders) was 1·54 per head of the general and 36·39 per head of the literate population against 1·44 and 34·31 per head, respectively, in 1895-96, Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab, and Burma ranking highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind and Baluchistan, Punjab, and Bombay ranking highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population. Inland money orders issued increased by about 9 per cent, the value of the orders issued by 6 per cent, and the commission realised by 7 per cent. There were considerable increases in the number and value of telegraphic money orders issued, and in the commission paid thereon, amounting to about 12, 15 and 12 per cent respectively.

4. Under "Inland Post," the following administrative measures which were carried out during the year may be specially noticed:—

(1) The amalgamation of the postal systems in the Native States of Bhartpur and Khairpur with the Imperial Post Office.

(2) The amalgamation of the Presidency Savings Banks with the Post Office Savings Banks.

(3) The extension of the scheme for the sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office.

(4) The use of the Post Office money order system by the Forest Department in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma for the purpose of remitting revenue.

(5) The extension of the system in force in the Punjab of sending copies of documents from Courts by value-payable post.

(6) The successful introduction, in Calcutta and the districts of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, of a system of taking the thumb impressions of illiterate payees on money orders in place of their marks.

(7) The general adoption of clear and distinct hour type in the dated stamps of Post Offices in view to the checking of delays in transit.

(8) The experimental introduction of light hand carts propelled by runners along roads in the mofussil, and of bicycles in Madras, for the carriage of mails.

(9) Amendment of the Post Office Act in order to provide legal means for the recovery from addressees of postal parcels of the Customs duty assessed on them.

(10) Increase from R10 to R25 of the limit of value of value-payable articles delivered by postmen at the houses of addressees.

(11) The introduction of a new system of registered newspapers.

(12) The acceleration of the mail train service between Madras and Tuticorin with the object of shortening the land transit between Madras and Colombo.

(13) The introduction of an improved mail service between Calcutta and Bombay *viâ* Jubbulpore and *viâ* Nagpur, shortening each route by about twelve hours.

(14) The running of a weekly special train with the inward foreign mails from Bombay to Calcutta *viâ* Jubbulpore, covering the distance in about 40 hours and starting from Bombay 5 hours after the mail steamer is signalled at Bombay.

5. Under "Foreign Post" the principal events were—

(1) The inclusion of the British Colonies of Ascension and St. Helena in the Universal Postal Union.

(2) The establishment of direct parcel exchanges with Tasmania and the Seychelles.

(3) The extension of the foreign parcel post to Basutoland, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Paraguay, Venezuela, British North Borneo, Cochin China, German New Guinea, Japan, Labuan and Sarawak.

(4) The suspension, owing to quarantine restrictions, of the foreign parcel post to Malta, Gibraltar and Tangier, France, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, and Egypt.

(5) The prohibition, owing to quarantine restrictions, of the transmission, by the foreign post, of certain classes of articles, such as worn clothing, bedding, rugs, etc.

(6) The establishment of a direct money order exchange with British Guiana in place of the exchange which had previously been carried on through the agency of the British Post Office.

(7) The adoption of the special rates of postage for inland official correspondence to official correspondence posted in India for Ceylon.

6. Of the total number of postal articles (including money orders) received for delivery, *viz.*, 440,871,868, the number actually delivered in the ordinary course was 436,716,321 or 99·06 per cent, as compared with 99·08 per cent in the previous year. The greater part of the balance was disposed of by re-direction to addressees or return to senders, while of 997,358 articles which were found undisposable a large proportion were from their nature incapable either of delivery or of return. The percentage of the undisposed of articles to the total number of articles received for delivery in the year 1896-97 was ·2, the same as in the preceding year. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete, that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. It is satisfactory to learn that the greater part of this property was successfully delivered to the owners.

7. The transactions connected with money orders (comprising inland Native States and foreign money orders) show considerable progress, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of orders issued . .	10,181,107	11,068,726	+8·93
Value of orders issued . . R	21,10,19,824	22,50,41,069	+6·64
Commission realised on orders issued . . . . R	26,43,553	28,40,581	+7·45
Number of orders paid . .	10,223,187	11,144,141	+9·01
Value of orders paid . . R	21,38,48,394	22,83,75,091	+6·79

Compared with 1895-96 there was a falling-off both in the number and amount of revenue money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; in the Central Provinces and the Punjab there was a slight increase

in the number of these orders, but a decrease in the amount; and in Bengal there was a slight increase both in the number and value of the orders. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the agency of the Post Office continued during the year to make progress in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab, though there was an increase in the value, there was a slight falling-off in the number of the orders. The system was for the first time introduced in Burma in August 1896 at the request of the Forest Department. As regards rent money orders there was a falling-off in the number and value in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, attributable in both provinces to the prevalence of famine. In Bengal, on the other hand, there was an increase both in the number and value of the orders. The average value of an inland money order was R20-1-1 against R20-8-0 in the preceding year.

The money order transactions in Native States during the last two years were as shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase + or decrease —.
Number of orders issued in Native States	72,948	80,935	+7,987
Value of orders issued in Native States . . R	18,31,399	19,28,527	+97,128
Number of orders paid in Native States	36,357	44,630	+8,273
Value of orders paid in Native States . . R	11,22,216	12,66,057	+1,43,841

There was an increase in both the value of the issues and of the payments in Native States. The payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of the orders issued by Native States were, however, very much larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States.

The number of sterling money orders issued rose from 54,999 in 1895-96 to 59,654 in 1896-97, and the value from £177,739 to £206,507, principally due, as in former years, to the growth of the drawings upon the United Kingdom. The number of sterling money orders received for payment in India was 35,036 against 28,334 in 1895-96, and the value £186,896 against £152,288 in the previous year. The improvement is attributable mainly to the growth of the money order business with Cape Colony, since the direct exchange between India and that Colony was established in January 1896. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1896-97 was £3-9-3 as compared with £3-4-7 in 1895-96, and that of a money order paid £5-6-8 as compared with £5-7-5 in the preceding year.

Turning to foreign countries in which money order transactions are advised in Indian Currency, there was a very considerable increase in the money order business with Ceylon, the drawings on India having increased by more than 10,500 in number and by nearly four and a half lakhs of rupees in value during the year 1896-97. The most noticeable feature of the year's transactions is, however, to be found in the figures relating to the exchange with British East Africa, the drawings of this Protectorate on India having, during the year, increased more than seven times in number and about five times in value. This remarkable increase is attributable to the large numbers of natives of India who are now employed on the construction of the Uganda Railway and elsewhere in British East Africa. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1896-97 was R37-9-2 as compared with R38-2-4 in 1895-96, and that of an order paid in India was R42-1-1 as compared with R41-10-1 in the preceding year.

As shown in paragraph 2 above, there was a very large increase in the values of telegraphic money orders issued during the year, regarding which no special explanation has been offered.

8. The operations of the Post Office Savings Banks increased generally. The following is a summary of the transactions during the last two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Percentage of increase + or decrease—.
Number of Banks . .	6,343	6,420	+1·21
Number of accounts opened during the year . .	182,168	208,140	+14·25
Number of accounts closed during the year . .	140,223	148,712	+6·05
Number of accounts at the close of the year . . .	653,892	713,320	+9·08
Amount of deposits during the year	R4,73,44,346	5,66,10,981*	+19·57
Amount of withdrawals during the year	R4,36,11,148	5,36,54,634*	+23·02
Amount of interest which accrued during the year .	R 26,71,951	30,12,992	+12·76
Amount of balance at the close of the year . . .	R9,04,23,072	9,63,92,411	+6·60
Average balance of each account	R 138·28	135·13	—2·28

The increase of 59,428 in the number of depositors was largely due to the transfer, during the year, of 23,177 accounts from the Presidency Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks. Of the 713,320 active accounts at the close of the year, 34,777 were security deposit accounts, 5,632 public accounts and 152 regimental and other conjoint accounts, with an aggregate balance of 90½ lakhs. The remaining 672,759 were private accounts with an aggregate balance of over 873¼ lakhs, of which over 172¼ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians. The number of private accounts and the balances at their credit thus formed 94·31 and 90·6 per cent respectively, of the total number of accounts and the aggregate balance at the close of the year in the Post Office Savings Banks.

9. The insurance business of the Post Office shows an increase as compared with the preceding year. The aggregate number of letters and parcels insured was 298,228 against 294,983 in 1895-96, and the value R8,81,85,426 against R8,72,31,573, the insurance fees realised amounting to R2,34,945 against R2,31,277. The number of letters insured rose from 93,764 to 99,405. The largest increase occurred in Bombay and is believed to be due to the impetus given to this form of remittance by the temporary suspension of hundi business on account of the plague. The average value for which each letter was insured was R259 against R262 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R314 as compared with R311 in 1895-96. The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year 1896-97 was 54 against 18 in the preceding year. The increase is due to exceptional causes—20 claims having arisen out of highway robberies of the mails, nearly all in Native States, (there being none such in 1895-96), and 21 claims in respect of articles lost in an accident which occurred to the mail train in April 1896, when the Post Office van was burnt owing to an explosion of fireworks in an adjoining carriage. Of the 54 claims 46 were admitted, but in only 5 cases was the loss caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. The claims admitted amounted to R10,743 or 4·57 per cent of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 2·18 in the year 1895-96.

10. The value-payable system continues to show a remarkable development, for, as will be seen from the figures quoted in paragraph 2 above, the year under review exhibits an increase of 6·99 per cent in the number of articles, of 6·38 per cent in the declared value, and of 7·19 per cent in the com-

* Includes transfers of accounts from one Post Office to another amounting in all to R1,14,64,380.

mission realised. As in previous years, nearly two-fifths of the entire business was transacted in the Bengal Circle, and practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 733,656 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole circle, 700,536 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and out of nearly 88 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees, nearly 84 lakhs were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country except Ceylon. The business with that country has been steadily progressing since its introduction in 1891. The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon during the year 1896-97 was 21,713 as compared with 18,464 in the previous year, and the value R1,98,071 against R1,76,718.

11. The mileage under each class of mail line has already been noticed in paragraph 2. The increase under railway lines is chiefly due to the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the extension of the East Coast Railway and the Mu Valley Railway; and the increase under mail cart lines to the establishment of new horse and mule lines in Burma, and the substitution of this means of conveyance for runners on some existing lines in that province. The decrease under steamer lines was due in great part to the closing of the steamer service between Rampur and Silchar in consequence of the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

12. The transactions connected with the receipt of salt revenue through the agency of the Post Office during the year were again insignificant, the amount of revenue realised on this account having been R1,59,372 on 51,305 maunds of salt.

13. The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year was 24,112 against 23,485 in 1895-96, and the amount paid to them R17,46,333 against R16,74,896 in the preceding year.

14. The number of complaints made by the public rose from 15,428 in 1895-96 to 18,827 in the year under review. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were well-founded was 34·36 per cent of the total, while the percentage of complaints held to be groundless was 39·96, both percentages being about the same as in the preceding year. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

15. The following statement shows the financial results of the working of the Post Office during the last three years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R
Revenue	1,63,17,460	1,71,29,619	1,78,34,737
Expenditure	1,60,60,336	1,64,33,167	1,69,81,561
+ Surplus or — deficit . .	+ 2,57,124	+ 6,96,452	+ 8,53,176

This statement of surplus, however, has to be corrected by excluding from the expenditure the District Post charges (except Baluchistan) which are provided for by local cesses (R12,19,920, R12,04,904, and R12,75,420 in the respective years), and adding to it the indirect charges alluded to in Section XI of the Report (R7,26,217, R8,11,615, and R8,00,918 in the respective years). With these corrections the resulting surpluses are R7,50,833, R10,89,741, and R13,27,678.

16. Postal operations are still regulated by an Act of 1866 which has been subjected to but slight amendment since. The immense development of the Postal Department during the last 30 years, and the fact that some of its most important transactions, *viz.*, the value-payable post, money orders, and insurance, have at present no sanction other than executive orders, have rendered it

necessary to enact a new and comprehensive Act which shall provide for the present day conditions and functions of Indian Post Offices. A Bill to effect this object has lately been introduced into the Legislative Council.

17. The Department was administered for the greater part of the year by Mr. Fanshawe, and from December 1896 to February 1897 by Mr. Kisch. Both these officers have earned the commendation of the Government of India by their able administration of the Department. The Governor General in Council is also glad to notice the names of the officers favourably mentioned in paragraph 61 of the Report and especially those of Mr. Merrett and Mr. Stowell. He should also have been glad to learn the name of the second officer of the "Purulia," who saved the mails capsized at Bandar Abbas (paragraph 48 of the Report).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

By order,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1896-97.

No. 20, dated the 30th November 1897.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *C. S. I., Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1896-97.

Charge of the Post Office.

2. The administration of the department was in my hands during the greater part of the year. Mr. Kisch held charge from the 12th December 1896 to the 12th February 1897, as officiating Director General during my deputation on special duty in connection with preparing proposals for new Post Office legislation.

Principal events—Inland Post.

3. During the year under review much has been done to improve the position of the worse paid officials of the department. More would have been done had it not been found necessary, owing to financial pressure on the Government of India, to curtail all except the most necessary expenditure. The famine did not affect the Post Office to any important extent, but the existence of the plague in Bombay and Sind and the consequent panic which resulted in the wholesale exodus of the inhabitants of Bombay, Karachi and other towns very materially increased the work of the department over a large portion of India, though of course the stress was most felt in the plague-infected centres, where increased work had to be performed under most difficult and dangerous conditions.

The amalgamation of the posts of the States of Bhartpur and Khairpur with the Imperial Post Office from 1st January 1897 marks the progress of postal unity. The Presidency Savings Banks were finally merged in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year, securing to Government a substantial saving in the cost of management. The sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office was still further extended, and the Post Office Money Order system was made use of in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay and Burma by the Forest Department for the purpose of remitting revenue. The system of sending copies of documents from courts by Value-Payable Post was still further extended in the Punjab and is reported to have worked well. On the other hand the prevailing famine has checked the growth of the revenue and rent money order work of the department. An experiment was made in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs of taking the thumb marks of illiterate payees on money orders in place of their marks. The experiment proved eminently successful, and it has been decided to

extend it. With a view to enable the public to see for themselves whether their letters are delayed in transit or not, clear and distinct hour type in the dated stamps of post offices was experimentally introduced, and has since been prescribed for general use. Experiments were also being made with light hand carts propelled by runners along roads in the mofussil. It has been proved by experience that by this means a greater weight can be conveyed at a higher rate of speed than if carried by runners. It is hoped that a vehicle in every way suited for the purpose will soon be selected. Experiments were also made in Madras with bicycles, but no definite conclusions as to the practicability of such a service had been arrived at. Both in Bengal and the Punjab special attention was paid to the policy of using village schoolmasters for postal work. Considerable progress was made in both circles and cordial relations continued to exist between the Post Office and the Education Department.

During the year the Post Office Act was amended in order to provide legal means for the recovery from addressees of postal parcels of the customs duty assessed on them. The limit of value of value-payable articles delivered by postmen at the houses of addressees was raised from R10 to R25. A new system of "registered" newspapers was also introduced.

The mail service of the East Indian Railway was considerably modified by the introduction from 1st August of an "express passenger" train to Allahabad which left Howrah an hour before the departure of the mail train returning from Allahabad 44 minutes after the departure of the mail train for Calcutta and running at mail train speed. With the object of shortening the transit between Madras and Colombo *viâ* Tuticorin the mail train service between Madras and Tuticorin was accelerated by about 11 hours. At the instance of the Post Office a conference of railway and postal officers was held at Nagpur in February last which arranged for an improved mail service between Calcutta and Bombay *viâ* Jubbulpore and *viâ* Nagpur, shortening each route by about twelve hours. An arrangement was also come to at the same time for the running of a weekly special train with the inward foreign mails from Bombay to Calcutta *viâ* Jubbulpore to cover the distance in a little over forty hours, starting five hours after the mail steamer is signalled at Bombay.

Several serious breaks occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Madras, Nizam's Guaranteed and South Indian Railways causing difficulties which were successfully dealt with by officers of the Railway Mail Service. The only serious accident to mails travelling by railway occurred on the East Indian Railway on 27th April 1896, when a carriage next to the mail van accidentally caught fire and ignited the mail van itself, which was completely destroyed.

Principal events—Foreign Post.

4. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. The British colonies of Ascension and St. Helena entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st October 1896. Direct parcel exchanges were established with Tasmania and the Seychelles, and the foreign parcel post was also extended to Basutoland, Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands, Paraguay, Venezuela, British North Borneo, Cochin China, German New Guinea, Japan, Labuan and Sarawak. On the other hand, owing to quarantine restrictions, the parcel post to Malta, Gibraltar and Tangier, France, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, and Egypt was suspended; and for the same reason the transmission by the Foreign Post of certain classes of articles, such as worn clothing, bedding, rugs, etc., was prohibited. A direct money order exchange was established with British Guiana, in place of the exchange which had previously been carried on through the agency of the British Post Office; and the special rates of postage for inland official correspondence were made applicable to official correspondence posted in India for Ceylon.

5. According to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's time table, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week, and during the year under review the contract time was exceeded only once and then by less than an hour. On ten occasions the steamers arrived on the previous Friday, on eighteen occasions on the previous Saturday, on the same number of occasions on the previous Sunday and on the remaining six occasions early on Monday morning. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days, 8 hours and 47 minutes, while the average time for the year was 15 days and 51 minutes. In the opposite direction (from Bombay to London), the quickest transit was made in 12 days, 19 hours and 35 minutes, the average time for the year being 15 days, 5 hours and 56 minutes.

Working of the P. and O. contract.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen.

Post offices, letter-boxes, and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I shows the numbers of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1897, as compared with the numbers at the close of the previous year, and the marginal abstract shows the figures for the past two years for the whole of India, for both the Imperial and District Post, separately and together. The total number of post offices has increased by 370. The increase both as regards post offices and letter-boxes was greatest in the Punjab. The total number of post offices entrusted to the charge of schoolmasters and other persons not belonging to the department, was 5,812 at the end of the year.

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1896-97.	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1896-97.	Number at close of 1895-96.	Number at close of 1896-97.	
Post Offices	9,588	9,948	1,473	1,483	11,061	11,431	370
Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	15,927	16,952	3,463	3,688	19,390	20,640	1,250
Village Postmen	4,262	4,387	3,029	3,090	7,291	7,477	186

The following table shows for each circle and for the whole of India the number of post offices and letter-boxes, compared with the area, total population and literate population, according to the last census :—

Names of postal circles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices).	1 Post office serves			1 Letter-box serves		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal	119,719	40,879,787	1,993,584	1,597	6,249	75	25,597	1,248	19	6,541	319
Bombay	148,517	26,372,186	1,416,474	1,475	4,936	100	17,879	960	30	5,342	286
Madras	263,015	55,984,761	3,128,788	2,169	5,362	121	25,811	1,442	49	10,441	583
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	134,162	50,943,235	1,308,145	1,664	4,852	80	30,614	786	27	10,499	269
Punjab	148,966	25,130,127	819,383	1,672	3,939	89	15,029	490	37	6,379	208
Assam	49,004	5,476,833	168,314	319	641	153	17,168	527	76	8,544	262
Bihar	42,284	23,578,585	712,383	571	1,241	74	41,293	1,247	34	18,999	574
Burma	211,430	8,098,014	1,608,391	276	1,205	766	29,340	5,828	175	6,720	1,334
Central Provinces	142,808	17,849,155	345,761	722	1,210	197	24,721	478	118	14,751	285
Eastern Bengal	21,247	10,082,923	427,814	447	1,538	47	22,556	957		6,555	278
Rajputana	177,441	17,828,995	*	320	541	554	55,715	...	327	32,955	...
Sind and Baluchistan	52,898	3,030,981	115,056	199	357	270	15,231	578	150	8,490	322
Total	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	11,431	32,071	132	24,954	1,053	47	8,894	375
1895-96 Total	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	11,061	30,451	136	25,789	1,088	49	9,367	395

* Enumeration not taken under this head.

It will be observed that there is only one post office in India for every 132 square miles as against 136 in 1895-96, and only a single letter-box, for 47 square miles as against 49 in the previous year. Eastern Bengal still continues to be the most favoured circle as regards post offices and letter-boxes while the least favoured circles in this respect are Burma and Rajputana, as in former years.

Section II.—Postal lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics, according to postal circles, shewing the distances over which mails were carried by the various agencies of the Imperial Post Office. An abstract of that Appendix is given on the margin, for facility of reference, with additional columns for District Post, Political and Military lines managed by the Post Office. The mileage under each class of mail line, with the exception of the steamer mileage, was larger this year than last year; the increases being greatest under railway and mail cart lines. The large increase under railway lines was chiefly due to the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to the extension of the East Coast Railway and the Mu Valley Railway. The increase under mail cart lines was due mainly to the establishment of new horse and mule lines in Burma, and the substitution of this means of conveyance for runners on some existing lines in that province. The decrease under steamer lines was due in great part to the closing of the steamer service between Rampur and Silchar in consequence of the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway already referred to.

Nature of lines.	1896-97.					Total mileage in 1895-96.	1896-97.	
	Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Military.	Total mileage in 1896-97.		Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	19,410	8	...	...	19,418	18,879	539	...
Mail cart	5,414	676	847	462	7,399	6,839	560	...
Runners and Boats	47,444	33,739	...	...	81,183	81,071	112	...
Steamer	13,751	1,490	...	..	15,241	15,493	...	252
TOTAL	86,019	35,913	847	462	123,241	122,282	1,211	252

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

Postal traffic.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to nearly 439 millions, or about 25 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. The increase has been 38·00 per cent. since 1890-91, and 43·75 per cent. since 1889-90. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1896-97 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters (paid.)	Letters (unpaid.)	Letters (registered.)	Total of letters and post-cards.	News-papers.	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels (registered.)	Parcels (unregistered.)	GRAND TOTAL (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1895-96	153,567,883	174,557,002	28,051,636	7,991,465	364,168,006	28,928,622	18,196,529	2,528,252	48,831	413,870,240
1896-97	166,803,227	181,817,607	29,469,293	8,860,142	386,950,269	29,778,291	19,341,398	2,555,209	153,560	438,778,727
Increase	13,235,344	7,260,605	1,417,637	868,677	22,782,263	849,669	1,144,869	26,957	*	24,908,487
Percentage of Increase	8·62	4·16	5·05	10·87	6·26	2·94	6·29	1·07	*	6·02

* Increase not shown under this column, as the figures for 1895-96 show actual number posted during the period from the 1st August 1895 to the 31st March 1896 only.

There was thus an increase in the total number of articles under each head throughout India. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together was highest in the Rajputana circle, where it was 8·19 per cent. The Madras circle comes next with an increase of 7·50 per cent., and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh circle follows with an increase of 6·82 per cent. and then Sind and Baluchistan, Bombay, Bengal, Assam and Bihar. In the year under report, as in previous years, the increase in the number of post-cards (almost 13¼ millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles.

It was anticipated that in a few years the total number of post-cards would exceed the total number of paid letters, and this was actually the case, during the year under report, as in the previous year, in Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal. In Burma, post-cards have never been popular. The reasons assigned are that Burmans are writers of long letters and find post-cards too small, while, as most of them can read, they fear the publicity of a post-card. The total number of unpaid letters was nearly 29½ millions, the proportion of these letters being highest in Burma and Bihar as in the previous year, while the total number of unpaid letters delivered in Bengal was larger than in any other circle. These figures are higher than they have been for some years past, and this was due in some measure to the prevalence of the plague. It was noticed that the exodus of the population from Bombay, Poona, Karachi and other places was followed by a marked increase in the number of unpaid letters. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 8¾ millions, representing almost 66 per cent. of the number registered during the year in the United Kingdom, as against 61 per cent. in the previous year. Registration was, as usual, more largely resorted to in the Madras circle than elsewhere, the total number of letters registered in that circle being about 2 millions. In the year under report the total number of registered parcels was more than 2⅛ millions, or nearly 27,000 in excess of the number during the preceding year, showing that the introduction of the unregistered parcel system has not interfered with the growth in the despatch of registered parcels.

Average number of postal articles per head of population.

9. The following table, prepared from the last census returns, shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of the literate portion of the population. Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Burma rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Bombay rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population.

Names of postal circles.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal	40,870,787	1,993,584	65,956,412	1·61	33·08
Bombay	26,372,106	1,416,474	*83,887,924	3·18	59·22
Madras	55,984,761	3,128,768	79,541,009	1·42	25·42
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50,943,235	1,308,145	58,750,452	1·15	44·91
Punjab	25,130,127	819,383	53,093,004	2·11	64·79
Assam	5,476,833	168,314	8,229,577	1·50	48·89
Bihar	23,578,585	712,383	17,677,732	·75	24·81
Burma	8,098,014	1,608,591	15,848,874	1·96	9·85
Central Provinces	17,849,155	345,761	17,532,201	·98	50·71
Eastern Bengal	10,087,923	427,814	15,718,386	1·56	36·74
Rajputana	17,828,995	†	12,699,940	·71	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,030,981	115,056	9,472,089	3·13	82·33
TOTAL	285,255,502	12,044,293	438,407,600	1·54	36·39
1895-96. Total	285,255,502	12,044,293	413,338,253	1·44	34·31

* Excluding Indian Post Offices at Baghdad, Busra, and places in the Persian Gulf.
† Enumeration not taken under this head.

Foreign Correspondence.

10. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery; but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the quantity of correspondence passing in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and all other parts of the world. As regards the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, the results of the year, which show a growth of traffic in all respects, were mainly of a normal character. The most noticeable feature of the exchange was the large increase of over a million in the number of newspapers and packets sent out from home as compared with the figures of the previous year, which has more than made up for the deficiency of nearly three-quarters of a million that had to be reported last year in connection with the same class of articles. In commenting last year upon this deficiency, it was said that the packet mail sent out from home is particularly liable to fluctuations owing to the inclusion or non-inclusion of large quantities of pamphlets or circulars for distribution in this country: and those remarks are fully borne out by the figures of the year now under review. As regards mails exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom, statistics of the traffic are taken only once every three years, and as the figures given in the table below are merely a repetition of those of last year, they do not call for any remark :—

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number.		Percentage of		Remarks.
		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	2,982,370	3,037,334	1·81	...	The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	975,246	1,017,883	4·37	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	3,123,485	3,174,487	1·63	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	4,620,333	5,624,419	21·73	...	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	6,106,854	6,211,821	1·72	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	5,595,579	6,642,302	18·71	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	2,109,900	2,109,500	...	...	Under the system of the Universal Postal Union, statistics of international correspondence are taken for 28 days every third year. The figures shown in the report for 1895-96 are here repeated as they are based on statistics recorded in May 1896.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	1,611,921	1,611,921	...	...	
Received in India from Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	2,157,792	2,157,792	...	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	1,348,685	1,348,685	...	...	
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards . . .	4,267,692	4,267,692	...	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples . .	2,960,606	2,960,606	...	...	

Foreign parcels.

11. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under review there was an increase of 10,954 or 4·9 per cent. in the total number of foreign parcels

and of R13,114 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.†	1896-97.
	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	R	R
With the United Kingdom.						
(1st, through London Post Office.)						
To India	85,203	87,723	1 6·24	1 6·76	1,17,878	1,19,901
From India	74,398	74,710	2 3·02	2 1·69	29,750	30,138
Total .	159,601	162,433	1 12·20	1 11·79	1,47,628	1,50,039
(2nd, through P. and O. S. N. Co. without the agency of the London Post Office.)						
To India	2,623	3,182	6 3·42	5 10·61	9,588	9,383
From India	2,113	2,404	10 14·59	11 7·67	11,439	13,109
Total .	4,736	5,586	8 4·96	8 2·66	21,027	22,492
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).	164,337	168,019	1 15·21	1 15·21	1,68,655	1,72,531
With the Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,174	3,259	4 12·19	5 0·13	8,348	9,090
From India	5,267	4,774	3 7·76	3 14·69	2,484	2,729
Total .	8,441	8,033	3 15·44	4 5·76	10,832	11,819
With Other Countries.						
To India	14,546	16,433	4 2·63	3 6·40	14,056	15,222
From India	33,054	38,847	2 13·57	3 0·19	28,644	35,729
Total .	47,600	55,280	3 4·01	3 2·03	42,700	50,951
GRAND TOTAL .	220,378	231,332	2 4·94	2 5·04	2,22,187	2,35,301

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other Administrations.

† *N. B.*—These are revised figures.

12. More than 72 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the exchange with the British Post Office, there was a substantial increase of 2,520 in the number of parcels received from the United Kingdom, while in the case of those sent home from India, the number also increased though not to the same extent. As regards the exchange through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Parcel exchange with the United Kingdom.

the results of the year likewise show a growth of the traffic in both directions; and if the figures relating to both exchanges, *i.e.*, with the British Post Office and through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, be taken together, they show a total increase of 3,682 in the number of the parcels and of R3,876 in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office over the figures of the preceding year.

Parcel exchange with foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.

13. In the exchanges with Continental Europe, there was a small increase of 85 in the total number of parcels received in India, but a decrease of 493 in the number despatched, the net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office being, however, nearly R1,000 more than in the previous year. In the exchanges with other countries there was a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, an addition of 7,680, at the rate of 16·1 per cent., having been made to the number, and of R8,251 to the net Indian revenue. The large increase in the number of parcels sent from India to non-European countries is again mainly to be attributed to the continued growth of the parcel post to Ceylon.

Progress in foreign parcel traffic in 20 years.

Year.	Number of parcels.	Year.	Number of parcels.
1876-77	45,357	1887-88	158,792
1877-78	59,183	1888-89	163,989
1878-79	69,763	1889-90*	177,210
1879-80	73,211	1890-91	191,713
1880-81	80,257	1891-92	211,162
1881-82	88,840	1892-93	185,460
1882-83	88,684	1893-94	204,270
1883-84	98,296	1894-95	215,201
1884-85	110,590	1895-96	220,378
1885-86	133,054	1896-97	231,332
1886-87	141,453		

14. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1876-77 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Delivery work of the year.

15. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 438,778,727 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and approximately represent the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are delivered and paid by postmen and village postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures :—

Sent out for delivery (including 11,162,981 money orders)	449,941,708
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered, or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	13,225,384
Balance actually delivered	436,716,324
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	4,155,544
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	440,871,868

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered on the whole number received for delivery was 99·06 as compared with 99·08 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

16. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices, was 5,613,291 as compared with 5,109,378 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the ways

in which the articles were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given below :—

			Number.		Percentage.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			5,109,378	5,613,291	...	...
Deduct—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . .	223,968	230,052				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . .	1,346,633	1,518,812	1,570,601	1,748,864		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			3,538,777	3,864,427	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices excluding articles returned as undeliverable. — Disposed of by re-direction to addressees .			636,872	695,784	18·00	18·00
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices excluding articles returned as undeliverable. — Disposed of by return to senders			1,963,050	2,171,285	55·47	56·19
Articles undisposable			938,855	997,358	26·53	25·81

Of the total number of articles 695,784 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,171,285 were returned to the senders and 997,358 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only ·2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 997,358 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. At a small post office in Sind 541 letters were posted on one day by a person who was afterwards ascertained to be a lunatic. No postage was paid on any of these letters and the adresses were undecipherable. On being examined in the Dead Letter Office the addresses, and also the contents of the letters, were found to consist of a series of marks or hieroglyphics forming no actual character. Many of the letters contained several sheets covered with these marks and the unfortunate man, who had posted the letters, must have spent weeks of toil in laboriously tracing them. From special statistics kept by the Bengal Dead Letter Office for three months, it appears that 3,264 letters and post-cards, 4,648 newspapers and 1,576 packets were posted in the Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam circles without any address at all. As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the five more important Dead Letter Offices were found hundis, cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and other property amounting in value to R3,88,458, £957-6-4, 357 Francs, 50 Dollars, 130 Cents and 8 other foreign coins, and the greater part of this property was successfully delivered to the owners.

Sale of postage stamps, etc.

17. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of post-cards, postage stamps, embossed envelopes, and stamped wrappers will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards, service postage stamps, and service embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix.VI, to which is added an abstract of the two appendices, showing the issues of each kind of postcard,

postage stamp, embossed envelope, and stamped wrapper. The total value of the issues of ordinary stamps was R1,23,94,922, and of service stamps R25,92,966 there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R10,87,129 in the value of ordinary stamps and of R2,51,853 in the value of service stamps.

The issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle where they amounted to over 25 lakhs of rupees. Madras comes next with issues of over 22 lakhs of rupees, and Bengal follows with issues of over 21 lakhs of rupees. The inland single post-cards commanded the highest sales, the total issues being over 112 millions in number. The small half-anna envelope had the next largest sales, over 73 millions in number being issued during the year. Of the ½-anna adhesive stamps over 54 millions were issued, of the ½-anna reply post-cards over 14 millions, of the 1-anna adhesive stamps over 10 millions, of the 2-anna adhesive stamps over 6 millions, and of the 2½-anna adhesive stamps over 3 millions. In the case of the ½-anna and 1-anna square envelopes, both ordinary and service, the sales declined, and there was also a fall in the sales of the 2-anna service registration envelopes; but in the case of the 2-anna ordinary registration envelopes, the sales improved as regards both the large and the small size.

As stated in previous reports, newspaper wrappers of the value of ½-anna and 1-anna were brought into use from 1st May 1895. Some 358 thousand of the ½-half anna wrappers were issued during the year as compared with 325 thousand during the eleven months of the preceding year, showing some increase in the public demand for them; but in the case of the 1-anna wrappers there was a large falling off in the issues from treasuries, some 49 thousand only having been issued as compared with 93 thousand during the eleven months of the previous year.

Apart from the sales of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R3,94,299 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales on this account amounted to R57,084.

Section IV.—District Post.

Management of the District Post.

18. There has been no change in the management of the District Post during the year under report. It was administered, as usual, by the heads of postal circles subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations.

General results of the year.

19. The comparative statement given on the next page shows the establishments, income, expenditure of the District Post and the work done by it for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97. The total income of the year under report was R12,06,222 and the total expenditure R11,54,726. There was an increase of 10 in the number of post offices; of 69 in the number of postmen and village postmen; of 225 in the number of letter-boxes kept up out of District Post funds, and of 182 miles in District Post mail lines. There was also an increase of 827,216 or 5·05 per cent. in the number of articles, including money orders delivered by the District Post agency, of 628,321 or 5·69 per cent. in the number of articles posted in post offices and letter-boxes kept up by the District Post, and of 48,204 or 5·57 per cent in the number of articles returned as undeliverable. Appendix VII gives details according to circles of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from, the District Post.

District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	R	R	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1895-96	187	21	341	7,819	1,98,261(a)	Nil.	2,10,146	1,670,504	1,499,670	55,409	3·32
	1896-97	189	22	334	7,700	2,23,322(a)	Nil.	2,15,066	1,804,397	1,618,022	64,335	3·56
Bombay	1895-96	43	555	542	285	Nil.	84,972	80,845	1,804,260	788,298	67,032	3·71
	1896-97	55	590	584	380	Nil.	84,282	81,371	2,087,580	964,620	73,218	3·50
Madras	1895-96	119	738	592	1,562	Nil.	1,04,040	96,674	2,630,095	1,325,122	151,620	5·76
	1896-97	159	837	642	1,882	Nil.	1,16,040	1,00,774	2,997,865	1,610,878	176,209	5·87
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1895-96	306	726	758	9,191	1,89,000	Nil.	1,87,239	3,859,074	2,544,120	207,378	5·37
	1896-97	297	716	768	9,234	1,89,000	Nil.	1,93,665	3,633,350	2,369,059	187,548	5·16
Punjab	1895-96	414	797	499	3,048	1,31,380	12,424	1,43,804	3,373,534	2,281,993	203,251	6·02
	1896-97	372	737	539	3,001	1,32,349	11,872	1,44,221	3,490,264	2,364,995	223,638	6·40
Assam	1895-96	62	79	33	1,311(b)	44,824	Nil.	43,006	457,151	354,097	25,746	5·63
	1896-97	66	84	48	1,320(b)	46,985	Nil.	44,667	485,370	375,913	27,706	5·70
Bihar	1895-96	87	Nil.	83	3,366	99,842	Nil.	1,01,418	739,986	686,934	41,784	5·64
	1896-97	86	Nil.	83	3,380	1,26,664	Nil.	1,03,250	786,288	714,408	47,832	6·08
Burma	1895-96	90	169	560	3,225	98,830	Nil.	94,813	735,282	571,038	58,464	7·95
	1896-97	90	168	634	3,070	1,03,830	Nil.	97,835	887,268	682,956	64,290	7·24
Central Provinces	1895-96	122	80	53	4,123(d)	80,399	18,953	99,191	414,750	283,381	34,327	8·27
	1896-97	125	79	54	4,160(d)	81,429(f)	20,720	1,00,400	383,707	264,538	31,048	8·09
Eastern Bengal	1895-96	31	1	1	1,328	48,146	Nil.	56,989	648,468	651,870	17,370	2·67
	1896-97	32	2	1	1,309	60,472(c)	Nil.	55,320	597,852	647,202	14,310	2·39
Rajputana	1895-96	10	6	Nil.	188	835	3,280	4,078	54,033	47,190	3,102	5·74
	1896-97	10	6	Nil.	188	835	3,280	4,015	60,710	49,848	3,564	5·87
Sind and Baluchistan	1895-96	2	Nil.	1	285	Nil.	5,118(e)	5,118	4,488	4,470	117	2·60
	1896-97	2	Nil.	1	289	Nil.	5,142(e)	5,142	4,190	4,065	106	2·52
Total	1895-96	1,473	3,172	3,463	35,731	8,91,517	2,28,787	11,23,321	16,391,625	11,038,183	865,600	5·28
	1896-97	1,483	3,241	3,688	35,913	9,64,886	2,41,336	11,54,726	17,218,841	11,666,504	913,804	5·31

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, R2,984, and the State of Hill Tipperah, R303.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R13,820.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders.—General results.

20. The total number of money order offices at the end of the year under review was 11,295 as compared with 10,926 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders, but excluding all transactions with Native States, was nearly 11 millions of the aggregate value of nearly 22 crores of rupees, and the commission realised amounted to nearly 28 lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. During the year under report there was an increase of 8·87 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 6·55 per cent. in their value and of 7·36 per cent. in the amount of the commission realised. The aver-st ₨20-8-0 in the

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₨	₨
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office	245,468	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on the 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,575	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
" " 1892-93	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
" " 1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,95,946
" " 1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	24,46,683
" " 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	26,00,589
" " 1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	27,92,116
Percentage of increase over the year 1895-96	8·87	6·55	7·36

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

of the inland money

Names of postal circles.	…uring 1896-97.		Payments during 1896-97.		Percentage to the whole.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		₨		₨		
Bengal	2,776,781	4,58,97,833	2,494,466	4,42,42,491	24·09	20·53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,476,731	2,63,38,953	2 479,656	4,22,00,617	18·09	15·61
Madras	1,382,449	2,70,72,110	1,384,121	2,87,48,955	12·65	12·72
Bombay	1,089,420	2,44,89,627	1,288,582	2,80,44,713	10·87	11·97
Punjab	1,028,572	2,04,15,115	1,046,254	2,38,94,242	9·48	10·09
Burma	591,035	2,06,09,828	169,686	88,33,595	3·48	6·71
Bihar	660,369	1,11,22,674	939,302	1,49,89,860	7·31	5·95
Eastern Bengal	569,586	1,16,12,635	533,598	97,01,172	5·04	4·86
Central Provinces	493,212	1,11,27,167	217,016	58,11,416	3·25	3·86
Rajputana	260,961	67,93,286	170,088	59,05,167	2·00	2·89
Assam	383,013	86,71,712	124,114	39,13,758	2·32	2·87
Sind and Baluchistan	229,442	55,77,266	81,848	29,31,228	1·42	1·94
Total	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	10,928,731	21,92,17,214	100	100
Total for 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	10,041,889	20,60,36,354	...	...
Increase	892,535	1,35,24,838	886,842	1,31,80,860	...	...

As in former years the money order business of the Bengal circle was on a larger scale than that of any other postal circle. As in previous years also the payments were largely in excess of the issues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, and Bihar, whereas in Bengal, Assam, Burma, Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan the issues were in excess of the payments.

Revenue money orders.

22. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces, a check was caused to the revenue money order system by the prevalence of famine. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total number of revenue money orders issued fell from 165,829 in 1895-96 to 133,498 during the year under report, and the amount from R37,60,918 to R30,44,174. In the Central Provinces, while the number of revenue money orders issued slightly rose from 10,105 in the previous year to 10,728 in the year under report, the amount of the orders fell from R4,23,450 to R4,18,965. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Eastern Bengal and Bihar, there was a slight increase both in the number and value of revenue money orders, as compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of orders rose from 186,175 in 1895-96 to 192,425, and the amount from R17,19,018 to R17,79,477. In the Punjab there was a further decrease in the amount of revenue money orders and a slight increase in the number of orders, as compared with the last year. The value fell from R6,01,244 in 1895-96 to R5,81,235, while the number of orders rose from 9,697 in 1895-96 to 9,859 during the year under report.

Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders.

23. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the agency of the Post Office continued to make progress in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year under report, 92,195 official money orders of the aggregate value of R21,25,813 having been issued as compared with 91,368 money orders of the aggregate value of R20,22,900 issued in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the progress reported last year was sustained. The number of orders rose from 21,154 to 22,847 and the value from R3,74,605 to R4,74,493. In the Punjab there was an increase of R3,772 in the value and a decrease of 45 in the number of official money orders. The number of orders issued and their amount were 3,775 and R86,266 in 1896-97 as compared with 3,820 and R82,494 respectively in the previous year. The system was newly introduced in Burma in August 1896 at the request of the Forest Department and is now confined to the Shwebo District.

Rent money orders.

24. There was again a falling off in the number and value of rent money orders issued during the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of orders having fallen from 61,826 in 1895-96 to 51,691 during 1896 97, and the amount from R8,34,518 to R7,03,349. In the Central Provinces also the progress reported last year in the working of the system was not sustained. The number of orders fell from 1,849 in 1895-96 to 1,509 during the year under report, and the amount from R26,913 to R24,693. The result is attributed in both provinces to the prevalence of famine. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, however, there was an advance both in the number and value of rent money orders as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total number of orders issued rose from 47,919 in 1895-96 to 49,675 during 1896-97, the amount of rent remitted being R7,40,310 in 1896-97 as compared with R6,76,452 in the preceding year.

Money order transactions with Native States.

25. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States :—

	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	49,771	11,27,285	19,173	5,31,409
Patiala	18,337	4,36,188	16,256	4,56,261
Jhind	5,061	1,55,712	4,123	1,20,973
Nabha	4,388	1,17,924	4,048	1,20,748
Chamba	1,636	55,007	535	19,855
Faridkot	1,742	36,411	495	16,811
Total .	80,935	19,28,527	44,630	12,66,057
Total for 1895-96 .	72,948	18,31,399	36,357	11,22,216
Increase	7,987	97,128	8,273	1,43,841

There was an increase of more than ninety seven thousand rupees in the value of the issues in the Native States, and of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees in the value of the payments in the States. It will be noticed that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been very much larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States. This result is largely due to the issues of the Gwalior State.

Telegraphic money orders.

26. The transactions in telegraphic money orders are given in the following table according to postal circles :—

Names of postal circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R		R
Burma	63,319	63,05,839	64,098	17,714	33,70,420
Madras	19,390	24,13,469	25,530	34,475	34,09,718
Bengal	16,433	22,11,103	22,623	19,298	24,53,498
Bombay	7,978	13,61,519	14,074	9,530	11,72,850
Eastern Bengal . . .	4,924	9,23,569	9,436	8,544	7,09,609
N.-W. P. and Oudh . . .	6,918	8,78,764	9,156	21,152	14,71,051
Assam	8,582	8,73,074	9,013	3,580	5,92,579
Punjab	6,226	8,49,445	8,885	9,586	10,30,400
Central Provinces . . .	3,682	5,06,037	5,235	3,558	5,41,438
Bihar	3,372	3,58,349	3,779	4,877	5,07,638
Sind and Baluchistan . . .	3,011	3,35,254	3,554	1,907	3,91,591
Rajputana	2,014	3,10,937	2,918	2,362	3,77,565
Total .	145,849	1,73,27,359	1,78,301	136,583	1,60,28,357
Total for 1895-96 .	130,337	1,50,91,524	1,59,651*	135,519	1,51,33,610
Increase .	15,512	22,35,835	18,650	1,064	8,94,747

* The amount shown last year, R2,86,544, included R1,28,206, cost of telegrams paid by remitters along with the postal commission, which ought to have been deducted. R1,59,651 is the correct revised total, as reported since the issue of the last annual report.

The number of telegraphic money orders issued in the year under report was 145,849 for the aggregate value of R1,73,27,359, as compared with 130,337 orders for R1,50,91,524, which revised figures have, since the issue of the last annual report, been ascertained to represent the work done in the previous year. The postal commission on these orders amounted to R1,78,301 in addition to R1,45,849, the cost of telegrams, which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department.

The average value of a telegraphic money order was R118-12-10 against R115-12-7 in 1895-96.

Telegraphic money orders continued to be issued far more freely from Burma than elsewhere, the orders issued from that province in the year under report being 43·41 per cent. of the total number for the whole of India. The payments also in Burma continued to be larger in amount than in any other provinces, excepting only Madras.

27. Foreign money orders for and from the United Kingdom, most of the British colonies and possessions, foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions, and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:— Foreign money orders in sterling.

COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE. [Only countries of exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the *Postal Guide*.]	1895-96.								1896-97.							
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.				ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.				ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.				ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	48,082	153,677	17	1	22,009	97,561	11	4	53,187	183,635	12	11	20,230	78,920	14	2
France	2,149	4,794	7	8	1,001	11,397	10	2	1,921	4,108	11	6	930	9,453	3	5
Egypt	403	1,799	19	10	623	7,112	3	8	416	1,933	14	10	452	3,408	9	8
Germany	1,612	4,792	0	1	709	4,019	15	10	1,593	4,827	13	0	957	5,366	2	10
Italy	789	6,981	7	5	73	675	5	10	732	5,918	18	9	99	897	16	9
New South Wales	221	841	13	2	948	6,814	17	4	223	715	19	10	1,148	8,648	15	11
Victoria	472	1,680	8	5	653	5,606	10	5	506	1,946	15	11	801	6,009	10	2
Western Australia	37	273	7	0	563	6,949	6	6	34	243	11	10	586	5,283	9	9
Cape Colony	10*	23	18	0	715*	5,695	8	6	70	285	7	8	7,525	59,848	10	2
Queensland	408	796	0	8	250	2,264	15	11	84	194	11	5	245	2,061	2	4
South Australia	87	362	5	3	344	1,857	8	11	68	273	11	8	336	1,658	1	5
New Zealand	67	270	8	11	262	1,426	16	3	115	400	2	5	240	1,315	11	9
Tasmania	412	681	7	1	52	246	8	0	405	687	12	9	64	198	1	4
Denmark	28	199	16	1	24	325	18	5	43	293	18	11	29	373	13	5
Switzerland	122	325	9	10	56	178	8	1	123	433	14	5	75	213	11	10
Malta	100	238	16	11	52	156	2	4	100	236	10	0	168	861	15	2
British Guiana	...	...			..	...			34	280	18	3	1,151	2,377	5	6
TOTAL	54,999	177,739	3	5	28,334	152,288	7	6	59,654	206,507	6	1	35,036	186,895	15	7
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...			...	...			+8·46	+16·19			+23·65	+22·73		
Average amount of each order	...	3	4	7	...	5	7	5	...	3	9	3	...	5	6	8

* For three months, January, February and March 1896.

The number of sterling money orders issued rose from 54,999 in 1895-96 to 59,654 in the year under review and the value rose from £177,739 to £206,507. This increase was principally due, as in former years, to the growth of the drawings upon the United Kingdom. In the case of the sterling money orders received for payment in India, the increase was still more marked, the number being greater by 6,702 and the value by £34,607 than in the previous year; and the improvement in this direction is to be attributed mainly to the dimensions which have been attained by the money order business with the Cape Colony since the direct exchange between India and that colony was established

in January 1896. During the first three months in which that direct exchange was in operation, 715 orders of the aggregate value of £5,695 were received for payment, the monthly average being 238 orders of the value of £1,898. On the figures of the year under review the monthly average is 627 orders of the value of £4,987. As regards the decrease shown by the foregoing table in the drawings of the United Kingdom upon India, it has to be explained that this was not caused by any falling off in the money order transactions with the mother country, but was due to the fact that in 1895-96 those transactions included a large number of orders drawn in the Cape Colony and British Guiana upon India which are now advised direct to this country. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1896-97 was £3-9-3 as compared with £3-4-7 in 1895-96, and that of a money order paid in India was £5-6-8 as compared with £5-7-5 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force during 1896-97 was 14½d. per rupee as compared with 13¼d. in the previous year.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

28. The following table shows the money order transactions with foreign countries to and from which the amounts are advised in Indian currency:—

	1895-96.				1896-97.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon*	4,230	1,52,748 10 11	54,864	18,80,485 7 0	5,007	1,84,361 9 0	65,403	23,22,097 8 0
Straits Settlements	481	26,353 9 0	15,088	8,10,168 2 0	475	21,621 11 0	15,017	7,46,512 2 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	9,292	3,29,368 10 0	3,244	91,530 9 0	10,363	3,63,829 4 0	3,708	1,12,483 11 0
German Protectorate (East Africa)	12	480 4 0	2,227	2,35,056 4 0	...	...	1,641	1,62,142 13 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	65	3,157 8 0	1,028	92,410 3 0	138	7,944 4 0	7,273	4,44,516 6 0
China and Japan	438	38,197 8 0	915	56,783 0 0	371	27,917 7 0	1,067	68,402 4 0
Mauritius	76	5,030 15 0	1,289	73,345 1 0	78	5,444 0 0	1,657	98,593 10 0
Zanzibar (British Protectorate)	96	5,341 2 0	1,052	71,254 11 0	399	21,583 4 0	3,307	2,05,005 5 0
Seychelles	15	378 0 0	152	9,672 4 0	31	1,082 6 0	228	13,536 10 0
North Borneo	10	294 3 0	107	8,301 1 0	9	148 11 0	138	9,973 10 0
Total	14,715	5,61,350 5 11	79,966	33,28,055 10 0	16,871	6,33,932 8 0	99,439	41,83,268 15 0
Percentage of increase or decrease on previous year	...	...	...	...	+14·65	+12·93	+24·35	+25·66
Average amount of each order	...	38 2 4	...	41 10 1	...	37 9 2	...	42 1 1

* Includes Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

The money order business with Ceylon continues to grow apace, the drawings on India having increased by more than 10,500 in number and by nearly four and-a-half lakhs of rupees in value over the figures of the preceding year; but in the case of the exchange with the Straits Settlements the increase that was noticed last year was not maintained. On the contrary there was a small decrease in the transactions in both directions; and it is a curious fact that no orders at all were issued during the year for payment in German East Africa. The most noticeable feature of the year's transactions is, however, to be found in the figures relating to the exchange with British East Africa. The drawings of this British Protectorate upon India during the year under review were more than seven times as great in number and nearly five times as great in value as in 1895-96, having grown from a little over 1,000 in number and less than one lakh of rupees in value to over 7,000 in number and nearly 4½ lakhs in value. This remarkable increase in the remittances made to this country is to be attributed to the fact that large numbers of natives of India are now employed on

the construction of the Uganda Railway and elsewhere in British East Africa. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 189(-97 was R37-9-2 as compared with R38-2-4 in 1895-96 and that of an order paid in India was R42-1-1 as compared with R41-10-1 in the preceding year.

Telegraphic money orders between India and Ceylon.

29. The table in the margin shows the telegraphic money order transactions between India and Ceylon during the year under review. There was a considerable development of the traffic in both directions; but the transactions mainly consist of remittances to India. The number of telegraphic money orders issued on Ceylon rose from 710 to 885 and the value from R49,875 to R59,779, while the telegraphic remittances received from Ceylon for payment in India during the year under review were greater by nearly 4,000 in number and by more than two and-a-half lakhs in value than in the preceding year.

YEAR.	ISSUED BY INDIA ON CEYLON.				ISSUED BY CEYLON ON INDIA.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R	a	p.		R	a.	p.
1895-96 .	710	49,875	0	0	7,593	4,90,431	0	0
1896-97 .	885	59,779	0	0	11,589	7,57,760	0	0
Increase .	175	9,904	0	0	3,996	2,67,329	0	0

Forfeited or void money orders.

30. The usual statement of forfeited and void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1896.		Void money orders for 1896-97.		TOTAL.		VOID ORDERS PAID, REPAID TO REMITTERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, RENEWED AND FORFEITED TO THE STATE DURING 1896-97.								Balance on the 31st March 1897.	
						Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		TOTAL.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
2,708	71,588 9	8,424	2,85,306 5	11,132	3,56,894 14	5,288	1,65,925 1	2,184	98,143 3	590	5,232 14	8,062	2,69,301 2	3,070	87,593 12

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R87,593 against R71,588 at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions—inland and foreign.

31. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the post office in the year including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money orders—Inland, Native State, and foreign for the year 1896-97.	ISSUES.							PAYMENTS.			
	Number.	Value.			Commission.			Number.	Value.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	p.	a.
Inland money orders .	10,947,571	21,97,28,205	14	0	27,92,116	5	0	10,928,731	21,92,17,213	15	0
Native State money orders	44,630	12,66,050	9	0	14,183	10	0	80,935	19,28,527	4	0
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange .	59,654	34,12,874	3	0	28,184	6	0	35,036	30,46,085	15	0
Foreign money orders in Indian Currency . .	16,871	6 33,932	8	0	6,046	10	0	99,439	41,83,263	15	0
TOTAL .	11,068,726	22,50,41,069	2	0	28,40,530	15	0	11,144,141	22,83,75,091	1	0
Total for the year 1895-96 .	10,161,107	21,10,19,824	8	0	26,43,553	5	0	10,223,137	21,38,48,393	10	0
Increase	907,619	1,40,21,244	10	0	1,96,977	10	0	921,004	1,45,26,697	7	0
Percentage of increase .	8·93		5·64			7·45		9·01		6·79	

British Postal orders.

32. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1896-97 was 56,961 as compared with 49,566 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £37,297 as compared with £31,915 in 1895-96. The orders most in demand were, as in former years, those of the 5 shillings, 10 shillings, and 20 shillings denominations. During the year 43,502 of these orders were sold, while the total sales of orders of all the other denominations only amounted to 13,459. The net commission realized by the Indian Post Office on the entire sales of the year was R1,742.

Denomination of British postal orders.	Number sold during 1895-96.	Number sold during 1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	2,543	2,695	152	...
From 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*	22,837	25,669	2,832	...
From 15*s.* to 20*s.*	24,186	28,597	4,411	...
TOTAL	49,566	56,961	7,395	...

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General results of the year.

33. The usual statement is given on the next page showing in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year under report there were 713,320 active accounts as compared with 653,892 at the end of the year 1895-96. The increase, however, of 59,428 in the number of depositors was largely due to the transfer during the year of 23,177 accounts from the Presidency Savings Banks to the Post Office Savings Banks. Excluding transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was nearly 451½ lakhs of rupees as compared with some 366 lakhs of rupees in 1895-96; the amount withdrawn was nearly 422 lakhs as compared with over 328½ lakhs in 1895-96; and the interest paid was over 30 lakhs as compared with nearly 26¾ lakhs in 1895-96. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was nearly 964 lakhs, showing an increase of about 59½ lakhs over the balance at the close of the preceding year.

The average balance of each account was 135·13 as compared with 138·28 in the previous year. Of the 713,320 active accounts at the end of the year, 34,777 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of depositors of over 44½ lakhs, giving an average of R128 for each account, the maximum limit for a security deposit account being R500. The number of public accounts was 5,632 with a balance of nearly 35 lakhs, giving an average of R621 for each account as compared with 5,399 accounts with a balance of 58 lakhs at the end of the previous year, giving an average of R1,075 for each account. While, therefore, there was an increase of 233 in the number of public accounts the balance was reduced by over 23 lakhs. This was due to the closing of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund account under the special orders of Government, and also in some measure to withdrawals made in consequence of the Government Resolution of March 1897 fixing the maximum balance for public accounts at R10,000. There were 152 regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of nearly 11 lakhs, giving an average of R7,186 for each account. There is no limit of deposit in the case of regimental and other conjoint accounts. Of the remaining 672,759 active accounts with a balance of over 873½ lakhs, 88,865 with a balance of over 172½ lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives, and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore, that 94·31 per cent. of the total number of accounts, and 90·6 per cent. of the total balance of 964 lakhs, represent the savings of private persons, deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives, and wards.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank transactions during 1896-97 compared with 1895-96.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Name of postal circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Number of Accounts. Opened during the year.	Number of Accounts. Closed during the year.	Number of Accounts. Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of Depositors per Head Bank.	Average balance in each Head Bank.	Average balance at credit of each Depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	25	827	137,422	43,811	23,627	157,606	2,56,31,737	1,48,82,474	9,51,993	4,14,66,204	1,06,60,914	3,08,05,290	6,304·24	12,32,211·60	195·45
Bengal	39	1,131	139,720	40,532	25,219	155,033	1,85,44,972	1,30,34,046	6,61,808	3,22,40,826	1,40,83,990	1,81,56,836	3,975·20	4,65,559·89	117·11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	51	873	71,793	24,879	20,325	76,347	97,66,413	55,82,511	2,94,263	1,56,43,187	57,95,710	98,47,477	1,497·00	1,93,087·78	128·98
Punjab	36	432	50,538	23,477	18,318	55,697	84,24,612	58,64,271	2,60,396	1,45,49,279	57,39,151	88,10,128	1,547·13	2,44,725·77	158·17
Madras	39	999	103,826	27,781	21,860	109,747	78,62,267	54,70,027	2,41,267	1,35,73,561	55,16,712	80,56,849	2,814·02	2,06,585·87	73·41
Eastern Bengal	9	277	29,477	6,562	4,458	31,581	35,70,688	17,20,132	1,09,951	54,00,771	16,93,161	37,07,610	3,509·00	4,11,956·66	117·40
Bihar	12	413	27,688	7,470	5,922	29,236	35,56,210	19,35,752	1,08,031	55,99,993	18,92,648	37,07,345	2,436·33	3,08,945·50	126·80
Burma	34	146	31,144	15,089	13,126	33,107	31,41,580	30,49,980	86,044	62,77,604	30,61,646	32,15,958	973·73	94,587·00	97·13
Central Provinces	18	534	22,360	6,252	5,218	23,394	31,04,049	18,37,837	95,154	50,37,040	18,71,471	31,65,569	1,299·66	1,75,865·00	135·31
Sind and Baluchistan	5	150	15,907	5,371	4,809	16,469	30,28,765	14,39,403	89,942	45,58,110	15,52,077	30,06,033	3,293·80	6,01,206·60	182·52
Rajputana	12	163	10,838	3,688	3,010	11,516	19,84,233	9,23,378	60,109	29,67,720	9,28,666	20,39,054	959·66	1,69,921·16	177·06
Assam	11	184	13,179	3,228	2,820	13,587	18,07,546	8,71,170	54,034	27,32,750	8,58,488	18,74,262	1,235·18	1,70,387·45	137·94
Total of 1896-97	291	6,129	653,892	208,140	148,712	713,320	9,04,23,072	5,66,10,981*	30,12,992	15,00,47,045	5,36,54,634*	9,63,92,411	2,451·27	3,31,245·39	135·13
Total of 1895-96	291	6,052	611,947	182,168	140,223	653,892	8,40,17,923	4,73,44,346†	26,71,951†	13,40,34,220	4,36,11,148	9,04,23,072	2,247·05	3,10,732·20	138·28
Increase or Decrease in 1896-97	...	+77	+41,945	+25,972	+8,489	+59,428	+64,05,149	+92,66,635	+3,41,041	+1,60,12,825	+1,00,43,486	+59,69,339	+204·22	+20,513·19	−3·15
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	...	+1·27	+6·85	+14·25	+6·05	+9·08	+7·62	+19·57	+12·76	+11·94	+23·02	+6·60	+9·08	+6·60	−2·28

* Inclusive of R1,14,64,380, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.
† These are revised figures.

K 2

Depositors—Europeans and Natives of India.

34. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with the number and value of accounts held by natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was, as in the two preceding years, highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay circles; but nearly 91·12 per cent. of the total number of accounts at the close of the year were held by natives of the country showing again a slight increase over the percentage for the preceding year:

Names of postal circles.	Accounts of native depositors (including accounts of local native institutions administered by natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian depositors (including Accounts of local institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			Total.		
	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	147,642	2,89,07,127	8,92,919	9,964	18,98,163	59,074	157,606	3,08,05,290	9,51,993
Bengal	146,382	1,67,00,889	4,92,224	8,651	14,55,947	1,69,585	155,033	1,81,56,836	6,61,809
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	65,322	83,45,275	2,48,539	11,025	15,02,202	45,724	76,347	98,47,477	2,94,263
Punjab	47,065	75,12,147	2,20,931	8,632	12,97,981	39,464	55,697	88,10,128	2,60,395
Madras	99,619	64,71,704	1,91,025	10,128	15,85,145	50,242	109,747	80,56,849	2,41,267
Eastern Bengal	31,279	36,29,170	1,07,204	302	78,440	2,747	31,581	37,07,610	1,09,951
Bihar	27,214	33,50,393	96,851	2,022	3,56,952	11,180	29,236	37,07,345	1,08,031
Burma	28,258	24,34,832	62,506	4,849	7,81,126	23,538	33,107	32,15,958	86,044
Central Provinces	20,152	26,53,845	76,210	3,242	5,11,725	18,944	23,394	31,65,570	95,154
Sind and Baluchistan	14,481	25,97,846	77,646	1,988	4,08,187	12,296	16,469	30,06,033	89,942
Rajputana	9,661	16,94,294	49,247	1,855	3,44,760	10,862	11,516	20,39,054	60,109
Assam	12,950	17,54,313	50,058	637	1,19,948	3,976	13,587	18,74,261	54,034
TOTAL	650,025	8,60,51,835	25,65,360	63,295	1,03,40,576	4,47,632	713,320	9,63,92,411	30,12,992

Depositors according to occupation.

35. In the following statement the depositors are classified according to their occupation. As in the two preceding years the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned classes of depositors in the following order (1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property—classed as "Indefinite" in the statement, (2) the professional class, and (3) the domestic class. Last year the highest percentage of increase was in the agricultural class. This year the number of accounts falling under the agricultural class show an actual decrease, which is no matter for surprise in a year of widespread famine, the highest percentage of increase being in the case of the accounts classed as indefinite, the number of which increased by 12·28 per cent. during the year under review.

Names of postal circles.	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bengal	41,526	11,510	14,362	6,222	2,371	3,195	75,847	155,033
Bombay	39,807	7,081	16,493	7,438	924	5,460	80,403	157,606
Madras	34,868	8,368	14,580	7,037	2,347	3,837	38,710	109,747
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,197	4,869	20,387	1,855	595	1,642	26,802	76,347
Punjab	14,907	4,013	15,951	1,475	327	2,229	16,795	55,697
Burma	6,204	1,079	14,798	720	79	2,103	8,124	33,107
Eastern Bengal	7,870	2,314	3,308	744	113	505	16,727	31,581
Bihar	8,896	2,785	3,722	529	823	464	12,017	29,236
Central Provinces	8,238	1,410	4,445	428	139	477	8,257	23,394
Sind and Baluchistan	4,457	750	3,770	374	51	935	6,132	16,469
Assam	3,846	1,126	2,855	275	165	596	4,724	13,587
Rajputana	3,774	738	2,157	330	57	358	4,102	11,516
Total of 1896-97	194,590	46,043	116,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	298,640	713,320
TOTAL OF 1895-96	183,531	43,709	105,957	26,416	8,095	20,222	265,962	653,892
INCREASE IN 1896-97	11,059	2,334	10,871	1,011	—104	1,579	32,678	59,428
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	6·02	5·33	10·25	3·82	—1·28	7·80	12·28	9·08

36. There were 453 investments in Government securities through the Post Office during the year, the nominal value of the investments being R 8,34,300 in the aggregate, as compared with 257 purchases of the nominal value of R 1,46,500 in the preceding year. This increase in the number of investments is to be attributed to the comparatively favourable rate at which Government securities were selling towards the close of the year. The large increase in their value was, however, mainly due to investments made during the year on behalf of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund amounting to R5,00,000 in nominal value. The sales of securities through the Post Office were 34 as compared with 40 in 1895-96. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was R6,05,600 as compared with R4,69,000 on the 31st March 1896; and it may be interesting to note that of this balance held by the Comptroller General, R5,47,800 represented the value of securities of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan while R57,000 and R300 represented the value of securities of the 3 per cent. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans respectively.

Investment in Government securities.

Section VII.—Insurance.

37. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement :—

Insurance business.

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879-80		1,63,35,058		5,34,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,99,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85,889	2,31,91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
1893-94	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,359	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
1894-95	92,019	2,34,06,681	198,257	5,92,55,919	290,276	8,26,62,600	2,18,436
1895-96	93,764	2,45,58,478	201,219	6,26,73,095	294,983	8,72,31,573	2,31,277
1896-97	**99,405**	**2,57,93,201**	**198,823**	**6,23,92,225**	**298,228**	**8,81,85,426**	**2,34,945**
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+ 6·02	+ 5·03	— 1·19	— ·44	+ 1·10	+ 1·09	+ 1·58

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured, and also an increase of R3,668 in the amount of insurance fees, notwithstanding the decrease in the parcel insurance business. The total number of parcels insured was 2,396 less than the number in the preceding year, their total value being

nearly 624 lakhs of rupees as compared with 626¾ lakhs in 1895-96. The number of letters insured rose from 93,764 in 1895-96 to 99,405 in the year under report. The largest increase occurred in Bombay where the number of letters insured in the year under report exceeded that in the previous year by 2,592. The increase is believed to be due to the impetus given to this form of remittance by the temporary suspension of hundi business on account of the plague. There was, however, a falling-off by 1,543 in the number of insured parcels despatched from Bombay in the year under report.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1896-97 was R259 as compared with R262 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R314 against R311 in 1895-96.

Claims for compensation.

38. The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year under review was 54, as compared with 18 in the previous year. This increase is due to exceptional causes. Twenty claims arose out of losses by highway robbery of mails nearly all in Native States, whereas there were no such claims in 1895-96; and 21 claims had to be met in respect of insured articles lost in an accident which occurred on the 27th April 1896 to the mail train between Sikandarabad and Dadri on the East Indian Railway, when the Post Office van was burnt owing to an explosion of fire-works in an adjoining 3rd class carriage. Out of the 54 claims 46 were admitted, but in only 5 of these 46 cases was the loss caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. The usual statement showing the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in which the claims were admitted during the last two years, is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the claims admitted by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R10,743-1-6 or 4·57 per cent. of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 2·18 in the previous year. Of the 8 cases in which claims were not admitted 4 were actually rejected, the remaining 4 being pending at the close of the year. In all 4 cases in which compensation was refused the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, as the insured articles had been delivered in good condition, under a clear receipt, and there was good reason to believe that the declared contents were not enclosed in the articles when the latter were posted. In one of these cases, in which currency notes were said to have been abstracted, it was evident from the weight of the letter and the postage paid that the notes could not have been inside it and in another instance, also of alleged abstraction of currency notes, the enquiry showed that the remittance, which was advised as being sent in part payment of a debt, was never enclosed. The other two claims related to jewellery alleged to have been abstracted from insured parcels, but in one case both the sender and addressee were persons of disreputable character whose statements could not be viewed without suspicion, and in the other case the sender's claim was made with regard to an insured parcel addressed to a Native Chief who had not ordered it and who refused to take delivery of it.

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claims admitted.	1895-96.		1896-97.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	16	7,561 7 5	26	9,158 2 0
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	...	...	1	625 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	...	...	19	6,042 0 0
	16	7,561 7 5	46	15,825 2 0
Value of property recovered	...	2,516 0 0	...	5,082 0 6
Balance, being amount of claims admitted	...	5,045 7 5	...	10,743 1 6

Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

Value-payable post.

39. The marginal table shows the development of the value-payable business since its introduction in 1877. The rapid and uninterrupted progress of this branch of Post Office work was fully maintained during the year under report. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was 2,009,092 in the year under review as compared with 1,877,693 in the previous year; the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was over 230⅓ lakhs of rupees against 216⅔ lakhs, being almost exactly four times the figures of 1886-87, while the commission realised was over four lakhs against over three lakhs eighty thousand rupees in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 6·99 per cent. in the number of articles, of 6·38 per cent. in the value specified for recovery and 7·19 per cent. in the commission realised. As in previous years, nearly two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, and practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 733,656 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal circle, 700,536 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and of the sum of nearly 88 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the Bengal circle, nearly 84 lakhs of rupees were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta. This amount was 4¾ lakhs of rupees in excess of the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The value-payable business with Ceylon has been steadily progressing since its introduction in 1891. During the year under report 21,713 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of R1,98,071 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 18,464 articles of the aggregate value of R1,76,718 in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

Year.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886-87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,94,970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
1894-95	1,735,998	1,99,34,271	3,60,333
1895-96	1,877,693	2,16,57,029	3,84,196
1896-97	2,009,092	2,30,39,800	4,11,839
Increase per cent. in 1896-97	6·99	6·38	7·19

Classification of value-payable articles.

40. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 2·68 per cent. in the number of value-payable parcels, of 10·08 per cent. in the number of value-payable railway receipts, of 9·25 per cent. in the number of value-payable

	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.			Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R	a.	p.	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	714,089	64,81,080	1,26,584	9	1	2	3
Value-payable railway receipts	254,117	73,33,985	93,117	28	13	9	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	178,635	57,97,624	72,576	32	7	3	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	862,251	34,27,111	1,19,562	3	15	7	2
TOTAL	2,009,092	2,30,39,800	4,11,839	11	7	5	3

registered letters and packets and of 9·43 per cent. in that of value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article taking all classes of articles together was R11-7-5 as compared with R11-8-6 in the preceding year. The average commission on each article was the same as in the preceding year.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post Office Guarantee Fund.

41. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year under report. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the value of Government Securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R6,11,378 on the 31st March 1896 to R6,41,920 on the 31st March 1897. The subscriptions realised from postal servants amounted to R24,659, while the amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R16,469 as compared with R13,574 in 1895-96 and an average of R18,968 for the last ten years. A sum of R22,845 was added to the Fund on account of interest during the year under report.

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	R		R
Balance of 1895-96*	6,11,378	Refund on account of excess realisation	199
Interest on R3,00,000, at 4 per cent. from April 1896 to March 1897	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund	16,469
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R2,94,000 (3½ per cent. loan of 1865) for the half-years ending 30th April 1896 and 31st October 1896	10,290	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,460
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R37,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 30th December 1896	555	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	350
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office	21,988	Compensation to Postal servants for loss of private property	15
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	2,671	Premium, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government Securities (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) of the nominal value of R37,000	1,887
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	3,418		20,380
		Balance on 31st March 1897†	6,41,920
Total	6,62,300	Total	6,62,300

* Inclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of R2,94,000.
† Ditto ditto ditto R3,31,000.

Complaints by the public.

42. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under report was 18,827. In the previous year's report the number of complaints was shown as 15,428. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be well-grounded was 34·36 per cent. of the total, while the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 39·96, both percentages being practically the same as in the previous year. The remaining cases were either pending at the close of the year or were cases in which no definite conclusion could be arrived at. It is natural that many complaints should be made without real foundation seeing that the Post Office deals with persons of all classes of life, who are often ignorant of postal procedure and do not understand the necessity of verifying facts before complaining. The department, therefore, is frequently associated with losses caused by the shortcomings of domestic servants, peons and other menials to whom it is usual in this country to entrust articles for the

post. The following instances reported by the Post Master General, Bombay, serve to show with how little foundation complaints are sometimes made :—

(*a*) Early in 1897, a short paragraph headed "Twenty-six years after" appeared in a newspaper published in Western India. It was stated that a letter had been delivered twenty-six years after it had been posted. The Post Master General enquired into the case and it transpired that the letter in question had been posted in Bombay about twenty years ago to the address of a person living in a Native State, which had its own postal arrangements. The letter, therefore, was transferred in the usual course to the chief post office of this State for transmission to its destination. In this office, it appeared, the letter remained unnoticed up to the beginning of 1897, when it was reposted in a fresh cover, with a revised address, and was delivered as an unpaid article to a son of the person to whose care the article was originally addressed. It was satisfactorily established, therefore, that the Indian Post Office was in no way responsible for this extraordinary delay.

(*b*) In September 1896, a complaint was received through the Secretary, General Post Office, London, that a registered letter containing a ruby valued at £2,300 posted by a firm in Burma and addressed to a firm in London had been delivered with the ruby missing. Enquiry showed that the ruby had been stolen by a *durwan*, in the employ of the firm, who had been entrusted with the posting of the letter.

At the same time it cannot be repeated too often that the Post Office is anxious to receive complaints of which the facts are authenticated, and in the year under report, as in former years, valuable assistance was obtained from complaints of this character in fixing responsibility for neglect and in improving, in some instances, sorting arrangements.

43. The usual statement showing the number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured letters and value-payable articles is given below. These figures are included in the number of complaints shown in paragraph 42 of this report. Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

	1896-97.				Total.	
	Registered letters.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and Insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and Value-payable registered articles.	1896-97.	1895-96.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	262	175	41	65	543	467
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	138	64	27	48	277	243
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year	63	111	7	27	208	143
Total .	463	350	75	140	1,028	853

It will be seen that out of a total of 1,028 complaints regarding these special classes of postal articles 543 or 52·82 per cent. were groundless, and that the proportion of cases in which postal officials were proved to be in fault

was 26·94 per cent. The percentage of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year was 20·23. Against the increase of 175 in the number of complaints it may be noted that there was an increase of 868,677 registered letters, 131,686 parcels, 131,399 value-payable articles and 3,245 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 138 out of 8,860,142 registered letters, 64 out of 2,708,769 parcels, 27 out of 298,228 insured articles and 48 out of 2,009,092 value-payable articles.

Offences by Servants of the Post Office.

44. The number of cases in each postal circle in which servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin.

	1895-96.	1896-97
Number of legal convictions	151	153
Number of cases departmentally punished	148	139
	299	292

The total includes 37 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 124 money order frauds, 16 savings bank frauds, and 55 cases of theft from mails and post offices. Most of the remaining offences relate as usual to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so called, and include some comparatively minor cases of negligence punishable under the Post Office Act. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished, were 50 departmental postmasters and 28 clerks including 5 Railway Mail Service sorters, 36 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 107 postmen and village postmen, 4 telegraph messengers, 2 overseers, 30 runners and 21 others employed on various menial duties in post offices. The amount of defalcations and losses was R37,020-3-7 as compared with R34,646-12-5 in the previous year and R47,395-9-4 in 1894-95. R16,583-9-1 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R9,523-1-2 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, and R10,913-9-4 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

45. Six cases of fraud in respect of money orders to the value of R185-7-0, and 3 cases of fraudulent withdrawals amounting to R386-8-0 from the savings bank were committed by persons not belonging to the Post Office. There were 42 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes or from the mails, apart from the cases of highway robbery which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R2,225-8-2, of which R1,722-13-3 was recovered, R2-5-3 was written off as finally lost, and R500-5-8 was unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

46. The usual abstract is given in the margin showing the number of cases in which the mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year under review and in the previous year, both in British territory and in Native States.

Names of postal circles.	1895-96. Number of Highway Robberies.			1896-97. Number of Highway Robberies.		
	British Territory.	Native States.	Total.	British Territory.	Native States.	Total.
Bengal	2	...	2	5	1	6
Bombay	1	3	4	4	1	5
Madras	3	1	4	3	1	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	1	7	6	...	6
Punjab	6	4	10	4	1	5
Assam	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bihar	...	...	...	3	...	3
Burma	1	...	1	1	1	2
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rajputana	...	1	1	...	3	3
Sind and Baluchistan	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	20	10	30	28	8	36

There were 36 cases of the kind during 1896-97 as compared with 30 in 1895-96. Of these 36 cases 28 occurred in British territory as compared with 20 in the previous year, and 8 in Native States as compared with 10 in the previous year, so that the

increase in the total number was wholly due to the offences committed in British territory. The increase was greatest in Bengal where the number of these cases rose from 2 to 6. In Bombay, Burma, and Rajputana the number also increased; while in Bihar there were three cases and in Assam and in Eastern Bengal there was one case, these three latter being circles in which no highway robberies of the mail occurred last year. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in the Punjab, the number decreased, while there were no mail robberies at all in the Central Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan circles.

Character of mail robberies.

47. In 23 out of the 36 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers, and in three cases so severely as to necessitate their detention for some time in hospital. In a case that occurred in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab the runner was killed and his body thrown into a tank. There were two men implicated in the murder both of whom were arrested, prosecuted, and, on conviction, sentenced to death. In another case, which occurred in the Kyaukpyu district in Burma, the runner lost his life, being beaten to death by his assailants with clubs. This robbery was instigated by a Burman postmaster with a view to conceal a misappropriation of cash committed by him. He reported that the plundered mail contained a cash remittance of R177, but enquiries showed the alleged remittance to be fictitious. The postmaster and the four men whom he had employed to commit the robbery were successfully prosecuted, and all sentenced to transportation for life. In the second case that occurred in Burma two runners were suddenly assaulted by two armed Karens. The runner who was actually carrying the mails was seriously wounded, but the other runner defended his comrade for some time with much courage, but finding himself over-matched eventually had to retreat. He was rewarded for his courageous conduct. The assailants could not be traced and no portion of the mail was recovered. The only other case involving a loss of life occurred in Rajputana where a camel sowar escorting the mails was shot dead. One of the men concerned in this crime was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. In one of the cases that took place in the Madras Presidency the object of the robbers appears to have been to obtain some official documents. The bulk of the mail was found intact, but most of the articles addressed to Government officers had been opened, and a parcel so addressed was missing.

There were only 10 cases in which Government suffered any loss, the total loss amounting to R8,954-1-6, of which R2,387-1-6 was taken from the mails in actual cash, while R6,567 represents the compensation that had to be paid for insured articles. In 13 cases the entire mail was recovered, in 12 cases a portion was recovered, and in the remaining 11 the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there were 3 unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, two of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State.

Casualties.

48. There were various other cases during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost and destruction of property was caused by storms, floods, fires and other causes. The maintenance of the mail service with Gilgit across the Burzil pass, 13,500 feet in height, is always attended with much risk during the winter months. In 1895-96 four mail carriers unfortunately lost their lives on this line, and during the year under report a rest house on this pass was swept away and buried beneath an avalanche with three mail carriers in it who were waiting their turn to take on the mails. In the Chhatisgarh division of the Central Provinces two men were killed by tigers while employed in carrying mails, one in October 1896 and the other in February 1897, while a serious

accident occurred on the line from Shillong to Gauhati in Assam owing to the ponies of the mail tonga being frightened by a leopard on the road. They became unmanageable and dashed away, and finally ponies and tonga fell over the precipice at the side of the road. The driver escaped with his life though he was severely injured, and the mails were recovered. In June 1896 a boat carrying mails across the Rapti in the Bahraich district of Oudh capsized owing to a sudden flood and the mails were lost, though the passengers, with the exception of a child, were rescued. In August 1896 a mail tonga was swept away while crossing the Chakki river in the Gurdaspur district of the Punjab, and the letter and parcel mails were lost, but the driver and a passenger, who was travelling in the tonga, escaped with their lives. In three other instances during the rains of the year under report mails were lost in the attempts of the mail carriers to cross streams that were in flood. On the 7th July 1896 the boat conveying mails to the S. S. *Purnlia* at Bandar Abas in the Persian Gulf capsized, but the mails were saved by the 2nd Officer of the vessel, who swam ashore with them, and on the night of the 14th October 1896 the S. S. *Tuna* foundered after leaving Zaila in the Gulf of Aden and two mail bags on board were lost.

The most serious accident that occurred during the year was the burning of the postal van attached to the mail train between the Sikandarabad and Dadri Railway stations on the East Indian Railway on the 27th April 1896. A native passenger in a 3rd class compartment next to the postal van was carrying fireworks with him which exploded, setting fire to the railway carriage and the postal van and causing the death of 11 persons, and the almost complete destruction of the mails, which comprised a large number of insured, value-payable, and other registered letters and parcels.

During the year 15 post offices were destroyed by fire, but only one of the buildings was the property of the Department. In no case was there any serious loss of cash or Government property. Two small post office buildings were blown down by storms and one was washed away by a flood.

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49. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office in the various grades is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 50,754 on the 31st March 1897, as compared with 49,939 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, the largest increase being under the head of postmen and other servants, while the small decrease in Road Establishment was caused mainly by the opening of new railway lines. The staff of the Post Office included 172 pensioned soldiers of the native army, of whom 38 were non commissioned officers and 134 sepoys. These men were employed in various capacities, such as branch postmasters, clerks, postmen or packers. Out of the total number of 172 pensioned soldiers, 101 were serving in the Punjab, and 42 in the Madras circle. During the year 1896-97, 26 women were employed in the Post Office, of whom 25 were European or Eurasian. One of these 26 women was postmistress of a head office, 6 were postmistresses of sub-offices, one of a branch office, while 17 were clerks and one a postwoman.

Postal Officials.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Chief officers of the Directorate and Account office, and Heads of circles	22	22
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices	429	441
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	5,077	5,109
Extraneous agents, such as schoolmasters and station-masters	4,741	4,983
Clerks	7,135	7,335
Postmen and other servants	14,338	14,597
Road establishment	12,370	12,221
Village postmen	4,262	4,387
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	1,565	1,659
TOTAL	49,939	50,754

50. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R3,676 as compared with R7,805 in 1895-96 and R4,965 in the previous year. Cost of printing by private presses.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

51. During the year under review 115 new combined post and telegraph offices were opened and 9 previously existing combined offices were closed. There was thus a net increase of 106 in the total number of combined offices as compared with a net increase of 99 during the previous year. Of the new combined offices, 110 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 88 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office. Postal Telegraph (combined) offices.

The Punjab circle heads the list with 21 new combined offices, Madras coming next with 20 new offices. The number of combined offices in each postal circle is shown in the statement given in the next paragraph. At the close of the year there were 1,563 Government telegraph offices, of which 249 were under the control of the Telegraph Department, and 1,314 were combined post and telegraph offices controlled by the Postal Department.

52. The usual statement is given below showing the traffic statistics of combined offices arranged according to postal circles. There was an increase of 260,809 or 16·25 per cent. in the number of messages sent. and of 236,431 or 13·75 per cent. in the number of messages received, while the revenue showed an increase of R2,64,422 or 16·63 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The total revenue from messages sent from combined offices amounted to R18,54,070, and exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of these offices by R14.22,025. Traffic statisti[cs of] combi[ned] offices.

Names of postal circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1897.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowance debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.			Number of Messages.			Revenue realised during the year on sent-messages (Inland and Foreign).			Remarks.
					Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages).	Received.	Transit.				
		R	a.	p.				R	a	p.	
Madras	265	70 320	15	3	371,330	401,625	225.955	3.74,436	5	11	Note.—At the close of the year there were 537 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages, as compared with 507 at the end of the year 1895-96.
Bengal	163	34,830	10	6	161,311	170,915	65,941	1,63,867	7	8	
Punjab	163	53,016	10	3	209,393	217,013	67,057	2,13,599	2	4	
Bombay	153	61,373	4	4	297,299	281,651	175,620	2,88,671	9	6	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	144	46,519	0	0	228,439	257,432	68,082	2,28,803	2	0	
Assam	89	26,176	15	0	78,217	88,010	12,561	68,993	0	6	
Eastern Bengal	72	18,974	10	7	68,232	80,176	48,470	64,667	1	8	
Central Provinces	68	27,687	6	9	102,824	112,135	32.770	1,03,391	7	5	
Bihar	67	19,957	6	11	72,111	94,596	109,959	79,271	7	4	
Burma	65	43 432	11	0	97,940	101,432	28,506	98,681	8	0	
Rajputana	37	12,645	3	5	81,641	101,376	14,380	76,504	6	9	
Sind and Baluchistan	28	17,110	10	2	96,802	48,723	4,802	93,183	12	10	
Total for 1896-97	1,314	4,32,045	8	2	1,865,539*	1,955,684	854,103	18,54,070	7	11	
Total for 1895-96	1,208	4,01.375	11	6	1,604,730	1,719.253	688,996	15,89,648	7	0	
Increase	106	30,669	12	8	260,809	236,431	165,107	2,64 422	0	11	
Percentage of increase	8·77	7·64	0	0	16·25	13·75	23·96	16·63	0	0	

* Excluding 100,906 free messages.

During the year 306 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 136 were under training when the year closed. The number of boys employed as telegraph messengers in combined offices on the 31st March 1897 was 328.

Telegraph Receiving Offices.

53. In addition to messages despatched and received by wire at the 1,314 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,923 post offices for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph offices, as compared with 1,611 such offices during 1895-96. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices was 39,780 and the revenue realized was R38,190 as compared with 47,439 messages booked and R37,081 realised during the previous year.

The number of messages booked by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 246 as compared with 240 in 1895-96, and fees to the amount of R3,391-2-0 were realised as compared with R2,811-1-0 in the previous year.

Post Office Passenger and Bullock Train services between Kalka and Simla.

54. The gross expenditure on the combined Passenger and Bullock Train service was R4,38,242 against R3,06,902 during the previous year, and the receipts amounted to R3,45,874 as compared with R2,75,372. There was thus an excess of R92,368, in charges over receipts, as compared with an excess of R31,530 in 1895-96. The largely increased cost for the year was principally due to the high prices of grain and fodder owing to the failure of the rains, which involved an extra expenditure of about R86,000 on food and allowances for the animals and grain compensation to the establishment. There was further an unusual charge of R10,000 on new carriages, harness, and other appointments; while the largely increased goods traffic involved an extra charge of over R20,000 for the hire of country carts and other additional expenses. Had it not been for unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure on account of the famine, the expenditure would have been about R3,52,000, or only about R6,000 in excess of the receipts.

Receipt of salt revenue at post offices.

55. The system of receiving salt revenue at post offices remained in force throughout the year at certain post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces and Rajputana, but the transactions, as in the previous three years, were so few as to be little more than nominal. Altogether, 374 indents for 51,305 maunds of salt of the gross value of R1,39,372 were disposed of in the year under report through the agency of the Post Office.

Sale of quinine at post offices.

56. The total amount of quinine supplied to post offices on indent for sale during the year under review exceeded by over 229 lbs. the amount supplied in the previous year.

The supplies to each postal circle are detailed below :—

Names of postal circles.	Supply in 1895-96.		Supply in 1896-97.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	lbs.	grains	lbs.	grains	lbs	grains	lbs.	grains
Bengal (including Bihar and Eastern Bengal)	2,114	4,573	2,037	2,273	...	...	77	2,300
Madras	46	5,675	300	4,260	253	5,585	...	...
Bombay	49	99	132	5,124	83	4,129	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Not reported		4	517	4	517	...	...
Punjab	5	6,501	1	6,515	...	...	3	6,986
Central Provinces	190	6,168	120	1,850		...	70	4,318
Assam	37	3,692	51	2,762	13	6,070	...	...
Rajputana	18	5,290	25	6,980	7	1,690	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	15	400	22	4,610	7	4,210	...	...
Burma	6	4,420	17	6,290	11	1,870	...	...
Total	2,485	2,714	2,714	6,181	381	3,071	151	6,604

Net increase 229 lbs. 3,467 grains.

In the lower provinces of Bengal over 2,037 lbs. were supplied to post offices. Compared with the figures of the previous year there has been a decrease in supply of over 77 lbs. This circumstance is believed to be due to the general scarcity and high prices, which prevailed during the period. In January 1896 the system was introduced throughout almost the whole of the Madras circle, and during the year over 300 lbs. of quinine were supplied to post offices. The system was in force for only 3 months in the previous year. In the Bombay circle there was an increase in supply of over 83 lbs. as compared with the previous year. The increase is due to the extension of the system during the year to branch offices in charge of non-departmental agents. In the North-Western Provinces the system was introduced in December 1895, and the quantity supplied before 1st April 1896 has not been reported. During the year under review the system was extended, but the quantity indented for so far has been very small. In the Punjab circle the system was experimentally introduced in the Delhi Division, and was discontinued in October 1896 in compliance with the wishes of the Punjab Government.

In the Central Provinces about 120lbs. of quinine were supplied as compared with about 190lbs. in the previous year. The decrease in this circle was due, to a great extent, to the temporary discontinuance of sale, as the Bengal Jail Depôt was unable to provide a supply during the period from June to August. In Assam, the supply so far has not been great, though there has been an appreciable increase over the previous year, due to quinine being sold by 93 more post offices than in 1895-96. In the Rajputana circle quinine was supplied to all the post offices at places in states under the control of the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and there was a slight increase in the amount supplied as compared with the previous year. The supply of quinine to post offices in Sind and Baluchistan was not much greater than in the previous year and the Deputy Postmaster General remarks that the sale is small, because quinine is distributed *gratis* by a number of dispensaries and also by various Revenue officials. The system was introduced in Burma late in the previous year, and the year under report is therefore the first complete year reported on. Only about 17lbs. were indented for from the supplying depôts.

The year under review was one of scarcity and high prices, and to this may be fairly attributed the small increase in this branch of postal business, notwithstanding the extension of its field of operation.

Postal Life Insurance and monthly allowances.

57. A separate report has been submitted, as usual, on the operations of the schemes under which the Post Office issues life insurance policies and contracts for monthly allowances in favour of servants of the Postal and Telegraph Departments. The scheme for monthly allowances is still practically inoperative, and there were only nine contracts in existence at the close of the year. On the other hand the popularity of the life insurance scheme continues, and 223 new policies for the aggregate amount of R2,96,300, were issued during the year. Since the scheme was started on the 1st February 1884, 2,675 lives have been insured, and at the close of the year under report there were 2,233 active policies in existence, 1,768 of which were held by Post Office servants and 465 by servants of the Telegraph Department. Thirty claims amounting in all to R46,850 were paid during the year on the deaths of insurants, and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was R31 33,200. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by the women employed by the Postal and Telegraph Departments of the extension of the benefits of the schemes to them. One life annuity was purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations during the year under report.

Payment of military pensioners through the Post Office.

58. The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year under report was 24,112, and the amount paid to them was R17,46,333. The following table shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business from its introduction.

Year of payment.	Number of pensioners paid.	Amount paid.			Commission to Post Office at 0-12-0 per cent.		
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1890-91	19,131	11,72,924	1	1	8,796	14	11
1891-92	21,060	12,76,556	5	2	9,574	2	9
1892-93	21,592	15,29,578	14	6	11,471	13	5
1893-94	22,271	15,76,103	8	7	11,820	12	5
1894-95	22,801	16,23,096	10	6	12,173	3	6
1895-96	23,485	16,74,896	14	8	12,561	11	6
1896-97	24,112	17,46,333	5	6	13,097	8	0

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and expenditure according to departmental accounts.

59. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads, Postal Service Proper and Non-Postal branches, and a summary will be found in the statement below:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper	1,67,65,772	1,73,84,646	1,24,33,085	1,28,08,761
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Mail cart, Parcel van, Passenger and Goods Service	2,75,990	3,46,476	2,75,990	3,46,476
(b) Mail Steamer subsidies	...	...	6,20,772	6,77,964
(c) Contributions from Native States	6,000	6,000	...	...
Total	1,70,47,762	1,77,37,122	1,33,29,847	1,38,33,201

Under Postal Service Proper the net receipts after deducting the amounts due to the British, Colonial and other Post Offices were R6,18,874 in excess of those for 1895-96, while the charges rose by little more than 3¾ lakhs. The improvement in the receipts was due to an increase of R3,88,768 from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, to an increase of R1,45,507 in the revenue derived from service postage stamps, and to an increase of R1,94,007 in the income obtained from money order commission. There was a decrease of R39,111 in the collections on account of postage paid in cash, and of R11,149 in the miscellaneous receipts of the Department, and an increase of R59,148 in the payments made to the British and other Post Offices. Under the head of "Non-Postal branches" the receipts were R70,486 more than in the preceding year. None of the items of postal expenditure call for any special notice. Altogether the receipts exceeded the charges by R39,03,921.

Financial position of the Post Office.

60. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year including, under a distinct head (III), certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue accounts but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this head are quoted in the margin, and if these totals be added to the total given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to R1,78,34,737 and the entire charges to R1,69,81,561. There was thus a surplus of R8,53,176 on the year's transactions, as shewn in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The charge on account of District Post establishments has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post Funds, which with the exception of the item R97,615 shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The actual accounts of the year, therefore, show a surplus of R20,52,891. In order, however, to bring out the complete financial results of the year in the usual way, the net balance of the items shown in the margin must be deducted from the surplus just noted, and the net financial result is a surplus of R12,51,973 as compared with R10,29,230 in 1895-96 and with R6,89,526 in 1894-95. In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office no allowance has been claimed on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates. The financial position of the Post Office shows a steady progress every year.

RECEIPTS, 1896-97.	R	CHARGES, 1896-97.	R
District Post collections including Zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal	97,615	District Post establishments including Zemindary Dâk in Bengal . .	12,97,330
		Stores from England . . .	5,08,520
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury . .	6,06,000
		Exchange on charges in England .	7,36,510
TOTAL .	97,615	TOTAL .	31,48,360

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	R
Add—Railway free service estimated	80,836	
Rent of Government buildings	4,11,803	
Gratuities	5,760	
Leave allowances paid out of India . . .	25 886	
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase) . . .	5,26,910	
		10,51,255
Deduct—Share of marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other Departments	2,14,935	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	35,402	
		2,50,337
Net amount to be added .		8,00,918

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of Officers of the Post Office.

61. I have much pleasure in bringing prominently to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered to the Post Office by Mr. H. Farrer, I.C.S., who was transferred to the directorate as Deputy Director-General at the beginning of the year, and, to my great regret, has been compelled by ill health to take long leave to England. Mr. Farrer had held the appointment of Postmaster General, Madras, since 1886, and by his energy, ability, and devotion to work has materially improved the administration of posts in that Presidency. I also wish to bring to the notice of Government the name of Mr. Merrett, Presidency Postmaster of Bombay, who in the face of much difficulty and anxiety caused by the prevalence of the plague, maintained the efficiency of the postal service in that city throughout the year; and of Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Superintendent of Post Offices, who was in charge of the postal arrangements for the Suakim Field Force. The General Officer Commanding that Force reported that Mr. Bennett's

arrangements throughout had been admirable, and that he had spared no pains to meet the convenience of both officers and men in every detail. The services of the following officers also, who have been mentioned by heads of circles, deserve recognition: Mr. C. Stowell for his excellent management of the posts to Chitral: Mr. Clifford for his special exertions in improving the mail communications with Kengtung in Upper Burma: Inspectors Abdul Kadar and Ganesh Bapuji for their courage and good work in keeping together the delivery establishment and supervising the town sub-offices in Bombay during the plague; Mr. A. Cordeiro, postmaster of Karachi, for similar success in dealing with the difficulties caused by the plague in that city, and Mr. P. J. Gorman for the continued efficiency of his management of one of the most arduous divisions of the Railway Mail Service. Since the end of the year the Department has been deprived, by death, of the services of two of its best Native Superintendents, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh of the Railway Mail Service and Rai Bahadur Anantha Charlu of Madras. Both these officers had proved themselves capable of accepting responsibility, and their good work had been recognized by Government. Their death has been a serious loss to the Post Office.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1896-97).

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

(1) Direct communication twice a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894, on an annual subsidy of R5,05,500.
(2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu and Sandoway.	
(3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.	
(4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon *viâ* the N. E. Coast ports.	
(5) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein.	
(6) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.	
(7) Direct communication twice a week between Bombay and Karachi.	
(8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the Coast ports.	
(9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Bâsrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports.	
(10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo.	
(11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, and between Burma and the Straits.	
(12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.	Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually maintained on payment of a special additional subsidy at the rate of R6,000 per annum.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years from 1st January 1895, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Saturdays).	Under contract with the Local Administration originally for five years from the 1st August 1896 to the 31st March 1901. The subsidy is R7,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R2,722.
(15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	
(16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays).	
(17) A service twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way.	
(18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way.	
(19) Four times a week between Katha and Bhamo.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897. The subsidy is R1,000 a month towards which the Post Office contributes R388.
(20) A service three times a week between Thayetmyo and Minbu to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896 to the 31st March 1899, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy R1,000 per mensem.
(21) A service three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R250.
(22) A service twice a week between Bassein and Henzada.	
(23) A weekly service between Sinbo and Myitkyina.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st April 1896, and to continue in force until 10th May 1897, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy is R1,000.
(24) A weekly service between Bhamo and Sinbo.	

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

(25) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1894, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. 9.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(26) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(27) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. (28) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By Other Agencies.

(29) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River.	Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1893 to the 1st May 1898. Annual subsidy R75,000 towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute R40,000.
(30) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1896 to 31st May 1897. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6 and the Portuguese Government R200.
(31) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steamer service three times a week between Buthidaung and Akyab from 1st October to 30th April in each year, and during the remaining months of each year a service twice a week. (32) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steam launch service twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a weekly service.	Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 15th February 1895, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy R15,000 a year.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1896-97, and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1896.			Opened or entertained in 1896-97.			Total of 1896-97.			Closed or discontinued in 1896-97.			Balance on 31st March 1897.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	1,348	4,234	423	90	157	13	1,438	4,391	436	30	82	31	1,408	4,309	405	Increase 60	Increase 75	Decrease 18
Bombay	1,416	2,790	720	12	106	13	1,428	2,896	733	8	27	11	1,420	2,869	722	" 4	" 79	Increase 2
Madras	1,937	2,359	965	91	317	34	2,028	2,676	999	18	142	27	2,010	2,534	972	" 73	" 175	" 7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,337	2,280	587	43	171	50	1,380	2,451	637	13	63	5	1,367	2,388	632	" 30	" 108	" 45
Punjab	1,173	1,332	570	154	443	99	1,327	1,775	669	27	50	13	1,300	1,725	656	" 127	" 393	" 86
Assam	240	224	217	20	50	11	260	274	228	7	...	12	253	274	216	" 13	" 50	Decrease 1
Bihar	483	554	183	5	31	6	488	585	189	3	6	1	485	579	188	" 2	" 25	Increase 5
Burma	189	247	35	10	68	10	199	315	45	13	20	4	186	295	41	Decrease 3	" 48	" 6
Central Provinces	582	398	288	21	30	3	603	428	291	6	8	2	597	420	289	Increase 15	" 22	" 1
Eastern Bengal	405	1,067	99	19	38	1	424	1,105	100	9	15	17	415	1,090	83	" 10	" 23	Decrease 16
Rajputana	294	199	110	20	21	11	314	220	121	4	...	5	310	220	116	" 16	" 21	Increase 6
Sind and Baluchistan	184	144	65	17	14	4	201	158	69	4	6	2	197	152	67	" 13	" 8	" 2
Railway Mail Service	...	99	...	...	13	...	...	112	...	...	15	...	...	97	...	...	Decrease 2	...
TOTAL	9,588	15,927	4,262	502	1,459	255	10,090	17,386	4,517	142	434	130	9,948	16 952	4,387	Increase 360	Increase 1,025	Increase 125

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers durihg the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.										Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc.		Runners and Boats.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
	Under Local control.		Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.						Total.									
			Served by railway guards under weighment system.		Served by mail guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Section.											
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1895-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1895-97.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	31	167	73	73	147	34	1,043	1,119	1,294	1,393	133	119	4,806	5,061	3,733	3,617	9,966	10,190
Bombay	466	466	19	19	247	247	1,710	1,710	2,442	2,442	488	516	8,919	8,919	(b) 3,233	(b) 3,233	15,082	15,110
Madras	...	...	165	165	134	134	3,740	3,746	4,039	4,045	496	523	10,861	11,096	2,377	2,377	17,773	18,041
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	48	80	316	354	2,644	2,644	3,008	3,078	720	682	2,060	2,043	...	...	5,788	5,803
Punjab	...	...	131	131	95	...	1,949	2,044	2,175	2,175	1,451	(c) 1,510	6,998	6,681	...	...	10,624	10,666
Assam	110	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	276	63	63	1,756	1,694	731	532	2,660	2,565
Bihar	...	...	54	49	29	6	1,033	1,033	1,116	1,088	4	4	1,103	1,097	...	...	2,223	2,189
Burma	825	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	877	363	787	2,294	1,512	3,583	3,751	7,065	6,927
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	180	180	1,467	1,491	1,647	1,671	362	362	3,433	3,428	...	...	5,442	5,461
Eastern Bengal	...	86	...	...	...	...	86	...	86	86	...	...	1,760	1,811	327	241	2,173	2,138
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	264	264	1,036	1,186	1,300	1,450	321	245	2,919	3,159	...	...	4,540	4,854
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	829	829	829	(a) 558	(a) 603	600	643	...	...	1,987	2,075
TOTAL	1,439	1,872	490	517	1,412	1,219	15,537	15,802	18,871	19,410	4,959	5,414	47,509	47,444	13,984	13,751	85,323	86,019

***Statement** showing the estimated* numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual*
Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central Provinces,

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Letters, paid	22,089,227	23,347,356	32,778,512	33,758,198	33,489,011	35,443,821	20,817,392	21,912,019	19,241,360	19,466,310
" unpaid	4,775,217	5,554,961	3,096,138	3,300,669	2,544,936	2,907,382	5,023,860	4,931,567	2,427,276	2,258,776
" registered	1,148,108	1,374,720	982,815	1,087,778	1,837,420	1,949,178	1,174,518	1,208,385	901,472	1,001,195
" insured	27,531	26,932	14,574	18,276	30,165	32,798	18,224	43,200	11,237	11,550
" value-payable	42,392	54,385	23,151	35,666	49,040	67,238	61,633	90,390	40,749	56,810
" service privileged	906,191	935,964	2,868	3,572	1,781,252	1,874,770	1,755,207	1,954,210	797,447	773,878
Post-cards	24,704,660	25,995,874	31,317,852	36,649,285	23,948,849	26,320,503	18,015,265	20,715,184	20,970,241	22,742,290
Reply post-cards	822,449	909,032	674,598	774,191	1,185,233	1,095,626	790,637	1,085,015	736,153	817,077
Total	54,515,775	58,190,224	70,890,508	75,627,635	64,865,896	69,691,406	48,565,136	51,939,970	45,125,941	47,127,886
Newspapers	4,096,473	4,222,920	5,057,466	5,481,544	4,977,651	5,297,141	3,718,307	3,925,982	3,625,988	3,503,505
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	2,823,614	2,871,794	2,545,771	2,618,927	3,525,405	3,889,649	2,219,617	2,347,367	1,690,654	1,810,713
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	43,539	48,936	29,487	30,669	38,534	42,105	26,436	40,515	35,092	42,731
Book Packets. Value-payable, registered	14,000	15,799	9,090	9,047	21,353	31,937	16,850	23,099	18,586	22,786
Book Packets. " unregistered	170,371	178,172	119,094	153,404	177,129	195,301	121,310	123,474	139,665	174,574
Registered Parcels, paid	119,668	127,959	148,477	147,460	129,184	130,826	131,244	138,752	224,475	205,182
" unpaid	72,270	81,577	43,279	44,061	57,618	58,713	64,370	63,953	76,155	72,844
" insured	23,308	27,140	37,699	34,701	43,565	48,076	19,919	22,082	21,978	18,459
" value payable	166,466	164,928	65,508	69,585	144,201	140,499	108,718	107,154	84,998	87,496
Unregistered Parcels †	7,056	17,963	15,553	42,027	4,466	15,356	5,712	18,094	6,394	26,828
Total	62,061,540	65,956,412	78,962,941	84,239,051	73,985,012	79,541,009	54,999,219	58,750,452	51,056,929	53,093,004
Money orders, Inland	2,457,307	2,776,781	993,022	1,089,420	1,301,952	1,382,449	1,424,581	1,476,731	960,695	1,028,572
Grand Total	64,518,847	68,733,193	79,955,963	85,328,471	75,286,964	80,923,458	56,423,800	60,227,183	52,017,624	54,121,576
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	992,774	1.216,389	2,431,995	2,932,853	1,787,509	1,977,700	1,167,870	1,258,963	1,465,240	1,535,282
Net actually delivered	63,526,073	67,516,804	77,523,968	82,415,618	73,499,455	78,945,758	55,255,930	58,968,220	50,552,384	52,586,394
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	737,933	793,876	700,219	806,385	386,672	363,626	570,512	619,882	467,764	468,335
Total	64,264,006	68,310,680	78,224,187	83,222,003	73,886,127	79,309,384	55,826,442	59,588,102	51,020,148	53,089,689

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.
† Figures for 1895-96 show actual number posted during the period from the 1st August 1895 to the 31st March 1896.

No. III.

umber of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan Postal Circles, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

ASSAM.		BIHAR.		BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES		EASTERN BENGAL.		RAJPUTANA.		SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.		TOTAL.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
2,964,791	3,131,361	6,320,157	6,702,756	6,770,307	7,085,250	7,111,816	7,283,419	5,713,528	5,766,009	5,409,743	5,641,466	4,867,301	4,981,025	167,573,351	174,518,990
793,145	850,607	2,269,622	2,255,335	3,578,929	3,774,074	1,373,521	1,337,829	882,805	929,134	815,879	850,737	470,928	518,222	28,051,056	29,469,293
115,288	123,161	333,766	365,626	233,287	241,239	323,364	319,271	130,800	153,144	180,414	202,184	165,840	210,892	7,527,082	8,236,773
3,233	3,311	4,276	4,615	1,564	1,564	4,432	5,136	3,024	3,363	2,346	2,920	965	1,017	121,571	154,682
20,466	22,578	47,346	58,191	10,507	16,686	21,118	29,852	6,205	11,550	14,730	18,250	5,475	7,091	342,812	468,687
149,963	179,267	495,931	535,872	364,479	300,160	459,665	481,305	250,807	237,276	10,528	22,265	313	78	6,983,651	7,298,617
1,999,653	2,120,360	5,255,087	5,706,931	851,523	916,802	5,394,283	5,680,860	6,660,540	6,957,395	4,102,000	4,609,011	2,185,229	2,502,310	148,305,288	160,922,895
58,087	106,822	312,153	329,569	75,320	83,168	216,132	243,064	270,074	294,086	71,019	88,226	41,740	52,456	5,262,595	5,880,332
6,104,620	6,615,467	15,038,338	15,958,895	11,886,016	12,418,913	14,904,331	15,380,736	13,917,789	14,351,957	10,015,650	11,435,059	7,737,791	8,273,091	364,168,006	386,950,269
954,136	935,000	976,896	987,664	1,962,501	1,778,775	1,264,178	1,271,191	896,805	849,407	730,727	805,972	661,484	719,180	28,928,622	29,778,291
565,307	564,394	566,324	547,101	1,227,573	1,381,916	642,974	693,083	492,804	374,386	256,804	315,412	387,369	399,519	16,854,216	7,814,321
4,771	7,039	7,900	8,499	14,105	14,626	5,501	8,056	8,030	8,447	3,937	3,103	5,449	5,449	222,781	260,166
4,148	5,814	6,544	7,039	9,855	8,082	7,039	7,143	5,814	7,665	2,712	3,363	2,008	2,242	119,408	144,016
32,876	43,722	53,238	58,165	38,038	43,852	47,528	53,003	45,338	47,972	28,039	33,267	17,598	17,989	1,000,124	1,122,895
18,771	23,099	27,152	31,416	49,327	51,309	26,541	27,714	18,067	18,354	28,861	34,206	19,840	17,520	941,647	953,797
20,544	22,578	20,049	19,293	46,199	49,249	20,727	18,406	12,671	14,313	21,092	20,727	14,600	15,695	469,574	481,409
2,624	8,838	7,587	5,658	7,430	10,455	10,559	11,706	3,250	3,963	24,142	23,099	6,101	4,745	209,171	218,922
73,235	69,246	51,335	50,292	83,748	89,008	51,830	50,578	38,325	36,343	17,207	21,561	16,295	14,391	907,860	901,081
980	4,380	966	3,650	397	2,669	1,945	10,585	1,079	5,579	1,627	4,171	656	2,268	48,831	153,560
7,783,015	8,229,577	16,756,369	17,677,732	15,325,183	15,848,874	16,983,153	17,532,201	15,349,981	15,718,386	11,737,707	12,699,940	8,869,191	9,472,089	413,870,240	438,778,727
343,709	383,013	619,804	660,369	508,689	591,035	462,104	493,212	531,483	569,586	238,542	266,961	213,148	229,442	10,055,036	10,947,571
8,126,724	8,612,590	17,376,173	18,338,101	15,833,872	16,439,909	17,445,257	18,025,413	15,881,464	16,287,972	11,976,249	12,966,901	9,082,339	9,701,531	423,925,276	449,726,298
232,687	242,803	364,400	366,382	2,001,973	2,019,128	633,849	641,540	331,968	354,415	296,510	319,714	318,176	360,255	12,024,951	13,225,384
7,894,037	8,369,787	17,011,773	17,971,719	13,831,899	14,420,781	16,811,408	17,383,873	15,549,496	15,933,557	11,670,739	12,647,187	8,764,163	9,341,276	411,900,325	436,500,914
95,091	101,919	162,404	173,468	300,229	349,346	152,985	163,385	80,712	87,529	146,404	159,335	62,039	73,458	3,803,864	4,155,544
7,989,128	8,471,706	17,174,177	18,145,187	14,132,128	14,770,127	16,964,393	17,547,258	15,630,208	16,021,086	11,826,143	12,806,522	8,827,102	9,414,734	415,704,189	440,656,458

Appendix

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1895-96 and

		Ajmere.		Bombay.		Calcutta.		Dinapur.		Karachi.	
		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	256	364	6,667	6,392	2,356	2,784	975	931	626	771
	Parcels	27	27	450	367	271	187	19	38	19	36
	Letters	129,949	137,564	563,242	659,964	800,114	866,244	150,384	160,475	53,379	63,703
	Newspapers	11,140	15,729	63,169	68,245	73,300	68,924	8,126	8,219	5,290	5,020
	Packets	5,023	5,651	66,691	71,417	37,795	45,185	2,900	3,805	3,625	3,938
	Total	146,404	159,335	700,219	806,385	*913,736	†983,324	162,404	173,468	62,939	73,458
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	9	6	1,195	1,287	181	130	87	39	24	27
	Parcels	1	...	3	3	8	2	...	...	...	...
	Letters	49,588	61,347	111,377	124,393	126,705	139,262	172,616	191,730	16,680	17,318
	Newspapers	2,588	9,380	27,067	37,531	46,068	42,447	3,207	2,408	140	463
	Packets	368	380	56,653	55,851	14,540	21,110	248	305	345	424
	Total	52,554	71,113	190,205	219,065	187,502	202,951	176,158	194,482	17,189	18,232
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		198,958	230,448	896,514	1,025,450	1,101,238	1,186,275	338,562	367,950	80,128	91,690
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	27	26	1,922	1,929	291	327	117	118	40	45
	Parcels	8	12	11	8	17	3	4	3	7	21
	Letters	61,803	67,972	156,401	196,978	319,601	369,790	49,484	52,191	29,568	31,790
	Newspapers	9,014	9,473	38,336	38,485	9,009	12,412	6,349	7,660	4,082	3,854
	Packets	3,872	4,256	73,051	78,021	23,079	22,079	1,743	2,130	3,078	3,476
	Total	74,714	81,739	269,721	315,421	351,997	404,611	57,697	62,102	36,775	39,186
Balance remaining to be disposed of		124,244	148,709	626,793	710,029	749,241	781,664	280,865	305,848	43,353	52,504
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	13	16	757	755	150	133	271	123	16	9
	Parcels	5	2	224	164	40	50	2	2	...	1
	Letters	18,970	21,433	118,708	118,759	87,536	103,312	35,399	35,798	11,097	15,894
	Newspapers	612	1,007	4,472	3,265	5,572	9,228	1,328	818	350	334
	Packets	639	980	26,448	24,064	4,716	8,215	688	747	476	341
	Total	20,230	23,438	150,609	147,007	98,014	120,938	37,688	37,488	11,939	16,579
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices. By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	156	236	4,568	4,233	1,697	1,888	507	603	510	632
	Parcels	6	...	75	63	50	57	3	7	2	1
	Letters	76,983	89,554	254,976	302,784	363,376	398,537	166,368	174,162	24,857	27,981
	Newspapers	4,111	14,629	47,366	63,962	104,787	89,731	3,488	2,130	990	1,295
	Packets	730	795	23,753	25,097	23,248	34,099	238	1,047	359	495
	Total	81,986	105,214	330,738	396,139	493,158	524,612	170,604	177,949	26,718	30,404
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	79	92	615	762	399	568	167	126	84	112
	Parcels	9	13	143	136	72	79	10	26	10	3
	Letters	21,781	19,952	144,534	165,836	156,306	133,867	71,749	90,054	4,537	5,356
	Newspapers	...	...	62	64	...	...	168	19	8	...
	Packets	150	...	92	86	1,292	1,302	479	186	57	50
	Total	22,019	20,057	145,446	166,883	158,069	135,814	72,573	90,411	4,696	5,521
GRAND TOTAL		124,244	148,709	626,793	710,029	749,241	781,664	280,865	305,848	43,353	52,504
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	22	27	301	343	301	333	112	118	43	56
	Parcels	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...
	Letters	4,174	4,659	45,419	51,409	49,601	53,461	24,604	26,515	881	689
	Newspapers	4	8	15	48	207	96	31	32	2	...
	Packets	3	2	13	91	198	186	21	33	...	...
	Total	4,204	4,696	45,748	51,892	50,308	54,079	24,768	26,698	927	745

	*1895-96.	†1896-97.
From Bengal	737,933	793,876
" Assam	95,091	101,919
" Eastern Bengal	80,712	87,529
	913,736	983,324

No. IV.

Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1896-97.

Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1,346	1,541	2,537	2,719	4,012	4,112	755	742	733	817	20,263	21,173	...	...
175	260	179	219	159	82	22	21	95	82	1,316	1,309	...	...
404,858	399,460	513,733	549,433	278,946	306,562	138,712	145,167	276,084	326,512	3,309,401	3,615,084	...	...
39,670	37,519	35,417	43,268	29,010	33,152	10,188	12,815	13,381	11,608	288,700	304,529	...	...
21,715	24,555	18,646	24,243	14,545	19,718	3,308	4,610	9,936	10,327	184,184	213,449	...	...
467,764	463,335	570,512	619,882	326,672	363,626	152,985	163,385	300,229	349,246	3,803,864	4,155,544	74·45	74·03
94	100	219	140	1,262	1,407	...	2	50	37	3,121	3,175	...	...
3	2	1	2	19	60	...	1	...	...	35	70	...	...
95,776	103,764	389,667	439,644	82,153	93,139	39,761	41,714	16,575	17,154	1,100,898	1,229,465	...	...
16,906	16,874	11,812	13,506	9,607	11,578	401	482	165	103	118,021	134,772	...	...
3,172	3,121	4,434	5,114	3,115	3,469	270	216	294	275	83,439	90,265	...	...
115,951	123,861	400,133	458,406	96,156	109,653	40,492	42,415	17,084	17,569	1,305,514	1,457,747	25·55	25·97
583,715	587,196	970,645	1,078,288	422,828	473,279	193,477	205,800	317,313	366,915	5,109,378	5,613,291	100	100
88	115	493	553	362	360	35	37	129	127	3,494	3,037	...	...
2	9	20	24	27	29	5	3	2	...	103	112	...	...
98,744	96,516	143,575	163,786	47,878	55,137	58,011	64,789	92,269	105,917	1,057,334	1,204,866	...	...
14,112	16,128	24,349	31,495	16,920	15,819	8,112	10,350	9,146	7,551	139,429	153,227	...	...
14,474	15,506	10,813	12,202	8,750	11,235	1,754	2,904	5,659	5,161	146,273	156,970	...	...
127,420	128,274	179,250	208,060	73,937	82,580	67,917	78,083	107,205	118,756	1,340,033	1,518,812	26·36	27·06
456,295	458,922	797,395	870,228	348,891	390,699	125,560	127,717	210,108	248,159	3,762,745	4,094,479	73·64	72·94
195	204	187	269	77	115	40	37	66	104	1,772	1,765	...	...
61	107	41	70	31	40	5	4	44	24	453	464	...	...
104,069	101,815	92,414	97,078	33,710	39,741	16,910	17,268	97,095	117,248	615,908	668,346	...	...
3,865	3,046	2,507	2,052	2,178	2,438	1,569	1,411	3,518	3,495	25,971	27,094	...	...
4,885	6,493	3,663	3,536	1,777	4,192	1,569	1,518	2,770	3,858	47,631	53,944	...	...
113,075	111,665	98,812	103,005	37,773	46,526	20,093	20,238	103,493	124,729	691,735	751,613	18·38	18·36
697	774	1,160	1,100	3,664	3,855	513	516	322	288	13,794	14,125	...	...
53	70	43	69	38	29	4	5	16	33	290	334	...	...
188,308	193,190	418,934	452,910	183,061	202,300	87,377	88,951	46,825	56,601	1,811,065	1,986,970	...	...
36,577	35,219	20,373	23,227	19,519	25,414	968	1,414	797	570	238,976	257,591	...	...
5,528	5,075	6,318	11,153	6,167	6,346	255	404	1,434	1,377	68,030	86,488	...	...
231,153	234,328	446,828	488,459	212,449	237,944	89,117	91,290	49,394	58,869	2,132,155	2,345,508	56·67	57·28
460	548	916	937	1,171	1,189	167	154	266	335	4,324	4,821	...	...
62	76	76	58	82	44	8	10	33	25	505	469	...	...
100,513	111,703	248,477	275,303	96,450	102,523	16,175	15,873	56,470	63,900	925,992	984,367	...	...
2,022	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	152	85	95	2,345	1,389	...	...
...	602	2,286	2,466	966	1,414	...	...	367	206	5,689	6,312	...	...
112,057	112,929	251,755	278,764	98,669	106,229	16,350	16,189	57,221	64,561	938,855	997,358	24·95	24·36
456,295	458,922	797,395	870,228	348,891	390,699	125,560	127,717	210,108	248,159	3,762,745	4,094,479	100	10
67	69	229	151	370	385	73	109	47	46	1,565	1,637	...	...
4	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...
27,990	21,129	24,956	21,652	22,137	23,818	12,275	12,820	9,480	11,385	221,519	227,537	...	...
62	63	...	...	87	71	2	1	69	49	479	368	...	...
73	59	...	...	53	69	...	1	34	62	395	503	...	...
28,198	21,322	25,185	21,804	22,650	24,343	12,350	12,931	9,630	11,542	223,968	230,052	7·93	7·42

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

Names of Postal Circles.	*½-anna Inland Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Wrappers.	1-anna Wrappers.	*½-anna Envelopes.	½-anna Envelopes, square.	1-anna Envelopes.	Soldiers' 1-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes, square.	2-anna small Registration Envelopes.	2-anna large Registration Envelopes.	Two and Half-anna Envelopes, Old.	Two and Half-anna Envelopes, New.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	18,110,390	2,909,544	23,728	320	59,472	3,516	11,515,456	25,760	512	1,584	8,672	109,712	5,024	800	72,120
Bombay	29,969,333	2,310,904	53,344	1,000	71,580	3,018	14,941,951	28,608	2,240	27,684	4,808	85,136	9,160	3,272	52,084
Madras	18,164,702	2,071,576	29,136	1,544	41,622	11,544	14,322,484	44,704	208	15.872	11,096	213,552	6,307	992	88,029
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,270,864	1,453,608	14,416	448	27,134	1,977	8,030,784	37,280	632	25,584	11,216	65,854	3,807	1,664	59,988
Punjab	13,849,948	2,756,120	20,609	3,200	37,515	1,604	7,485,759	38,256	5,632	3,648	7,760	85,360	3,377	6,480	68,478
Assam	1,428,896	236,472	3,199	267	2,940	456	1,157,401	12,704	36	...	2,400	18,930	860	384	15,864
Bihar	3,727,440	745,696	3,600	102	3.216	162	2,976,560	8,864	432	...	1,344	29,024	1,072	1,424	13,464
Burma	575,365	45,287	6,279	365	95,766	26,094	2,076,796	14,373	2,269	7,248	4,390	8,800	1,850	6,587	21,972
Central Provinces	3,422,640	551,264	3,320	120	8,034	498	2,973,072	14,240	640	368	3,288	27,056	1,600	5,472	12,612
Eastern Bengal	3,975,280	440,856	848	40	750	138	1,690,912	3,536	32	..	352	11,952	432	528	2,280
Rajputana	3,487,776	544,520	2,560	104	1,957	428	3,868,496	6,192	96	7,056	1,792	18,384	1,624	2,096	6,564
Sind and Baluchistan	1,975,792	253,760	4,032	200	8,280	504	2,692,784	6,816	800	12,208	1,728	14,784	852	2,056	7,980
Total of 1896-97	128,958,426	14,319,607	165,071	7,800	358,866	49 939	73,732,455	241,333	13,529	101,952	59,446	688,544	36,065	31,755	481,435
Total of 1895-96	103,545,081	12,447,423	141,811	12,305	325,388	93,677	70,291,350	245,795	24,014	77,115	69,576	585,284	32,441	97,387	370,146

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations of stamps

Gross value of ordinary stamps as per this statement . . . .
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X . . . .

Difference .

Telegraph revenue realised in stamps deducted from the sale of Postage Stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . . . .
Refund of Stamps and of Customs duties deducted from the sale of stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . .
Stamp balances in the hands of postmasters increased . . . .
Stamps sold by the Field Pay Master, Suakim, included in the return of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, but not credited
Value of Stamps returned from Suakim and by the Zanzibar Government deducted from the sale of stamps in the Postal Accounts, but
Short credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of over-credits in previous years . . . .
Short credits in Civil Accounts under correspondence . . . .

Deduct—
Over-credits in Civil Accounts under correspondence . . . .
Ditto in adjustment of short credits in 1895-96 . . . .
Ditto adjusted in 1897-98 . . . .
Value of Stamps sold to the Zanzibar Government credited in Postal Accounts, but not shown in the statements received from the

Discount as per this statement . . . .
Ditto as per Appendix X . . . .

Difference .

Discount on Postage Stamps affixed to Telegraph messages . . . .
Refund of discount deducted in Civil Accounts but not in Stamp returns . . . .

Deduct—
Debits in Civil Accounts under correspondence . . . .

No. V.

each postal circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

½-anna Stamps.	9-pie Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	1½-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	4½-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	2-rupee Stamps.	3-rupee Stamps.	5-rupee Stamps.	¼-anna.	1-anna.	2-an[illegible]
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
11,848,696	8,287	2,339,804	56,341	1,566,594	737,475	118,194	464,273	14,160	26,869	235,706	62,167	171,126	15,882	7,423	2,867	1,814	10,392	7,3[illegible]
11,602,379	...	1,795,902	48,966	965,583	736,138	219,560	352,669	...	34,632	279,998	72,856	231,667	33,187	19,284	6,679	1,088	7,787	7,1[illegible]
11,697,739	...	2,173,928	52,709	1,240,958	447,415	199,624	322,085	...	34,375	287,101	87,554	225,171	19,990	7,075	2,850	2,272	10,344	9,7[illegible]
5,737,666	5,937	1,208,607	8,589	930,977	260,564	48,800	224,400	...	13,910	197,281	41,559	157,164	10,235	4,128	1,487	2,319	9,293	8,2[illegible]
4,301,088	14,326	1,153,05°	5,852	645,122	319,887	81,572	190,331	...	12,607	196,518	51,604	155,936	12,191	5,061	2,787	2,303	15,239	11,7[illegible]
1,086,428	528	263,991	1,122	101,736	52,216	14,440	58,428	...	2,895	68,687	32,298	61,174	4,947	1,074	634	470	1,859	1,5[illegible]
1,567,028	...	284,442	1,133	254,242	60,584	6,828	75,068	...	1,702	54,815	16,088	56,737	3,674	977	376	756	1,712	1,[illegible]
2,362,720	4,426	473,725	15,911	135,704	200,291	30,658	111,696	...	14,478	102,550	46,124	103,791	8,085	6,647	6,671	496	3,500	2,9[illegible]
1,251,759	...	256,481	2,612	155,455	46,009	41,402	63,464	...	4,130	69,260	22,212	62,326	4,502	1,817	1,213	177	1,641	1,[illegible]
861,232	12	148,670	123	121,164	20,936	8,667	64,630	...	2,372	55,476	13,100	34,640	2,550	953	180	...	208	[illegible]
893,396	...	199,111	2,396	113,996	45,878	36,975	51,013	...	6,666	64,051	20,531	65,576	4,119	1,589	345	96	1,830	1,[illegible]
1,116,765	...	232,407	1,639	102,628	111,188	39,676	41,911	...	7,075	62,270	21,964	58,666	4,043	1,694	958	304	2,264	2,[illegible]
54,326,896	33,516	10,530,126	197,393	6,334,159	3,038,581	846,396	2,019,968	14,160	161,711	1,673,713	488,057	1,383,974	124,305	58,622	27,053	12,095	66,069	[illegible]
48,732,030	55,234	9,391,615	179,652	5,603,822	2,706,132	758,500	1,868,350	846	155,770	1,498,226	455,979	1,423,475	67,245	33,857	17,031	26,576	66,482	[illegible]

owing to returns of number and value furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, not being yet completely adjusted.

. . . .			R
. . . .			1,23,94,922
. . . .			1,05,23,180
. . . .			18,71,742
		R	
. . . .		17,41,874	
. . . .		1,22,209	
. . . .		6,647	
to Post Office by the Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay Command (under correspondence)		5	
not deducted from the return furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay		1,070	
. . . .		5	
. . . .		10	
		18,71,910	
	R		
. . . .	91		
. . . .	36		
. . . .	19		
Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay.	22		
		168	
			18,71,742
. . . .			1,90,284
. . . .			1,63,074
. . . .			27,210
		R	
. . . .		27,220	
. . . .		9	
		27,229	
		19	
. . . .			27,210

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each postal circle and the gross value thereof during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Names of Postal Circles.	¼-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Square Envelopes.	1-anna Square Envelopes.	2-anna Large Registration Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	476,212	8,304	3,016	2,144	1,360,778	2,407,226	236,650	147,178	52,230	26,042	3,19,864
Bombay	209,155	6,097	3,281	1,257	1,761,880	4,278,179	420,416	183,508	62,417	17,285	4,73,331
Madras	474,402	17,552	13,824	1,533	3,101,813	3,857,142	375,216	107,755	29,267	15,287	4,51,150
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	348,398	14,096	11,735	3,032	1,712,289	2,411,034	259,934	110,354	43,994	5,419	2,99,051
Punjab	450,737	15,936	11,136	9,880	867,105	4,260,860	342,646	251,045	167,336	60,440	5,53,242
Assam	41,294	2,224	1,800	184	132,312	354,734	30,657	16,456	5,351	1,708	39,533
Bihar	108,737	3,888	1,456	800	389,583	544,989	35,406	30,267	6,549	1,077	64,677
Burma	37,886	2,064	2,280	409	525,410	1,223,650	102,897	47,611	9,793	1,592	1,25,060
Central Provinces	57,347	15,344	6,248	728	677,290	893,126	90,239	34,284	15,723	4,420	1,11,216
Eastern Bengal	49,920	1,248	288	80	140,338	328,775	16,757	10,235	3,044	569	32,544
Rajputana	18,944	2,496	3,392	2,280	230,210	304,836	21,726	8,568	2,998	715	34,340
Sind and Baluchistan . . .	69,939	16,544	9,504	1,648	474,488	810,982	69,424	25,891	7,707	1,708	88,958
Total of 1896-97 .	2,342,971	105,793	67,961	23,975	11,373,496	21,675,533	2,001,968	973,152	406,409	136,262	25,92,966*
TOTAL OF 1895-96 .	1,746,523	107,310	83,760	36,184	10,469,300	19,684,361	1,723,626	889,173	418,125	97,375	23,41,113

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations of stamps owing to returns of number and value furnished by the Superintendent of Stamp, Calcutta, not being yet completely adjusted.

		R
Sale of Service Postage Stamps as per this statement		25,92,966
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X		25,92,560
Difference .		406
	R	
Service Postage Stamps sold by the Field Paymaster, Suakim, but not credited by the Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay Command	435	
Short credit in Civil Accounts adjusted in 1897-98	1	
	436	
DEDUCT—		
Over credit in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credits of 1895-96	30	
	406	

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	Paid: Money Orders.	Paid: Registered Articles	Paid: Letters including Post-cards.	Paid: Packets including News-papers.	Paid: Parcels.	Unpaid: Letters including Post-cards.	Unpaid: Parcels and Packets including News-papers	Total.
	No	No.	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bengal	55,117	31,995	1,379,321	105,457	7,972	210,632	13,903	1,504 307
Bombay	36,294	34,104	1,717,488	103,548	6,726	187,392	2,028	2,087,580
Madras	67,351	150,172	2,257,256	135,535	17,156	357,440	12,955	2,997,865
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	356,112	102,144	2,314,756	70,326	14,136	766,222	9,654	3,633 350
Punjab	173,556	135,962	2,785,772	58,104	25,596	297,756	13,518	3,490,264
Assam	13,728	5,556	353,108	35,310	7,020	63,838	6,810	485,370
Bihar	61,650	16,452	485,598	22,854	5,382	190,746	3,606	786,288
Burma	6,264	11,562	437,370	64,728	4,506	353,262	9,576	887,268
Central Provinces	3,899	20,443	267,002	15,226	2,698	71,281	3,158	383,707
Eastern Bengal	10,536	6,024	507,102	14,328	3,030	53,172	3,660	597,852
Rajputana	600	2,958	47,568	3,384	204	5,870	126	60,710
Sind and Baluchistan	21	40	3,935	104	8	76	6	4,190
Total of 1896-97	785,128	517,412	12,556,276	628,904	94,434	2,557,687	79,000	17 218,841
Total of 1895-96	751,555	487,706	11,799,795	595,023	92,186	2,581,682	83,678	16,391,625

Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.	Paid: Money Orders.	Paid: Registered Articles.	Paid: Letters including Post-cards	Paid: Packets including News-papers	Paid: Parcels	Unpaid: Letters including Post-cards	Unpaid: Parcels and Packets including News-papers	Total.
	No	No	No.	No.	No	No	No	No.
Bengal	100,999	22,039	1,292,972	21,384	1,710	174 250	4,068	1 618,022
Bombay	3,534	5,640	870,330	6,270	174	78,540	132	904,620
Madras	14,057	40,025	1,337,161	38,840	1,312	175,990	3,49[illegible]	1,610,878
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	76,586	29,973	1,455,918	34,164	2,588	764,064	5,706	2,369,050
Punjab	20,280	48,252	1,977,863	12,018	2,166	301 650	2 766	2,364,995
Assam	12,276	3,601	286,582	11,082	516	58,082	3,774	375,913
Bihar	37,608	9,558	427,080	6,138	984	232,242	798	714,408
Burma	29,058	9,390	388,950	15,942	1,752	233,952	3,912	682,95[illegible]
Central Provinces	13,661	8,343	191,483	9,894	804	38,025	2,328	264,538
Eastern Bengal	47,886	6,498	522,540	10,932	870	55,092	2,484	647,20[illegible]
Rajputana	732	1,248	43,110	948	48	3,756	6	49,848
Sind and Baluchistan	51	40	3,905	11	1	57	.	4,065
Total of 1896-97	356,728	184,607	8 797,894	167,623	12,925	2,116,600	30,127	11,666 504
Total of 1895-96	355,447	167,272	8,217,178	160,471	12,528	2,092,521	32,766	11 038 183

Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.

Names of Postal Circles.	Paid: Money Orders	Paid: Registered Articles.	Paid: Letters including Post-cards	Paid: Packets including News-papers	Paid: Parcels	Unpaid: Letters including Post-cards	Unpaid: Parcels and Packets including News-papers.	Total.
	No	No	No.	No	No	No	No.	No.
Bengal	2,400	3,376	23,035	3,171	425	3[illegible],115	1,744	64,335
Bombay	1,290	9 906	33,972	2,022	750	25,134	138	73,218
Madras	7,440	39,645	55,373	4,317	3,145	64 245	2,041	176,209
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	14,610	13 344	48,156	2,952	534	107,616	336	187,548
Punjab	11,640	28,236	109,404	4,842	2,556	65,214	1,746	223,638
Assam	697	673	9,972	1,464	750	12,644	1,500	27,706
Bihar	3,342	2,346	13,182	1,752	330	26,610	270	47,832
Burma	294	990	10,038	2,430	366	49,692	480	64,290
Central Provinces	396	3,152	10,418	546	336	15,690	510	31,048
Eastern Bengal	444	696	5,298	828	132	6,648	264	14,310
Rajputana	108	468	1,650	96	78	1,152	12	3,564
Sind and Baluchistan	4	11	75	4	1	11	...	106
Total of 1896-97	42,734	102,843	320,573	24,424	9,415	404,771	9,044	913,804
Total of 1895-96	41,031	92,376	308,762	22,358	9,651	383,955	7,467	865,600

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Servants and established against them during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases against Post Office Servants.		Total.
	Number of Legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	20	32	52
Bombay	5	8	13
Madras	48	42	90
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	17	[illegible]	23
Punjab	11	14	25
Assam	6	...	6
Bihar	6	7	13
Burma	12	4	16
Central Provinces	11	5	16
Eastern Bengal	3	6	9
Rajputana	6	11	17
Sind and Baluchistan	2	...	2
Railway Mail Service	6	4	10
Total of 1896-97	153	139	292
Total of 1895-96	151	148	299

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 292 cases shown above, there were 71 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal servants, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1896 and 1897.

	Directorate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.		Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	3	3	...	...	56	56	41	43	65	68	66	67	44	50	10	11	18	18	12	18	18	18	12	12	13	13	6	6	58	58	429	441
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	786	794	627	627	720	740	936	913	512	516	196	204	374	369	164	165	238	249	236	237	198	203	90	98	...	...	5,077	5,109
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	593	643	793	798	1,233	1,288	424	478	788	826	43	49	118	123	29	22	346	355	181	186	97	108	96	107	...	...	4,741	4,983
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	77	83	859	913	352	371	882	913	701	714	560	566	524	523	113	116	185	192	275	276	210	212	158	209	138	142	84	84	1,517	1,581	7,135	7,335
Postmen and other servants	38	39	64	67	2,583	2,648	2,088	2,057	1,788	1,831	2,412	2,445	1,557	1,629	196	218	933	900	422	429	491	508	612	665	360	373	186	183	608	604	14,338	14,597
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	423	405	720	722	965	972	587	632	570	656	217	216	183	188	35	41	288	289	99	83	110	116	65	67	...	...	4,262	4,387
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others	...	...	...	...	1,767	1,729	1,971	1,967	2,705	2,764	602	606	1,896	1,814	743	631	315	324	168	140	822	815	549	567	683	714	149	150	...	...	12,370	12,222
Combined Offices																																
Signallers	...	...	...	...	45	49	104	107	165	172	90	91	119	124	20	20	52	54	29	30	54	64	32	36	24	28	12	13	...	...	716	788
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	102	116	104	99	202	208	117	118	83	88	17	20	43	45	25	29	56	65	33	43	25	29	12	11	...	...	819	871
Total	123	130	927	984	7,208	7,312	7,331	7,334	8,545	8,758	5,795	5,918	6,094	6,227	1,556	1,486	2,222	2,214	1,166	1,151	2,524	2,576	1,913	2,039	1,649	1,727	701	714	2,185	2,184	49,939	50,754

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Heads of Receipts.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Postal Service.				
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	9,48,241	9,86,271	38,030	...
Bombay	4,76,182	5,25,161	48,979	...
Madras	5,15,740	5,55,147	39,407	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,56,139	6,38,091	...	18,048
Punjab	4,19,268	4,06,390	...	12,878
Assam	1,34,966	1,44,244	9,278	...
Bihar	2,53,333	2,49,557	...	3,776
Burma	3,12,833	3,43,338	30,505	...
Central Provinces	1,94,851	2,02,989	8,138	...
Eastern Bengal	1,86,056	1,88,701	2,645	...
Rajputana	1,21,280	1,30,391	9,111	...
Sind and Baluchistan	89,457	92,962	3,505	...
Total	43,08,346	44,63,242	1,89,598	34,702
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.†				
Bengal	20,19,630	21,68,419	1,48,789	...
Bombay	22,28,629	24,00,697	1,72,068	...
Madras	21,77,817	22,39,415	61,598	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,09,260	13,74,051	64,791	...
Punjab	13,03,147	13,44,333	41,186	...
Assam	2,87,476	3,01,269	13,793	...
Bihar	3,86,388	4,22,105	35,717	...
Burma	5,22,592	5,48,185	25,593	...
Central Provinces	3,99,898	4,15,833	15,935	...
Eastern Bengal	2,72,661	2,83,726	11,065	...
Rajputana	3,92,601	4,12,362	19,761	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,26,283	3,54,659	28,376	...
Total	1,16,26,382	1,22,65,054	6,38,672	...
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,39,048	1,60,423	21,375	...
Bombay	2,30,053	2,70,801	40,748	...
Madras	3,02,608	3,38,498	35,890	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,65,756	1,93,955	28,199	...
Punjab	1,65,726	2,00,725	34,999	...
Assam	62,948	66,646	3,698	...
Bihar	51,512	64,222	12,710	...
Burma	82,437	85,874	3,437	...
Central Provinces	78,158	1,03,688	25,530	...
Eastern Bengal	55,961	59,900	3,939	...
Rajputana	73,937	90,308	16,371	...
Sind and Baluchistan	83,826	1,06,834	23,008	...
Total	14,91,970	17,41,874	2,49,904	...
	1,01,34,412	1,05,23,180	3,88,768	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,57,606	1,63,074	5,468	...
Net Total	99,76,806	1,03,60,106	3,83,300	...

* This includes—

(a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(b) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(c) Postage on privileged publications.

† Includes sale of Stamps used for Telegraph messages.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Sale of Service Postage Stamps				
Bengal	3,02,502	3,19,864	17,362	...
Bombay	4,30,240	4,73,617	43,377	...
Madras	4,27,139	4,51,150	24,011	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,80,138	2,99,051	18,913	...
Punjab	5,39,725	5,53,242	13,517	...
Assam	37,796	39,533	1,737	...
Bihar	61,139	64,677	3,538	...
Burma	1,12,913	1,25,090	12,177	...
Central Provinces	1,04,775	1,11,216	6,441	...
Eastern Bengal	30,078	32,543	2,465	...
Rajputana	31,333	34,340	3,007	...
Sind and Baluchistan	89,275	88,237	...	1,038
TOTAL	24,47,053	25,92,560	1,46,545	1,038
Amount due from the British Post Office on account of mails.				
Bombay	73,784	1,23,741	49,957	...
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	27,566	29,462	1,896	...
TOTAL	1,01,350	1,53,203	51,853	...
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	26,991	25,546	...	1,445
Bombay	6,720	8,048	1,328	...
Madras	11,408	8,474	...	2,934
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,517	8,774	...	2,743
Punjab	17,632	16,446	...	1,186
Assam	3,645	560	...	3,085
Bihar	1,345	906	...	439
Burma	3,825	3,690	...	135
Central Provinces	1,924	1,505	...	419
Eastern Bengal	816	869	53	...
Rajputana	1,026	895	...	131
Sind and Baluchistan	1,174	1,161	...	13
TOTAL	88,023	76,874	1,381	12,530
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	31,58,316	33,39,677	1,81,361	...
Bombay	30,13,068	32,89,925	2,76,857	...
Madras	28,29,496	29,15,688	86,192	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,91,298	21,26,012	34,714	...
Punjab	21,14,046	21,19,686	5,640	...
Assam	4,00,935	4,18,960	18,025	...
Bihar	6,50,693	6,73,023	22,330	...
Burma	8,69,726	9,34,429	64,703	...
Central Provinces	6,23,290	6,27,855	4,565	...
Eastern Bengal	4,33,650	4,45,939	12,289	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*				
Rajputana	4,72,303	4,87,680	15,377	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,22,363	4,30,185	7,822	...
	1,70,79,184	1,78,09,059	7,29,875	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,57,606	1,63,074	5,468	...
NET TOTAL	1,69,21,578	1,76,45,985	7,24,407	...
DEDUCT—*Amount due to the British Post Office.*				
Bombay	2,57,367	3,99,961	1,42,594	...
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bengal	...	24	24	...
Bombay	55,922	24,012	...	31,910
Madras	123	416	293	...
TOTAL	3,13,412	4,24,413	1,42,911	31,910
Net Amount.				
Bengal	31,58,316	33,39,653	1,81,337	...
Bombay	26,99,779	28,65,952	1,66,173	...
Madras	28,29,373	29,15,272	85,899	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,91,298	21,26,012	34,714	...
Punjab	21,14,046	21,19,686	5,640	...
Assam	4,00,935	4,18,960	18,025	...
Bihar	6,50,693	6,73,023	22,330	...
Burma	8,69,726	9,34,429	64,703	...
Central Provinces	6,23,290	6,27,855	4,565	...
Eastern Bengal	4,33,650	4,45,939	12,289	...
Rajputana	4,72,303	4,87,680	15,377	...
Sind and Baluchistan	4,22,363	4,30,185	7,822	...
	1,67,65,772	1,73,84,646	6,18,874	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,57,606	1,63,074	5,468	...
NET AMOUNT	1,66,08,166	1,72,21,572	6,13,406	...

Appendix No. X—*continued*.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts.				
Bengal	359	247	...	112
Punjab	2,75,372	3,45,874	70,502	...
Burma	255	354	99	...
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	3
TOTAL	2,75,990	3,46,476	70,601	115
Contributions from Native States.				
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	359	247	...	112
Punjab	2,81,372	3,51,874	70,502	...
Burma	255	354	99	...
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	3
TOTAL	2,81,990	3,52,476	70,601	115

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service.	R	R	R	R
Fixed Establishment and Charges.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,54,738	1,62,422	7,684	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,55,131	4,69,368	14,237	...
Bengal	12,14,625	12,31,036	16,411	...
Bombay	12,80,109	13,01,334	21,225	...
Madras	10,48,297	10,92,603	44,306	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,07,082	9,39,633	32,551	...
Punjab	7,89,906	8,26,042	36,136	...
Assam	2,60,684	2,65,791	5,107	...
Bihar	3,38,836	3,45,666	6,830	...
Burma	4,38,105	4,58,019	19,914	...
Central Provinces	3,52,786	3,62,688	9,902	...
Eastern Bengal	2,82,828	2,90,564	7,736	...
Rajputana	2,69,867	2,71,417	1,550	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,67,523	1,68,359	836	...
Railway Mail Service	7,93,037	8,16,384	23,347	...
Total	87,53,554	90,01,326	2,47,772	...
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.				
Director General of the Post Office	33,904	35,602	1,698	...
Comptroller, Post Office	14,547	20,579	6,032	...
Bengal — Grain Compensation allowances	...	20,807	...	...
Bengal — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	69,599	74,383	...	...
Bengal — Payments to Guaranteed Railways	10,260	10,260	...	...
Bengal — Payments to State Railways	280	180	...	...
Bengal — Compensation for lost insured articles	582	867	...	...
Bengal — Law Charges	198	39	...	...
Bengal — Other charges	1,95,441	2,24,837	...	...
Total	2,76,360	3,31,373	55,013	...
Bombay — Grain Compensation allowances	...	17,311	...	...
Bombay — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	73,588	72,257	...	...
Bombay — Payments to Guaranteed Railways	13,978	14,021	...	...
Bombay — Compensation for lost insured articles	1,928	5,932	...	...
Bombay — Other Charges	1,38,783	1,40,521	...	...
Total	2,28,277	2,50,042	21,765	...
Madras — Grain Compensation allowances	...	1,509	...	...
Madras — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	57,400	59,285	...	...
Madras — Compensation for lost insured articles	615	100	...	...
Madras — Law Charges	532	331	...	...
Madras — Other Charges	1,16,638	1,26,019	...	...
Total	1,75,185	1,87,244	12,059	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*	R	R	R	R
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. — Grain Compensation allowances	...	12,444	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	53,262	54,603	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	1,004	1,800	...	...
Law Charges	...	5	...	...
Other Charges	1,10,118	1,04,299	...	...
TOTAL	1,64,384	1,73,151	8,767	...
PUNJAB — Grain Compensation allowances	...	19,112	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	41,908	43,702	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	—1,551	178	...	...
Law Charges	—36	11	...	...
Other Charges	1,09,930	1,42,106	...	...
TOTAL	1,50,251	2,05,109	54,858	...
ASSAM — Grain Compensation allowances	...	689	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	7,982	8,347	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railways	5,410	6,150	...	...
Payments to State Railways	4,500	3,042	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	50	...	...	...
Law Charges	80	68	...	...
Other Charges	37,644	35,489	...	...
TOTAL	55,666	53,785	...	1,881
BIHAR — Grain Compensation allowances	...	2,884	...	...
Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,405	20,953	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	—55	1	...	...
Other Charges	27,692	27,938	...	...
TOTAL	49,042	51,776	2,734	...
BURMA — Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,236	22,823	...	...
Payments to State Railways	38,870	40,788	...	...
Compensation for lost insured articles	1,200	...	...	...
Law Charges	...	5	...	...
Other Charges	1,04,230	1,08,179	...	...
TOTAL	1,65,536	1,71,795	6,259	...

L

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*contd.*		R	R	R	R
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—concld.					
Central Provinces.	Grain Compensation allowances	...	1,836	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	21,664	22,911	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	—4	334	...	...
	Other Charges	36,031	36,928	...	...
	Total	57,691	62,009	4,318	...
Eastern Bengal	Grain Compensation allowances	...	7,988	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	10,557	11,486	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	163	3,307	...	...
	Law Charges	202	...	...	...
	Other Charges	29,576	32,333	...	...
	Total	40,498	55,114	14,616	...
Rajputana	Grain Compensation allowances	...	98	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	14,480	14,767	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	6,289	6,340	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1,000	918	...	...
	Law Charges	...	1	...	...
	Other Charges	26,513	29,548	...	...
	Total	48,282	51,672	3,390	...
Sind and Baluchistan.	Grain Compensation allowances	...	346	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	9,366	9,350	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	50	...	...	...
	Law charges	...	13	...	...
	Other Charges	17,771	14,545	...	...
	Total	27,187	24,254	...	2,933
Railway Mail Service.	Grain Compensation allowances	...	1,327	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	35,331	36,064	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,59,562	1,52,515	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	7,09,860	7,47,173	...	...
	Special Train hire	1,42,177	82,475	...	...
	Law Charges	1	...	...	...
	Other Charges	1,22,764	1,24,181	...	...
	Total	11,69,695	11,43,735	...	25,960
Grand Total		26,56,505	28,17,240	1,91,509	30,774
Stationery and Printing.					
Bengal	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,43,728	2,14,300	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	1,13,667	1,14,500	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	130	48	...	...
	Total	3,57,525	3,28,848	...	28,677

Appendix No. X—*continued*.

Heads of Charges.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*		R	R	R	R
Stationery and Printing—contd.					
BOMBAY	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	56,112	49,603	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	101	30	...	...
	Other Charges	7,848	5,429	...	...
	TOTAL	64,061	55,062	...	8,999
MADRAS	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	13,658	4,642	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	2,857	3,484	...	...
	Printing at Privare Presses	...	81	...	...
	Other Charges	20	20	...	...
	TOTAL	16,535	8,227	...	8,308
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	98,737	99,349	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	235	716	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	59	23	...	...
	Other Charges	6,012	9,385	...	...
	Grain Compensation allowances	...	870	...	...
	TOTAL	1,05,043	1,10,343	5,300	...
PUNJAB	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,246	1,601	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	484	599	...	...
	Other Charges	22	44	...	...
	TOTAL	1,752	2,244	492	...
ASSAM	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,050	905	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	781	333	...	...
	TOTAL	1,831	1,238	...	593
BIHAR	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	322	269	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	401	386	...	...
	TOTAL	723	655	...	68

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*contd.*		R	R	R	R
Stationery and Printing—concld.					
Burma	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,592	2,078	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	4,421	2,921	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	36	12	...	...
	Total	6,049	5,011	...	1,038
Central Provinces	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,674	888	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	1,224	238	...	...
	Other Charges	27	108	...	...
	Total	2,925	1,234	...	1,691
Eastern Bengal	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	590	423	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	553	352	...	...
	Total	1,143	775	...	368
Rajputana	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	277	338	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	600	411	...	...
	Total	877	749	...	128
Sind and Baluchistan	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	99	43	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	9	...	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	258	347	...	...
	Total	366	390	24	...
Railway Mail Service	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	5,044	5,030	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	3,279	846	...	...
	Total	8,323	5,876	...	2,447
	GRAND TOTAL	5,67,153	5,20,652	5,816	52,317
Deduct—Printing charges debitable to the Telegraph Department— North-Western Provinces and Oudh		21,293	22,796	1,503	...
	Total	5,45,860	4,97,856	4,313	52,317

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*	R	R	R	R
Mail-cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service (after deducting Non-Postal charges.)				
Bengal	5,773	5,378	...	395
Bombay	37,571	38,595	1,024	...
Madras	40,738	36,281	...	4,457
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	41,251	44,112	2,861	...
Punjab	1,12,586	1,27,848	15,262	...
Assam	12,384	12,400	16	...
Bihar	485	497	12	...
Burma	6,692	5	...	6,687
Central Provinces	25,768	27,745	1,977	...
Eastern Bengal	—2	—1	...	—1
Rajputana	3,996	3,270	...	726
Sind and Baluchistan	4,955	4,613	...	342
TOTAL	2,92,197	3,00,743	21,152	12,606
Bounty Money.				
Bombay	2,437	2,365	...	72
Madras	61	77	16	...
Burma	193	225	32	...
Sind and Baluchistan	...	2	2	...
TOTAL	2,691	2,669	50	72
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	11,039	10,552	...	487
Bombay	87	1,375	1,288	...
Madras	1,512	4,705	3,193	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,366	1,780	414	...
Punjab	219	122	...	97
Assam	3,595	1,924	...	1,671
Bihar	1,030	1,184	154	...
Burma	917	328	...	589
Central Provinces	745	307	...	438
Eastern Bengal	3,873	3,310	...	563
Rajputana	30	97	67	...
Railway Mail Service	259	169	...	90
TOTAL	24,672	25,853	5,116	3,935
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,88,642	1,98,024	9,382	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,69,678	4,89,947	20,269	...
Bengal	18,65,322	19,07,187	41,865	...
Bombay	16,12,542	16,48,773	36,231	...
Madras	12,82,328	13,29,137	46,809	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,97,833	12,46,223	48,390	...
Punjab	10,54,714	11,61,365	1,06,651	...
Assam	3,34,160	3,35,138	978	...
Bihar	3,90,116	3,99,778	9,662	...
Burma	6,17,492	6,35,383	17,891	...
Central Provinces	4,39,915	4,53,983	14,068	...
Eastern Bengal	3,28,340	3,49,762	21,422	...
Rajputana	3,23,052	3,27,205	4,153	...
Sind and Baluchistan	2,00,031	1,97,618	...	2,413
Railway Mail Service	19,71,314	19,66,164	...	5,150
TOTAL	1,22,75,479	1,26,45,687	3,77,771	7,563

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

Heads of Charges.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Non-Postal Branches.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service.				
Bengal	359	248	...	111
Punjab	2,75,372	3,45,874	70,502	...
Burma	255	353	98	...
Eastern Bengal	4	1	...	3
Total	2,75,990	3,46,476	70,600	114
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,11,500	5,11,500	...	...
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal	5,248	5,096	...	152
Bengal Central Flotilla Company (Bengal)	2,196	2,196	...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,200	1,200	...	...
Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company (Bombay)	...	64,000	64,000	...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	47,500	42,283	...	5,217
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh (Bengal)	35,173	35,600	427	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Bengal)	10,000	8,334	...	1,666
Steam service between Goa and Bombay	7,955	7,755	...	200
Total	6,20,772	6,77,964	64,427	7,235
Total Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	5,64,476	5,62,974	...	1,502
Bombay	7,955	71,755	63,800	...
Punjab	2,75,372	3,45,874	70,502	...
Burma	47,755	42,636	...	5,119
Eastern Bengal	1,204	1,201	...	3
Total	8,96,762	10,24,440	1,34,302	6,624

APPENDIX XI.

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R	R
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.				
Cash Receipts.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	13,08,720	12,81,401		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	3,47,390	3,37,661		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	26,55,103	28,48,632		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	3,005	3,484		
	43,14,218	44,71,178		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Postage Collections	5,872	7,936	43,08,346	44,63,242
*Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)**	...	...	1,01,34,412	1,05,23,180
Ditto Service ditto	...	...	24,47,053	25,92,560
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., *Sale of waste papers, etc.*)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	10,402	10,315		
Other petty receipts	79,479	68,703		
	89,881	79,018		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of petty receipts	1,858	2,144		
	1,858	2,144	88,023	76,874
			1,69,77,834	1,76,55,856
DEDUCT—				
Amount due to the British Post Office	1,83,583	2,76,220		
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations	28,479	—5,010	2,12,062	2,71,210
TOTAL	...	...	1,67,65,772	1,73,84,646

* (*i. e.*) Gross sales to the public *minus* value of stamps used for Telegraph message revenue.

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Post Office Expenditure.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
I.—Postal Service.		R	R	R	R
Salaries and Establishments.					
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries	99,194	1,06,061		
	Establishment	55,544	56,361		
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	38,212	33,280		
	Establishment	4,16,919	4,36,088		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	2,23,033	2,17,174		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries	7,58,376	7,80,705		
	Establishment	60,70,657	62,64,542		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment	10,02,802	10,17,213		
	Ferry and Boat Establishment	27,066	23,947		
	Railway Charges	6,169	8,145		
Stationery and Printing	Printing Establishment	40,851	43,742		
Post Office, Miscellaneous	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	14,731	14,068	87,53,554	90,01,326
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—					
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Director General's Office.	Temporary Establishment	1,744	3,272		
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	9,031	8,406		
	Hill Journey Allowance	7,031	7,139		
	Grain Compensation Allowances	...	296		
	Office Expenses	16,098	16,489		
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Comptroller's Office.	Temporary Establishment	2,011	5,484		
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	4,256	4,121		
	Grain Compensation Allowances	...	537		
	Office Expenses	8,280	10,437		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	21,262	28,870		
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	4,64,779	4,94,428		
	Construction and repair of Post Office	24,672	25,853		
	Grain Compensation Allowances	...	66,026		
	Office Expenses	9,33,040	9,63,005		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary	6,509	8,864		
	Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary	114	58		
	Ditto Contingencies	1,340	1,757		
	Grain Compensation Allowances of Boat Establishment	...	105		
	Contingent Road Charges	78,258	85,600		
	Grain Compensation Allowances of Runners, etc.	...	20,080		
	Payments to P. and O. Company	...	1,288		
	Mail Guards and Oil Allowances Temporary	...	58		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,89,373	1,86,252		
	Special Train Hire	1,42,176	82,475		
	Payments to State Railways	7,59,799	7,97,522		
	Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Charges	5,68,187	6,47,219		
	Deduct—Non-Postal Charges	2,75,990	3,46,476		
		2,92,197	3,00,743		
	Bounty Money	2,691	2,669		
Stationery and Printing	Printing, Miscellaneous	5,45,860	4,96,986		
	Grain Compensation Allowances	...	870		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Charges	848	601		
	Grain Compensation Allowances	...	124		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	10,556	23,946	35,21,925	36,44,361
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps		...	...	1,57,606	1,63,074
	Total	...	...	1,24,33,085	1,28,08,761

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts	2,76,076	3,46,482	...	...
Deduct—Refund of Passenger and Goods Service Collections	86	6	...	...
Total	...	...	2,75,990	3,46,476
Contribution from Native States	...	...	6,000	6,000
Total Revenue as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,70,47,762	1,77,37,122
III.—Receipts not shown in Post Office Accounts, but credited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal	...	...	81,857	97,615
Grand Total	...	...	1,71,29,619	1,78,34,737

No. XI—*concld.*

Postal Department during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97—concld.

Post Office Expenditure.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	R	R	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service	...	...	2,75,990	3,46,476
Conveyance of Mails. — Subsidies	...	...	6,20,772	6,77,964
Total	...	...	8,96,762	10,24,440
Total Expenditure as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,33,29,847	1,38,33,201
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal	...	...	12,26,250	12,97,330
Stores from England	...	...	4,60,660	5,08,520
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	6,06,000	6,06,000
Exchange on Charges in England	...	...	8,10,410	7,36,510
Total	...	...	31,03,320	31,48,360
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,64,33,167	1,69,81,561

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

YEAR.	POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	POSTAL TACLES AT THE OF EACH
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated) .	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,661	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	20,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,52,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,49,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,°60	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,980	28,68,833	12,54,626	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	68,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,687	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,101
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,640	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months) .	23,18,930	26,36,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,476	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,934	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,089	2,83,420	7,83,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,504	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,87,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24·86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,92,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,00,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24·86	6,849
1886-87	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24·98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787	25·02	7,263
1888-89	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	Surplus. 4,00,582	25·43	7,333
1889-90	75,39,968	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25·39	8,103
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,796	1,36,54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26·02	8,394
1891-92	81,05,386	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,98,109	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26·16	8,619
1892-93	85,31,191	22,56,204	37,18,934	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	25·63	8,832
1893-94	90,53,872	23,22,703	38,26,338	80,144	1,52,83,357	1,51,03,298	1,27,89,595	1,16,35,891	34,67,407	11,44,704	25·16	8,978
1894-95	94,21,311	23,78,698	40,56,104	97,025	1,59,53,138	1,58,31,238	1,34,52,540	1,18,62,611	39,68,627	15,89,029	25·58	9,243
1895-96	99,76,806	24,47,053	43,08,346	88,023	1,68,20,228	1,66,08,166	1,41,61,113	1,22,75,479	43,32,687	18,85,634	25·74	9,588
1896-97	1,03,60,106	25,92,560	44,63,242	76,874	1,74,92,782	1,72,21,572	1,46,29,012	1,26,42,687	45,75,885	19,83,325	25·02	9,948

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolahs (about 4 oz.).

Column 8.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1896-97.

on account of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.]

Receipt-open end year. Letter boxes. [In addition to those at post office.]	Village Postmen.	Postal Lines. Railway.	Postal Lines. Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Postal Lines. Runner or boat lines.	Postal Lines. Steamer services, sea and river.	Postal Lines. Total mileage.	Total number of articles given out for delivery. Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices. Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters. Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	European Letters. Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No. Three digits omitted in these columns.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	396	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,616						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	175	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,202	504	203	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	503	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,551	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,358	556	341	...	49,704						
...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,610	46,907	4,648	556	343	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,009	4,017	591	301	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,907	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	404	...	60,913						
...	...	3,058	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	64,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,807	6,165	764	730	...	84,534	...	..	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,991	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,117	...	85,680	...	..	...	...	...	69,156
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,307	51,577	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	..	430	...	...	68,110
2,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,148	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,702	605	1,130	...	109,235	1,035,110	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,225	31,847	13,637	55,598	104,153	9,305	792	1,008	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,622	13,637	57,044	107,570	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·65	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,201	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,731	33,157	13,687	57,993	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,809	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,680	2,035,403	68,100
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	155,606	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	34,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,070	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,176,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·30	...	3,335,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,030	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,309	·29	...	3,531,071	3,420,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,227	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,083	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	259,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,900	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,759	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000
11,909	3,707	16,514	4,826	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	·23	...	4,771,870	6,837,183	45,000
12,848	3,757	17,196	4,192	44,019	12,321	77,728	300,620	25,910	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,131	775,377	·22	...	(b) 3,976,354	(b) 4,214,465	59,900
13,292	3,837	17,540	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,209	717,508	·19	...	4,252,199	4,452,058	60,600
13,875	3,970	18,099	4,859	44,805	12,603	80,366	326,162	26,364	2,330	14,703	8,755	379,023	769,526	·20	...	4,376,415	4,098,267	60,600
15,002	4,143	18,463	5,214	46,177	13,743	83,597	347,150	28,145	2,561	16,248	9,422	403,526	841,868	·20	...	4,486,642	4,055,809	60,600
15,937	4,262	18,871	4,959	47,509	13,984	85,323	364,168	28,929	2,577	18,196	10,055	423,925	938,855	·22	...	(c) 3,782,515	(c) 3,912,078	60,600
16,952	4,387	19,410	5,414	47,444	13,751	86,019	386,950	29,77?	2,709	19,341	10,948	449,726	997,358	·22	...	3,837,470	3,963,080	60,600

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

(c) Revised so as to show the number of letters conveyed by P. and O. contract steamers to and from Europe and Egypt only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (gross revenue).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,68	1,73	2,02	2,39	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88
Liquors:										
Spirit	35,51	35,91	39,75	38,09	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39
Other liquors	4,68	4,82	4,98	5,07	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10,09	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17,75	16,07	9,91
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,33	2,04	2,87	2,07
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11
Oils: Petroleum	9,02	11,75	11,18	12,64	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,28	10,85	9,42	7,38
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	1,08	2,10	85
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	1,12	94	87
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11
All other articles	3	2	3	3	2	18	17,30	17,97	17,72	18,10
Total	50,93	54,24	57,97	58,23	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68
EXPORTS (gross revenue).										
Rice and rice-flour	31,82	41,10	54,53	46,75	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33
Total Gross Revenue	82,75	95,34	1,12,50	1,04,98	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01
Total Net Revenue	80,54	92,90	1,09,52	1,01,70	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	15,89	17,67	18,94	19,89	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43
Bengal — Export	10,63	8,39	11,75	12,39	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08
Bombay — Import	13,92	14,03	16,00	15,68	16,31	18,8	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96
Bombay — Export	1,10	1,34	1,22	93	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05
Sind — Import	4,48	4,60	5,41	5,07	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95
Sind — Export	33	45	59	52	57	40	53	48	38	53
Madras — Import	8,45	8,18	9,22	8,53	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27
Madras — Export	3,74	5,09	3,38	2,73	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95
Burma — Import	7,09	8,16	6,93	7,28	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87
Burma — Export	14,91	24,99	36,08	28,68	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79

Finance and Commerce Department,
January 19, 1898.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather mmary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously ieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 25th December, 1897.			For the week ending the 1st January, 1898.			For the week ending the 8th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 15th January, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,000	40	1,040	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	989	...	989	965	...	965	981	...	981	982	...	982
2	Sholapur	9,530	2,113	11,043	9,687	1,907	11,594	9,457	1,928	11,385	9,630	1,883	11,513
3	Poona	5,275	2,838	8,113	5,749	3,199	8,948	6,105	237	6,342	...	61	61
4	Belgaum	903	...	903	798	...	798	708	...	708	217	...	217
	TOTAL BOMBAY	16,697	4,951	21,648	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,289	1,944	12,773
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	...	360	360	...	330	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Damoh	...	339	339	...	335	335	...	252	252	...	231	251
3	Jabalpur	...	1,177	1,177	...	720	720	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mandla	...	470	470	...	154	154	...	150	150	...	...	...
5	Seoni	...	229	229	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Narsinghpur	...	415	415	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hoshangabad	...	314	344	...	333	333	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Betul	...	596	596	...	72	72	...	74	74	...	...	...
9	Chindwara	...	1,534	1,534	...	137	137	...	1,233	1,233	...	70	70
10	Bhandara	...	1,512	1,512	...	1,230	1,230	...	273	273	...	82	82
11	Balaghat	3,001	3,816	6,817	1,225	553	1,778	...	210	210	...	260	260
12	Raipur	...	4,411	4,411	...	2,187	2,187	...	428	428	...	...	...
13	Bilaspur	...	5,193	5,193	37	4,526	4,563	28	3,376	3,404	...	324	324
14	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	623	623
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	3,001	20,396	23,397	1,262	10,680	11,942	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,610	1,610*
	Central India.												
1	Bundelkhand	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA	1,521	1,269	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana.												
1	Dholpur	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	22,219	26,673	48,892	20,339	15,795	36,134	19,578	8,188	27,766	13,990	3,585	17,575

* There were also 13,079 persons employed on railway works.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, ually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 21st January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30th JUNE 1897.

No. 40 R. Stat., Calcutta, the 18th January, 1898.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 242 R. Stat., dated the 9th July 1896.
Government of India order No. 42 R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1897.

Read also—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 17 Stat., dated the 12th January 1898, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, as shown under abstract No. 4 on pages 16 and 17 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 17 and injury to 100 persons. The table below shows that, while the number of persons killed had slightly decreased, the number injured was very much in excess of the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years (due mainly to the collision at Howrah station, on the East Indian railway, on the 15th April 1897, in which twenty passengers were slightly injured), while the total number of accidents was considerably below the average:

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1897	42	1,376	1,418	(a) 7	(b) 72	8	14	15	86
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	49	1,416	1,465	(c) 13	(d) 43	3	20	16	63
Metre gauge.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1897	60	1,061	1,121	...	(b) 7	1	6	1	13
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	47	1,156	1,203	(e) 2	(a) 8	1	3	3	11
Special gauges.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1897	8	44	52	(f) 1	(f) 1	...	...	1	1
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	3	29	32	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total all gauges for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897	110	2,481	2,591	(b) 8	(c) 80	9	20	17	100
Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years	99	2,601	2,700	(g) 15	(h) 51	4	24	19	75

(a) Of these, three were not passengers.
(b) " " four " "
(c) " " nine " "
(d) " " five " "
(e) Not passengers.
(f) Not a passenger.
(g) Of these, six were not passengers.
(h) " " eight " "

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage run and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, with an increase of 5·63 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·33 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897, the number of accidents decreased by 109 or 4·04 per cent. as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard . .	— 47	— 3·21	+ 560	+ 5·00	— 538,582	— 2·24
Metre . . .	— 82	— 6·82	+ 526	+ 6·72	+ 407,523	+ 3·83
Special . . .	+ 20	+ 62·50	...	...	+ 14,806	+ 5·97
TOTAL .	— 109	— 4·04	+ 1,086	+ 5·63	— 116,253	— 0·33

3. The following table, showing the principal increases and decreases of accidents of different classes on the standard, metre and special gauge lines, brings out the fact that, although the general total showed a decrease, there were large variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years :

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+ 2	— 21	— 19	— 51·35
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails . .	— 7	— 56	— 63	— 72·41
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points . . .	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12	+ 29·27
Trains running over cattle on the line .	...	+ 89	+ 89	+ 14·17
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines .	...	— 38	— 38	— 46·91
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	+ 16	+ 16	+ 8·65
Metre gauge.				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails . .	+ 1	— 23	— 22	— 37·93
Trains running over cattle on the line .	+ 2	+ 28	+ 30	+ 4·58
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines .	...	— 27	— 27	— 65·85
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	— 22	— 22	— 23·16
Fire in trains	...	— 20	— 20	— 50·00
Under the head "Other accidents" . .	— 3	— 15	— 18	— 32·14
Special gauges.				
Trains running over cattle on the line .	— 1	+ 17	+ 16	+ 400·00

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 12 accidents or 29·27 per cent., due partly to more accurate classification; under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 89 accidents or 14·17 per cent., partly due, it is believed, to the drought and consequent scarcity of fodder, villagers having in many cases driven their cattle on

to the railway line to graze, and partly also to the opening of new lines; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 16 accidents or 8·65 per cent.; on the metre gauge railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 30 accidents or 4·58 per cent., possibly due to the cause noted above; and on the special gauge lines under the same head, 16 accidents or 400·00 per cent.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 204; next comes the South Indian railway with 164, then the East Indian railway with 128, the North Western State railway with 95, the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge) with 92, and the Madras railway with 84.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the highest proportion was on the Cooch Behar railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 2,784 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,682; then the Morvi, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the East Coast State and the Eastern Bengal State (standard gauge section) railways with averages of 1 in 6,300, 1 in 8,542, 1 in 9,435 and 1 in 9,855, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 259,628 train-miles run, the Burma railways coming next with 1 in 60,872, then the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 54,742, the East Indian railway with 1 in 51,768, the North Western State railway with 1 in 46,190 and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 39,698.

5. Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," the largest number, *viz.*, 22, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway; the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge section) coming next with 17 accidents; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 55, occurred on the East Indian railway; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula railways coming next with 52 and 39 accidents, respectively.

Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Jorhát State railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 1,876 train-miles; next comes the Assam-Bengal railway, with 1 accident in 2,782 train-miles; then the Cooch Behar, the Morvi, the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) and the Dibru-Sadiya railways with averages of 1 in 2,784, 1 in 3,392, 1 in 3,985 and 1 in 4,520, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Oodeypore-Chitor railway, *viz.*, 1 in 23,497, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 23,135, then the North Western State railway with 1 in 23,095, the East Indian railway with 1 in 23,008, the Burma railways with 1 in 19,479, and the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 17,756.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years in the table below:

Gauges.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1897.								Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard .	20	78	72	122	240	62	332	262	27	64	52	119	155	36	234	219
Metre . .	4	37	22	45	70	27	96	109	11	24	21	40	64	20	96	84
Special .	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	3
Total .	24	115	94	169	310	90	428	374	38	88	73	162	220	56	331	306

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of persons killed and injured compares unfavourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.

7. The following table shows, for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative figures for the corresponding previous period are also given :

	Six months ending with the 30th June 1897.		Six months ending with the 30th June 1896.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	20	72	24	77
Metre	16	35	7	20
Special	...	1	...	1
Total	36	108	31	98

IV.—Statistical results.

8. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results, based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are also given :

Particulars.		Six months ending with the 30th June 1897.				Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.			
		Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked	Miles.	11,756	8,314	267	20,377	11,196	7,828	267	19,291
Train-mileage run	Miles.	23,457,035	11,038,148	263,016	34,758,189	23,995,607	10,630,625	248,210	34,874,442
Number of passengers carried	No.	47,600,746	28,507,165	420,804	76,528,715	46,272,198	28,723,886	496,218	75,492,302
Number of passenger-units carried one mile	No.	1,984,749,033	1,189,601,504	11,760,511	3,186,111,047	2,183,790,439	1,111,864,847	13,327,988	3,308,983,274
Number of accidents	No.	1,418	1,121	52	2,591	1,465	1,208	32	2,700
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run	No.	6·05	10·16	19·77	7·45	6·11	11·32	12·89	7·74
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains	No.	4	...	...	4	9	...	...	9
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 11,900,186	...	...	1 in 19,132,179	1 in 5,141,355	...	...	1 in 9,388,034
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains	No.	68	3	...	71	38	5	...	43
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 700,011	1 in 9,502,388	...	1 in 1,077,868	1 in 1,217,689	1 in 5,744,777	...	1 in 1,755,636
Number of passengers killed from all causes	No.	24	4	...	28	36	11	...	47
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 1,983,364	1 in 7,126,791	...	1 in 2,733,168	1 in 1,285,339	1 in 2,611,262	...	1 in 1,606,219
Number of passengers injured from all causes	No.	146	40	...	186	102	29	...	131
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 326,033	1 in 712,679	...	1 in 411,445	1 in 453,649	1 in 990,479	...	1 in 576,277
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes	No.	170	44	...	214	138	40	...	178
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 280,004	1 in 647,890	...	1 in 357,611	1 in 335,306	1 in 718,097	...	1 in 424,114
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile	No.	1 in 11,674,994	1 in 27,036,398	...	1 in 14,888,369	1 in 15,824,568	1 in 27,796,621	...	1 in 18,589,794

It will be seen that the comparison, except in the case of passengers killed, is generally unfavourable for the reasons explained in paragraph I (1) *ante*.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the second quarter of 1897.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life, or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the second quarter of 1897.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	6	1	28	1	1	2	29
Bengal Central	1	...	...	4	...	4	...
North Western State . . .	2	1	...	...	1	1	1
Eastern Bengal State . . .	1	...	9	...	...	...	9
East Coast State	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1	...	4	...	1	...	5
Metre gauge.							
Southern Mahratta . . .	4	...	3	...	6	...	9
Burma	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Special gauges.							
Gaekwar's Dabhoi . . .	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Morvi	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL .	19	4	46	5	9	9	55
Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1895 and 1896 .	19	11	28	1	12	12	40

The increase in the total number of persons injured during the second quarter of 1897, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years, was mainly, as already explained in paragraph 1, due to the collision at Howrah station, on the 15th April 1897, on the East Indian railway. Particulars of this accident are briefly given in paragraph 10.

10. A brief description of accidents which resulted in loss of life, or injury to persons is given below.

East Indian railway.—On the 15th April 1897, a collision took place at Howrah station, between the down Tarakessur local train and the empty stock of the down Burdwan local train, owing to the former having run against signals. Twenty passengers were slightly injured.

On the 27th April 1897, while emptying Messrs. Graham & Co.'s kerosine oil tank wagon at the Cawnpore City station, a fire broke out, and two of the men employed on the work were injured and a third man was burnt to death.

On the 28th April 1897, while an up passenger train was standing at Magra station, a down goods train was allowed to run through the station. As the engine of the down goods train arrived at the main line points, it

collided first with a wagon standing foul of the crossing, which was thrown clear off the line and derailed, and next with two wagons standing together uncoupled on the main line, and carried them some distance through the yard. A railway servant was badly hurt and subsequently died.

On the 10th May 1897, an up goods train collided with another up goods train standing on the up platform line at Hooghly station, owing to the driver of the former train having lost control of his train and run against signals at danger. A railway porter was injured.

On the 10th June 1897, a collision took place at Moghal Sarai station, between an up passenger train and a pilot engine with some empty vehicles, owing to the train having been admitted on to the wrong line. Rolling stock was damaged and two passengers were injured.

On the 14th June 1897, while a down mail train was running between Ghaggar and Lalru stations, a horse-box, second from the engine, was found on fire. A passenger travelling in a first class carriage having given the alarm, the train was brought to a stand. The loaded horse-box and mail van were completely, and the brake-van partially, burnt. The horses in the box were killed, and four out of five syces were injured in jumping out of the train. The fire was probably due to the syces smoking.

Bengal Central railway.—On the 5th June 1897, a sub-platelayer's trolly was run into by a relief van engine at mile 7, near Gángnapur station, owing to the carelessness of the driver and Locomotive Foreman in charge. The sub-platelayer, a time-keeper and two trollymen were killed.

North Western State railway.—On the 6th April 1897, during shunting operations, a platelayer's trolly was run into by the engine of a down goods train at Dádú station. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the shunter in not having lights on the engine. A railway servant was injured.

On the 10th April 1897, the *chhapper* huts, built by the gangmen at mile 1099/4, between Muzaffarnagar and Khátauli stations, were set on fire by sparks from the engine of an up mixed train, and a child was burnt to death.

Eastern Bengal State railway.—(*Standard gauge.*)—On the 28th June 1897, a slip carriage on an up passenger train parted outside Ágarpára station, owing to some defect in the slip coupling, and collided with the train which was standing at the station. Nine passengers were slightly injured.

East Coast State railway.—On the 7th May 1897, a man and two buffaloes were run over and killed by the engine of an up special goods train, at the level-crossing at mileage 245/7.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 21st June 1897, a down goods train (carrying passengers) collided with an up goods train at Sháhábád station, owing to the points having been wrongly set. Four passengers and a railway servant were injured.

Southern Mahratta railway.—On the 10th May 1897, a down mail train collided with a down mixed train standing on the main line at Koregaon station, owing to the facing points not having been properly set. Two passengers were injured, and the rolling stock was considerably damaged.

On the 18th May 1897, while the driver was attending to certain defects in the engine of the down mixed train at mile 478/3, between Satúlúr and Phirangipuram stations, the train was run into by a light engine, which had improperly been allowed to leave the former station before the down mixed had cleared the section. Four railway servants were injured.

On the 25th May 1897, a country cart was run into by an up goods train at the level-crossing gate at mile 170/4, between Tumkur and Hirehalli stations. The cartman was injured.

On the 26th June 1897, an up mixed train parted at mile 8/12, near Dávangere station, owing to a defect in the coupling of a vehicle, and the rear portion collided with the front portion of the train. Two railway servants were injured.

Burma railways.—On the 28th April 1897, a down mixed train was derailed at mile 79/6, about 2 miles north of Letpadan station, owing to some

fish-plates having been removed and the line unlinked by some persons unknown. A passenger was slightly injured.

Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway.—On the 31st May 1897, a rake of loaded wagons having been shunted by a contractor's coolie against orders in the yard at Bhilúpur station, collided with a bullock cart which had entered the yard during the absence of the gateman. The cartman was run over and killed.

Morvi railway.—On the 16th May 1897, a bullock cart was thrown off the line by an up mixed train at the level-crossing between miles 18 and 19, near Dhola station. The cartman was injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director of Railway Traffic.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*

Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

1. Abstract returns of accidents for the six months ending with the 30th June 1897.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 40 R. Stat., dated the 18th January 1898.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Standard gauge lines		Metre gauge lines.		Special gauge lines		Total all gauges.	
	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers —								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	4	68	...	3	...	...	4	71
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	20	78	4	37	...	...	24	115
Servants :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	14	1	6	...	...	9	20
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	72	122	22	45	...	2	94	169
Other persons :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	8	7	8	3	1	1	17	11
Trespassers	158	54	53	26	...	1	211	81
Suicides	73	5	7	1	...	...	80	6
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	...	2	1	...	...	6	1
TOTAL	347	348	97	122	1	4	445	474

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		PASSENGERS. From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		SER[VANTS]. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than … 1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
I	East Indian (a)	...	28		1	2	9	...	2	...	.	4	15	1	1	7	28	7	56	1	8	1	2	.	1	.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
II	Ben Central (b)	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
III	Bengal-Nágpúr	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	..	...	...	2	...	2	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	..	.	1	..	...
IV	Indian Midland (c)	..	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	.	...	1		...	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	...
	State lines worked by the State.																																
XI	North Western (d)		...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	4	16	...	.	6	18	6	18	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	..	...	...
XIII	Oudh and Rohilkhand		2	..	...	...	1	...		..	..	..	2	...	...	...	4	..	6	..	..	...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...
XIV	Eastern Bengal	..	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	1	7	1	19	.	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	..
XVI	East Coast	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	2	...	..	..	8	...	...	...	5	..	5	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	..		..	...	...	1
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																																
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e).	.	4	.	1	...	...	1	..			1	3	..	...	2	4	2	8	.	4	3	1	..	...	..	...		..	...	3	...	...
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f).	4	22	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	1	3	3	...	...	3	4	7	26	1	2		2	...	...	...	..	.	1	..	..	..	...
XX	Madras (g)	..	..		1	...	...	...	.			..	1	.	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
XXXII	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h).		..		..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...				..	...	...		...	..	.	1	.	..	...	.	1	..	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	4	68	2	4	4	12	1	5	...	1	12	54	1	2	20	78	24	146	8	14	8	13	1	1	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	1
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	9	38	4	4	5	12	1		..	2	13	40	4	6	27	64	36	102	3	20	3	14	...	2	...	3	2	15	..	4	2	2
	Metre gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
XXXVIII	Bengal and North-Western—																																
	Tirhoot section. } Company's " }	.		...	...	...	.		...		..		4	...	..	..	4	...	4	...	..		..		...	...	...	..	1		...	..	...
XL	Rajputana-Malwa (i)		.		1	...	...	...	.	..			8		..	..	9		9	...	..	.	1	...	..	..	...	1	1		...	..	...
XLII	Southern Mahratta (j).	.	2	...	.	.	...	...	.	...	..	1	2		...	1	2	1	4	...	6	..	...		..	...	1	.	...	...	.	..	...
XLV	South Indian (k).	.			...	..	1	..	...	...	..	2	3	.	1	2	5	2	5	...	..	...	...		...		.		..	1	...	..	..
XLVII	Assam-Bengal	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	..	...
XLVIII	Burma		1	.	2	...	1	...	..	..	..		7		..	...	10	.	11	1	...	...	...		...		..	1	..	..	..		...
	Carried over		3	..	3	...	2	.	...	...	...	3	24	..	1	3	30	3	33	1	6	...	1	..	...	...	1	2	2	1	...		...

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Including the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(d) " the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(e) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(f) " the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda, the Nagda-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railways.
(g) " the Madras-Ennur section of the Bezwada-Madras railway, and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.

No. 2.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

VANTS. ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting.		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges, or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total Servants.		OTHERS. Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total others.		Total all classes.		Classification Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
..	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	5	1	1	...	8	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	24	21	25	24	3	3	56	16	24	1	...	...	83	20	115	100	I.
...	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	1	...	2	4	2	...	..	..	1	.	.	...	..	...	1	4	3	II.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	10	3	8	.		...	18	3	21	7	III.
...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	2	4	2	4	1	1	12	4	8	1	..	...	21	6	24	18	IV.
...	..	...	...	1	4	..	.	...	1	...	2	...	6	..	...	3	4	2	1	...	...	..	2	3	2	11	22	13	25	1	...	27	8	2	...	1	...	31	8	50	51	XI.
...	..	..	...	...	1	...	..	1	1	..	...	.	.	1		1	1	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	3	3	9	3	9	..	...	19	11	16	2	...	.	35	13	38	28	XIII.
..	..	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	1		...	1	4	6	14	6	16	...	..	11	4	1	...	...	...	12	4	19	39	XIV.
...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	1	7	1	...	6	2	1	...	2	...	10	2	11	14	XVI.
...	..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	.	.	4	2	1	1	.	..		...	1	2	13	19	13	23	2	2	11	2	10	.	...	..	23	4	38	35	XVIII.
...	...	..	3	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	.	.		...	...	..	1	1	4	8	5	10	...	1	5	..	...		1	..	6	1	18	37	XIX.
...	..	..	2	...	2	.	...	...	1	...	...	..	.	1	1	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	.	1	1	5	10	5	10	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	4	2	9	15	XX.
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	.	.	..	...	.	1	.	...		..	..		...	4	..	4	...	...	..	2	...	.	...	..		2	...	6	XXXII.
...	...	2	10	3	15	2	...	3	16	1	2	7	8	3	2	22	11	7	7	3	1	3	4	7	19	72	122	80	136	8	7	158	54	73	5	4	...	243	66	347	348	
1	...	6	13	3	9	1	1	3	12	...	3	1	6	3	1	15	12	2	2	1	2	6	2	3	16	52	119	55	139	5	5	114	30	42	1	3	5	164	41	255	282	
...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	10	2	10	...	...	13	8	3		...	..	16	8	18	22	XXXVIII.
...	1	...	...	..	2	..	...	...	..	.	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	3	8	3	8	2	...	12	3	2	...	..		16	3	19	20	XL.
...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	1		2	10	2	16	...	1	3	1	...	.	1	...	4	2	7	22	XLII.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	..	1	5	2	5	2	6	..	6	1	...	1	...	...	12	2	19	9	XLV.
...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	9	2	...		...	.	9	2	12	5	XLVII.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	.	...	1	.	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	1	5	2	6	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	4	7	17	XLVIII.
...	1	1	2	2	7	...	...	5	8	..	2	2	3	1	2	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	5	20	85	21	41	8	1	43	18	5	1	2	1	58	21	82	95	

(h) Including the Bezwada Extension (East Coast state railway.)
(i) do. the Pálanpur-Deesa and the Ahmedabad Parantij, the Gaekwar's Mehsána railways.
(j) do. the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(k) do. the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA, PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		SER[VANTS]													
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc.: 1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than [accidents to trains, etc.]: 1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or checking wheels.		6.—Whilst standing in ground [illegible]	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward	.	8		8	..	2	..	.	.	.	8	24	...	1	8	50	3	38	1	6	..	1	..	..	.	1	2	2	1	...	..	...
	Metre gauge—concld.																																
	State line worked by the state.																																
XLIX	Eastern Bengal (a)	..	...		.	.	1		.			1	1		.	1	2	1	2	..	..						..	...	1	...	..	...	..
L	Cawnpore-Burhwal	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assisted companies.																																
LI	Deoghur	.	..		.	.		..			..	.	..	.	..		..	.	...	..		..	..	.	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
LII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)(b)	.			1	..						.	1	.	..	...	2	..	2	..	..	..	...		..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
LIII	Bengal Dooars		.				.	..			.	..	.	.				...	1...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
LIV	Dibru-Sadiya				.	..		..	.		...	..	...	..		...	...		...	..	..		..	.	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																																
LXVI	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section } Bickaneer " }				.		.	.	..		.	.	...		..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
LXVII	Oodeypore-Chitor		.		.	...	.	..			..		2	.	..	..	2	...	2	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
LXVIII	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar (c)	.	...	.	.	...	...	..			..	...	1	...	..		1	..	1	..	..	...	1	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
	TOTAL	..	8	...	1	...	3	...	..	..	...	4	29	...	1	4	37	4	40	1	6	...	2	.	1	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	..	5	2	1	2	2	...		.		5	21	2	...	11	24	11	29	1	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	1	1
	Special gauges.																																
	State line worked by the state.																																
LXXV	Jorhat (2′ 0″)																										.	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Assisted company																																
LXXVI	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)																					...		...					...		...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
LXXVIII	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)																					...			..			..	..	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																																
LXXX	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)																						...				..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned and worked by native state.																																
LXXXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)																				..				..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
	TOTAL												.		..		..	..	...	..	...	..	1		.	..	1	..	...	...	...	.	...
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	4	71	2	[illegible]	4	15	1	5	.	1	16	88	1	3	24	115	28	186	9	20	8	16	1	2	...	2	2	10	1	5	...	1
	Average for 2 previous corresponding periods	8	43	6	5	7	14	1	...	...	2	18	61	6	6	38	88	47	131	4	24	7	21	...	2	...	3	6	18	...	4	3	2

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharla (2′ 6″ gauge) branch.
(b) " the Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon).
(c) " the Jetalsar-Rájkot and the Jamnagar railway.

No. 2—*concluded*.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded*.

VANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. — 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, ropes, etc., during shunting.		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		OTHERS. — Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Classification Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	1	1	2	2	7	...	...	5	8	...	2	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	4	5	20	35	21	41	8	1	48	18	5	1	2	1	58	21	82	95	
...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	3	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	..	1	7	8	1	..	...	..	8	4	9	12	XLIX.
...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	2	L.
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...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	LIII.
...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		...		1	1	1	1	LIV.
...	..	.	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	LXVI.
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...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	..	...	..	1	2	3	5	LXVIII.
...	1	2	3	2	7	...	...	5	8	...	5	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	22	45	23	51	8	3	53	26	7	1	2	1	70	31	97	132	
...	1	1	4	3	7	...	1	2	2	...	.	1	...	...	...	2	5	1	2	...	...	..	...	2	7	21	40	22	43	3	4	47	15	14	1	2	3	66	23	99	95	
...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	.	..	...	.	.	..	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	..	...	1	...	1	LXXV.
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...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	LXXX.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	.	1	2	1	4	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	1	4	
...	1	4	13	5	22	2	...	8	24	1	7	9	11	4	4	24	11	7	7	3	1	3	5	12	26	94	169	103	189	17	11	211	81	80	6	6	1	314	99	445	474	
1	1	7	17	6	18	1	2	5	14	...	3	2	7	3	1	17	17	3	4	1	2	6	2	5	23	73	162	77	186	9	9	161	4	56	2	5	8	231	64	355	381	

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	East Indian. (a)									Bengal Central. (b)									Number of headings.
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6	.	6	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	3	8	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	128	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	10	11	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	4	9	13	(d)1	(e)6	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	1	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	20	268	288	(d)1	(f)31	1	3	2	34	1	26	27	...	...	4	...	4	...	

	Bengal-Nagpur.									Indian Midland. (c)									Number of headings.
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	72	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	67	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways. (b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Including the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways. (d) Not a passenger. (e) Of these, two were not passengers. (f) Of these, three were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*

	North Western (a).									Oudh and Rohilkhand.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	4	5	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	13	13	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	189	190	(b)1	..	2	3	3	3	1	65	66	...	2	...	...	...	2

	Eastern Bengal.									East Coast.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	91	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	135	143	..	12	...	2	...	14	...	62	62	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	

(a) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

(b) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

EAST INDIAN. (a)

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions be ween passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	..	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	6		6	...	22	...	.	...	22
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	3	8	...	...	1	3	1	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	128	128	...	...	...	..	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	10	11	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	17	17	...	..	..	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	9	13	(d)1	(e)6	...	...	1	6
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	19	20	...	...	...	.	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	20	268	288	(d)1	(f)31	1	3	2	34

BENGAL CENTRAL. (b)

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	4	...
11.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
12(a).	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	6	6	...	...	..	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...
17.	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
23.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	..	...
25.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	26	27	...		4		4	...

BENGAL-NAGPUR.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20.	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	72	74	...	...	..	...	...	...

INDIAN MIDLAND. (c)

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	3.
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9.	...	47	47	...	...	..	...	...	...	9.
10.	1	1	2	...	(d)1	...	...	..	1	10
11.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a).	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17.
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	66	67	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1	

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways. (b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Including the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways. (d) Not a passenger. (e) Of these, two were not passengers, (f) Of these, three were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*

	North Western (a).									Oudh and Rohilkhand.								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	4	5	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	13	13	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	189	190	(b)1	..	2	3	3	3	1	65	66	...	2	...	...	...	2

	Eastern Bengal.									East Coast.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	16	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	91	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	135	143	..	12	...	2	...	14	...	62	62	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	

(a) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

(b) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—contd.

	Great Indian Peninsula (a)									Bombay, Baroda and Central India (b)								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	21	22	...	4	...	2	...	6	1	2	3	4	22	1	2	5	24
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	28	28	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	199	202	...	4	...	4	...	8	2	137	139	4	22	1	2	5	24

	Madras (c)									The Nizam's Guaranteed State (d)									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	94	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(b) Including the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda, the Nágda-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railways.
(c) Including Madras-Hosur section of the Bezwada-Madras railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.
(d) Including the Bezwada extension, East Coast state railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE—contd.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (TIRHOOT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 (a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	96	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	

RAJPUTANA-MALWA. (a)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 (a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	142	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA. (b)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of heading.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	2	202	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	(c)1	...	...	...	1	10.
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 (a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	1	21	22	...	...	...	2	...	2	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	281	292	...	(d)3	...	6	...	9	

METRE GAUGE—contd.

South Indian.(a)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	2	162	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2		...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	8	179	187	...	...	...	...	...	...

Assam-Bengal.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	46	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total all classes	9	87	96	...	...	...	...	...	...

Burma.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 (a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	25.
Total all classes	5	70	75	...	1	1	...	1	1	

(a) Including the Máyavaram-Mutupet railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

METRE GAUGE—contd.

	Eastern Bengal (a).									Cawnpore-Burhwal.									Dhond.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	43	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	3	6	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 (a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	14	67	81	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharlla (2' 6" gauge) branch.

(b) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	METRE GAUGE—*contd.*																											
	ROHILKHUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION). (*a*)									BENGAL DOOARS.									DIBRU-SADIYA.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 (*a*).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*concld.*

	JODHPORE-BICKANEER (JODHPORE AND BICKANEER SECTIONS). Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		OODEYPORE-CHITOR. Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNÁGARH-PORBANDAR. (a) Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	(b)2	...	...	...	2	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a).
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	(b)2	...	...	...	2	

(a) Including the Jetalsar-Rájkot and the Jamnagar railways.

(b) Not passengers.

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—contd.

SPECIAL GAUGES.

	Jorhat (2' 0"). Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Jorhat Number. Other accidents.	Jorhat Number. Total.	Jorhat Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Jorhat Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Jorhat Number of servants. Killed.	Jorhat Number of servants. Injured.	Jorhat Total all classes. Killed.	Jorhat Total all classes. Injured.	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0"). Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Number. Other accidents.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Number. Total.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Number of servants. Killed.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Number of servants. Injured.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Total all classes. Killed.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Total all classes. Injured.	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Number. Other accidents.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Number. Total.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Number of passengers and others. Injured.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Number of servants. Killed.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Number of servants. Injured.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Total all classes. Killed.	Gaekwar's Dabhoi Total all classes. Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	(a)1	...	...	...	1	...	

(a) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—concld.

	SPECIAL GAUGES—concld.																		
	COOCH BEHAR (2' 6").									MORVI (2' 6")									
	Number			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of good trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1	10.
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a.
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	..	(a)1	...	..	.	1	

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.												METRE GAUGE							
	Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897.									Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896.			SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE				
				Number.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passengers and others.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	2	4	2	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	11	1	1	2	3	...	3	..	2
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	5	12	8	4	12	...	27	...	1	...	28	5	6	11	2	1	3	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	32	37	7	11	18	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	13	13	2	1	3	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	8	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	11	17	6	12	18	...	..	...	...	...	..	9	14	23	12	7	19	...	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	7	80	87	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	58	3	33	36	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong directions through points	2	39	41	3	50	53	4	26	1	4	5	30	4	26	30	4	25	29	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	7	10	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	3	3	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	627	628	1	716	717	(a) 1	...	..	...	1	...	5	650	655	7	678	685	...	..
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	5	50	55	6	41	47	...	(b) [illegible]	6	3	6	5		28	35	9	32	41	...	(b) 4
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	3	17	20	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	8	9	1	6	7	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	81		...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	...	14	14	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	185	185	...	201	201	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	95	95	...	73	73	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
16. Ditto of axles	...	7	7	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	20	21	8	23	31	...	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	43	...	36	36	..	...	...	..	...	...	2	60	62	3	57	60	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
20. Broken rails	...	22	22	...	22	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	24	24	...	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	4	7	11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	7	7	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	9	9	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1		69	4	59	63	(a) 1	(c) 6	...	...	1	6	...	40	40	...	20	20	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	23	23	...	19	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	1	21	22	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	86	89	1	88	89	(a) 1	.	..	2	1	2	8	48	56	5	33	38	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1897	...	...	...	42	1,876	1,418	(d) 7	(e) 72	8	14	15	86	...	...	...	60	1,061	1,121	...	(c) 7
Average for the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896	...	...	...	49	1,416	1,465	(e) 13	(f) 43	3	20	16	63	...	...	...	47	1,156	1,208	(b) 2	(d) 8

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.	METRE GAUGE
Mean mileage worked	11,756	8,354
Number of servants employed	184,984	59,501
Train-mileage of all descriptions	23,457,025	11,038,148
Number of passengers carried	47,600,746	28,507,165
Passenger-mileage	1,984,740,032	1,189,601,504
Per mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	1,095	1,321
Number of passengers carried	4,049	3,412
Passenger-mileage	168,829	142,399
Total passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	0·084	......
Injured per million of passengers	1·428	0·105
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002	......
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0·034	0·008

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Not passengers. (c) Out of these, two were not passengers. (d) Out of these, three were not passengers.
(e) Out of these, six were not passengers. (f) Out of these, eight were not passengers.

No. 4.

with the 30th June 1897 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident.

LINES. 30th June 1897. Number of servants. Killed.	Number of servants. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1897. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Average number of accidents during the two previous corresponding periods of 1895 and 1896. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1897. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	..	.	3	3	6	5	...	5	..	13	..	...	..	13	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	12	11	23	10	5	15	...	27	..	1	..	28	[illegible]
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	..	5	45	50	9	12	21	..	..	1	4	1	4	[illegible]
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	11	11	...	4	4	..	...	..	..	..	...	[illegible]
..	...	..	1	...	1	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	.	.	...	15	26	41	25	20	45	...	1	..	...	..	1	[illegible]
..	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	5	5	...	..	..	...	..	.	11	144	155	8	62	65	..	..	...	..	..	...	[illegible]
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	6	65	71	7	75	82	4	26	1	4	5	30	[illegible]
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	3	13	16	2	7	9	..	...	...	..	..	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	..	1	3	4	...	20	20		.	.	..		...	7	1,280	1,287	8	1,414	1,422	(a) 1	..	...	..	1	...	[illegible]
...	..	..	4	...	3	3	1	2	3	(a) 1	(a) 1	.	...	1	1	12	81	93	16	75	91	(a) 1	(b) 7	6	3	7	10	10
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	4	25	29	2	24	26	.	...	..	..	...	..	11
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	12
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	122	122	...	58	58	...	...	...	..	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	..	..	...	3	3	...	9	9	..	..			..	..	...	283	283	...	283	283	...	...	...	..	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	.	...	10	10	...	4	4	..	..	...	..	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	..	..	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	..	...	.	.	.	. .	4	4	1	4	5	..	..	...	..	..	...	[illegible]
..	...	..	...	...	4	4	...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	31	32	8	31	39	...	..	..	.	...	...	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
..	2	...	2	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	2	103	105	3	93	96	..	..	...	2	...	2	[illegible]
...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	...	[illegible]
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	37	37	...	46	46	..	..	...	..	..	...	[illegible]
...	...	..	...	...	3	3	. .	..	...	..	.		..	...	..	5	13	18	...	16	16	..	...	...	..	..	...	[illegible]
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	1	11	12	...	6	6		..	...	..	..	..	[illegible]
..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	..	1	109	110	4	80	84	(a) 1	(c) 6	...	.	1	6	[illegible]
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	35	35	1	40	41		..	...	..	...	...	[illegible]
1	4	1	4	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	11	134	145	6	121	127	(a) 1	.	1	6	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	6	1	18	...	...	...	8	44	52	(a) 1	(a) 1	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	110	2,481	2,591	(e) 8	(g) 80	9	20	17	[illegible]	
1	3	3	11	...	...	...	3	29	32	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	99	2,601	2,700	(h) 15	(i) 51	4	24	19	75	

Special Gauge Lines	Total all Gauges
267	20,377
1,651	196,066
263,016	34,758,189
420,804	76,528,715
11,760,511	3,186,111,047
985	1,706
1,576	3,755
44,047	150,358
......	0·052
......	0·928
......	0·001
......	0·022

(e) Out of these, four were not passengers. (f) Out of these, five were not passengers. (g) Out of these, nine were not passengers.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river *1st January to 30th November 1897, compared with the*

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
COTTON	**Imports in November.**											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,216	3,040	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,216	3,040	2,363
N.-W. P. & Oudh	39,326	58,995	23,981	166,250	101,810	6,987	...	...	...	205,576	160,805	30,968
Panjab	6,022	3,103	947	30,007	28,582	698	53,028	25,286	6,747	89,057	56,971	8,392
Cent. Provs.	270	782	299	29,128	8,182	3,074	...	...	...	29,398	8,964	3,373
Bombay	...	...	...	169,137	64,585	23,035	...	...	...	169,137	64,585	23,035
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,351	12,611	1,079	8,351	12,011	1,079
Madras	...	...	...	44	10	...	...	...	...	44	10	...
Berar	718	339	1,808	208,539	57,687	18,527	...	...	...	209,257	58,026	20,335
Assam	483	1,139	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	1,139	1,331
Raj. & C. I.	529	549	1,708	22,569	6,779	81	...	...	...	23,098	7,328	1,789
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,267	979	...	...	...	...	1,267	979	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
TOTAL	50,564	67,947	32,437	626,941	268,659	52,402	61,379	37,897	7,826	738,884	374,503	92,665
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	334	727	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	334	727
Bombay	*	7,501	13,639	*	807	261	*	...	...	*	8,308	13,900
Sind	*	...	...	*	6,958	1,783	*	...	...	*	6,958	1,783
Madras	*	...	357	*	163	90	*	...	...	*	163	447
Burma	*	550	689	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	550	689
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	13,616	19,166	*	...	...	*	13,616	19,166
Foreign countries	*	...	897	*	1,458	3,000	*	...	...	*	1,458	3,897
TOTAL	*	8,445	16,309	*	23,002	24,300	*	...	...	*	31,447	40,609
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	50,564	76,392	48,746	626,941	291,661	76,702	61,379	37,897	7,826	738,884	405,950	133,274
COTTON	**Imports from January to November.**											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	65,590	66,885	105,032	...	...	12	...	...	...	65,590	66,885	105,044
N.-W. P. & Oudh	291,369	306,016	307,056	363,382	374,089	251,432	...	1	...	654,751	680,106	558,488
Panjab	64,138	47,226	63,413	105,247	103,690	62,435	197,141	320,761	304,035	366,526	471,677	429,883
Cent. Provs.	5,283	7,576	12,576	118,647	196,456	189,812	...	...	...	123,930	204,032	202,388
Bombay	...	38	5	2,347,305	2,397,723	1,753,925	...	...	...	2,347,305	2,397,761	1,753,930
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	249,930	209,098	186,587	249,930	209,098	186,587
Madras	...	...	...	40,845	81,871	19,657	...	...	...	40,845	81,871	19,657
Berar	17,345	56,968	51,106	834,978	954,558	767,940	...	...	...	852,323	1,011,526	819,046
Assam	14,137	16,381	18,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,137	16,381	18,304
Raj. & C. I.	28,719	13,706	38,296	703,464	599,028	807,869	...	...	...	732,183	612,734	846,165
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	28,266	35,381	28,089	...	...	...	28,266	35,381	28,089
Mysore	...	...	...	57	4,040	234	...	...	...	57	4,040	234
TOTAL	486,581	514,796	595,848	4,542,191	4,746,836	3,881,405	447,071	529,860	490,622	5,475,843	5,791,492	4,967,875
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	13,639	20,592	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	13,639	22,757
Bombay	*	122,473	84,169	*	59,933	39,200	*	...	...	*	182,406	123,369
Sind	*	...	...	*	201,700	114,436	*	...	...	*	201,700	114,436
Madras	*	20,707	1,798	*	7,213	6,928	*	...	...	*	27,920	8,726
Burma	*	10,920	7,309	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	13,479	7,870
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	1,141,454	608,043	*	1	...	*	1,141,455	608,043
Foreign countries	*	5,165	2,932	*	71,599	36,754	*	...	...	*	76,764	39,686
TOTAL	*	172,904	116,800	*	1,484,458	808,087	*	1	...	*	1,657,363	924,887
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	486,581	687,700	712,648	4,542,191	6,231,294	4,689,492	447,071	529,861	490,622	5,475,843	7,448,855	3,892,762

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of November 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
WHEAT	**Imports in November.**											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	40,295	34,740	8,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,295	34,740	8,258
N.-W. P. & Oudh	113,321	9,434	161,127	...	18	8,705	...	...	...	113,321	9,452	169,832
Panjab	5,163	689	12,989	...	...	6,242	150,319	33,470	301,061	155,482	34,159	320,292
Cent. Provs.	10,255	11,175	...	17,265	1,436	4,760	...	...	...	27,520	12,611	4,760
Bombay	...	...	...	127,502	6,443	15,815	...	...	...	127,502	6,443	15,815
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	213,562	26,770	100,827	213,562	26,770	100,827
Madras	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	135	43	...	...	...	...	135	43	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	10,126	7,368	8,672	...	...	...	10,126	7,368	8,672
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	578	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	169,034	56,038	182,374	155,672	15,308	44,194	363,881	60,240	401,888	688,587	131,586	628,456
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	17,575	...	*	125	18	*	...	...	*	17,700	18
Sind	*	...	...	*	113,857	161,901	*	23	...	*	113,880	161,901
Madras	*	54	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	54	...
Burma	*	46	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	46	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	69	261	*	...	...	*	69	261
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	14,182	...	*	2,222	...	*	16,404	...
TOTAL	*	17,675	...	*	128,233	162,180	*	2,245	...	*	148,153	162,180
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	169,034	73,713	182,374	155,672	143,541	206,374	363,881	62,485	401,888	688,587	279,739	790,636
WHEAT	**Imports from January to November.**											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	693,397	411,444	131,353	...	...	222	...	...	...	693,397	411,444	131,575
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,582,241	837,602	1,198,274	568,471	8,735	81,885	...	...	...	2,150,712	846,337	1,280,159
Panjab	195,336	113,675	82,582	744,566	15,737	36,070	5,483,212	1,408,730	1,552,440	6,423,114	1,538,142	1,671,092
Cent. Provs.	31,383	128,948	26,854	714,400	637,375	28,081	...	...	...	745,783	766,323	54,935
Bombay	...	...	...	1,048,762	1,216,224	207,360	...	...	...	1,048,762	1,216,224	207,360
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,299,472	882,802	790,167	2,299,472	882,802	790,167
Madras	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...
Berar	47	5,798	...	51,672	34,509	152	...	...	...	51,719	40,307	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	358,933	583,545	63,263	...	...	...	359,923	583,545	63,541
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,803	1,503	27	...	...	...	1,803	1,503	27
Mysore	...	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	...
TOTAL	2,505,864	1,497,545	1,439,625	3,488,776	2,503,375	417,060	7,783,684	2,291,532	2,342,607	13,777,324	6,292,452	4,199,292
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	804	75	*	4,659	9	*	822	...	*	6,285	84
Bombay	*	19,575	...	*	415,542	5,973	*	1,276	60	*	436,393	6,033
Sind	*	...	...	*	886,723	1,158,305	*	47	61	*	886,770	1,158,366
Madras	*	1,563	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	1,563	86
Burma	*	46	...	*	139,717	...	*	22	...	*	139,785	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	2	...	*	38,711	14,343	*	21,256	...	*	59,969	14,343
Foreign countries	*	...	82,254	*	55,201	54,882	*	21,725	1,216	*	76,926	138,352
TOTAL	*	21,990	82,329	*	1,540,553	1,233,598	*	45,148	1,337	*	1,607,691	1,317,264
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,505,864	1,519,535	1,521,954	3,488,776	4,043,928	1,650,658	7,782,684	2,336,680	2,343,944	13,777,324	7,900,143	5,516,556

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th November 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
LINSEED — Imports in November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	111,444	105,580	122,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	111,444	105,580	122,346
N.-W. P. & Oudh	32,306	14,948	34,323	2,438	1,501	4,178	...	...	...	34,744	16,449	38,501
Panjab	...	...	...	148	...	...	1,174	554	9	1,322	544	9
Cent. Provs.	431	705	...	21,771	5,781	17,783	...	...	...	22,202	6,486	17,783
Bombay	...	...	...	25,943	29,366	38,312	...	...	...	25,943	29,366	38,312
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	6,922	...	...	...	...	...	6,922	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	13,378	3,803	9,249	...	...	...	13,378	3,803	9,249
Assam	220	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1,306	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	11,125	3,078	6,448	...	...	...	11,125	3,078	6,448
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,294	4,980	6,682	...	...	...	1,294	4,980	6,682
Mysore	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
TOTAL	144,401	122,539	156,669	83,026	48,309	82,652	1,174	544	9	228,601	171,592	239,330
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	337	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	337	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	210	2	*	9	...	*	219	2
Sind	*	...	...	*	2,091	969	*	...	...	*	2,091	969
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	47	*	...	...	*	...	47
Foreign countries	*	...	...	*	938	3,707	*	...	...	*	938	3,707
TOTAL	*	337	...	*	3,239	4,725	*	9	...	*	3,585	4,725
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	144,401	122,876	156,669	83,026	51,748	87,377	1,174	553	9	228,601	175,177	244,055
LINSEED — Imports from January to November.												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	1,954,514	2,277,965	1,887,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954,514	2,277,965	1,887,126
N.-W. P. & Oudh	782,187	551,595	677,307	39,404	25,733	46,276	1,710	1,229	...	823,301	578,557	723,583
Panjab	1,180	469	...	3,734	25	...	25,561	14,250	2,555	30,475	14,750	2,555
Cent. Provs.	60,155	87,408	1,439	357,358	358,445	122,751	...	...	...	417,513	445,853	124,190
Bombay	...	194	...	1,166,943	1,496,342	131,873	...	...	...	1,166,943	1,496,536	131,873
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28
Madras	...	...	...	61,988	101,150	103	...	...	...	61,988	101,150	103
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	478,874	713,499	57,019	...	...	...	480,962	777,254	61,248
Assam	9,641	33,942	36,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,641	33,942	36,821
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	...	7	221,217	195,005	101,599	...	...	...	224,535	195,005	101,606
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	372,901	562,201	42,302	...	...	...	372,901	562,201	42,302
Mysore	...	...	...	423	164	157	...	...	...	423	164	157
TOTAL	2,813,083	3,015,328	2,606,929	2,702,842	3,452,564	502,080	27,271	15,700	2,583	5,543,196	6,483,592	3,111,592
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	1,398	...	*	175	...	*	...	...	*	1,573	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	1,333	1,643	*	79	40	*	1,412	1,683
Sind	*	...	...	*	9,752	2,056	*	...	...	*	9,752	2,056
Madras	*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	19,643	5,263	*	...	...	*	19,643	5,263
Foreign countries	*	4	...	*	4,238	12,875	*	...	...	*	4,242	12,875
TOTAL	*	1,610	...	*	35,141	21,837	*	79	40	*	36,830	21,877
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,813,083	3,016,938	2,606,929	2,702,842	3,487,705	523,917	27,271	15,779	2,623	5,543,196	6,520,422	3,133,469

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of November 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
INDIGO	Imports in November.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	8,873	9,250	2,000	4	...	...	...	...	...	8,877	9,250	2,000
N.-W. P. & Oudh	17,218	20,197	13,284	1	...	2	...	...	...	17,219	20,197	13,286
Panjab	...	18	28	...	6	...	359	257	413	359	281	441
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	352	821	922	...	...	...	352	821	922
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	456	156	267	456	156
Madras	...	...	...	24	12	77	...	...	...	24	12	77
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	18	142	144	...	...	...	18	142	144
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	26,091	29,465	15,312	399	981	1,145	626	713	569	27,116	31,159	17,026
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	9	...	*	...	...	*	9	...
Bombay	*	110	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	110	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	748	990	*	...	...	*	748	990
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	..	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	..	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Foreign countries	*	...	1	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	1
TOTAL	*	110	1	*	757	990	*	...	...	*	867	991
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	26,091	29,575	15,313	399	1,738	2,135	626	713	569	27,116	32,026	18,017
INDIGO	Imports from January to November.											
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	25,364	22,700	18,549	7	...	...	...	...	...	25,371	22,700	18,549
N.-W. P. & Oudh	32,907	43,615	17,519	24	16	15	...	...	...	32,931	43,631	17,534
Panjab	1,428	30	336	37	11	76	4,709	7,641	4,187	6,174	7,682	4,599
Cent. Provs.	9	30	...	5	2	8	...	...	...	14	32	8
Bombay	...	...	1	1,700	4,270	2,319	...	...	...	1,700	4,270	2,320
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,787	7,604	3,348	4,787	7,604	3,348
Madras	...	...	...	719	665	206	...	...	...	719	665	206
Berar	...	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
Assam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	17	...	...	318	422	376	...	...	...	335	422	376
Nizam's Terr.	...	2	...	19	194	166	...	...	...	19	196	166
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	59,725	66,436	36,405	2,829	5,600	3,166	9,496	15,245	7,535	72,050	87,281	47,106
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	11	...	*	31	...	*	...	...	*	42	...
Bombay	*	110	...	*	...	...	*	42	179	*	152	179
Sind	*	...	...	*	8,444	4,542	*	...	...	*	8,444	4,542
Madras	*	3	...	*	20	38	*	...	...	*	23	38
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	3	...	*	3	...
Foreign countries	*	2	6	*	253	...	*	...	...	*	255	6
TOTAL	*	126	6	*	8,748	4,580	*	45	179	*	8,919	4,765
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	59,725	66,562	36,411	2,829	14,348	7,746	9,496	15,290	7,714	72,050	96,200	51,871

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1893.

X

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 9TH JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 8TH JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	First 9 days of January, 1897. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open	First 8 days of January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open	Earnings from 1st to 9th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 8th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	14,19,830	817	1,737	13,27,000	704	14,19,830	13,27,000	...	92,830
Bengal Central	140	125	22,807	182	125	18,800	150	22,807	18,800	...	4,007
Bengal Nagpur	160	862	2,03,296	236	802	1,47,000	171	2,03,296	1,47,000	...	56,296
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	158	752	1,34,882	179	752	1,43,000	190	1,34,882	1,43,000	8,118	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	149	21	3,855	184	21	3,000	143	3,855	3,000	..	855
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	1,394	155	9	1,200	133	1,394	1,200	...	194
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra Rutlam-Nagdá)*	218	1,815	5,09,653	281	1,815	4,60,000	253	5,09,653	4,60,000	...	49,653
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	850	50	17	400	24	850	400	...	450
South Indian	171	1,042	2,02,183	194	1,042	1,82,000	175	2,02,183	1,82,000	...	20,183
Máyavaram-Mutupet	95	54	5,693	105	54	3,800	70	5,693	3,800	...	1,893
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,37,202	118	1,165	1,21,000	104	1,37,202	1,21,000	...	16,202
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	290	33,729	114	290	37,500	127	33,729	37,500	3,771	...
Bengal and North Western (including Tirhoot section)	136	819	1,36,787	167	827	1,42,000	172	1,36,787	1,42,000	5,213	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	224	17,566	78	215	20,800	97	17,566	20,800	3,234	...
Assam-Bengal	59	300	24,229	67	280	26,200	92	24,229	26,200	1,971	.
Burma	224	880	2,67,509	302	885	2,08,000	234	2,07,509	2,08,000		59,509
TOTAL	253	10,184	31,21,465	307	10,111	28,41,700	281	31,21,465	28,41,700	..	2,79,705
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	200	2,797	7,08,449	253	2,883	7,85,000	272	7,08,449	7,85,000	76,551	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	836	1,89,225	226	875	2,03,000	232	1,89,225	2,03,000	13,775	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,93,681	361	817	3,27,000	400	2,93,681	3,27,000	33,319	...
East Coast	102	500	46,453	93	538	50,900	100	46,453	50,900	10,047	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	28	2,201	79	28	3,000	107	2,201	3,000	799	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57					(b)	..		(b)	...	
TOTAL	263	4,969	12,39,809	250	5,141	13,74,900	267	12,39,809	13,74,900	1,35,091	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	7,69,136	516	1,491	7,18,000	482	7,69,136	7,18,000	...	51,136
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	663	461	3,45,407	749	401	2,79,000	695	3,45,407	2,79,000	..	66,407
Madras	205	840	2,30,308	274	840	2,52,000	300	2,30,308	2,52,000	21,632	
TOTAL	409	2,792	13,44,971	482	2,732	12,49,000	447	13,44,971	12,49,000		95,971
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	263	17,945	57,00,245	318	18,044	54,05,000	303	57,00,245	54,05,000	..	2,40,045
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	27,072	169	160	26,800	167	27,072	26,800	...	272
Tarkessur	306	22	7,140	325	22	6,400	291	7,140	6,400	..	740
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	.				402	32,300	80	...	32,300	32,300	.
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	121	66	6,211	94	66	5,900	89	6,211	5,900	...	311
Bengal Dooars	118	36	5,810	161	36	2,700	75	5,810	2,700	..	3,110
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	19,219	246	78	20,100	258	19,219	20,100	881	...
Ahmedabad Parántij	55	...	.		54	2,400	44	...	2,400	2,400	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11,553	227	51	12,000	235	11,553	12,000	447	...
TOTAL	175	413	77,005	186	863	1,08,600	125	77,005	1,08,600	31,595	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	2,274	31	74	2,300	31	2,274	2,300	26	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,504	92	114	11,600	102	10,504	11,600	1,096	...
Nágda Ujjain	74	34	1,599	47	35	1,700	49	1,599	1,700	101	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	204	333	77,844	234	334	80,300	240	77,844	80,300	2,456	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	100	13	1,201	97	13	600	40	1,201	600	...	661
Rajpura-Bhatinda	142	108	16,046	148	108	10,600	98	16,046	10,600	...	5,446
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	3,205	320	10	4,400	440	3,205	4,400	1,195	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	6,269	95	66	4,600	70	6,269	4,600	...	1,669
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	6,750	73	93	8,800	95	6,750	8,800	2,044	.
Kolhapur	77	29	3,003	100	29	800	28	3,003	800	...	2,203
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	5,090	71	79	3,300	42	5,090	3,300	...	1,790
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	...	...		19	100	5	..	100	100	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	2,237	102	22	1,200	55	2,237	1,200	..	1,037
TOTAL	125	968	1,30,148	141	990	1,30,300	131	1,30,148	1,30,300	..	5,848
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	37,348	112	334	33,100	99	37,348	33,100	...	4,248
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	46	3,754	82	46	3,600	78	3,754	3,600	..	154
Jámnagar	49	...	..	.	51	1,600	31	...	1,600	1,600	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	32,199	88	364	21,600	59	32,199	21,600	..	10,599
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,320	39	60	2,700	45	2,320	2,700	374	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,860	84	94	6,400	68	7,860	6,400	..	1,460
TOTAL	93	598	83,487	93	949	69,000	73	83,487	69,000	...	14,487
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,244	60,02,885	297	20,858	57,73,500	277	60,02,885	57,73,500	...	2,29,385

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Chadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 20th January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	First 9 days of January, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	First 9 days of January, 1897. Earnings. Total.	First 9 days of January, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	First 8 days of January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	First 8 days of January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	First 8 days of January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 9th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 8th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,737	14,19,830	817	1,737	13,27,000	704	4,06,30,965	4,47,33,000	41,02,035	...
Bengal Central	146	125	22,807	182	125	18,600	150	7,44,508	9,48,000	2,03,492	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	2,03,296	236	862	1,47,000	171	44,20,162	43,16,000	...	1,04,162
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,34,882	179	752	1,43,000	190	41,10,405	45,99,000	4,88,595	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,855	184	21	3,000	143	1,05,651	1,18,000	12,349	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	1,394	155	9	1,200	133	54,847	47,500	...	7,347
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	212	1,815	5,09,653	281	1,815	4,60,000	253	1,53,12,498	1,47,41,000	...	5,71,498
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	850	50	17	400	24	41,914	26,400	...	15,514
South Indian	165	1,042	2,02,103	194	1,042	1,82,000	175	69,80,018	71,00,000	1,73,382	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	5,693	105	54	3,800	70	2,00,755	2,07,000	6,245	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,37,202	118	1,165	1,21,000	104	54,88,312	55,81,000	92,688	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	33,729	114	296	37,500	127	12,28,443	15,14,000	2,85,557	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,36,787	167	827	1,42,000	172	42,91,250	46,56,000	3,64,750	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	224	17,500	78	215	20,800	97	5,85,905	6,24,000	38,095	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	24,249	67	286	26,200	92	4,42,380	7,31,000	2,88,623	...
Burma	175	886	2,67,509	302	888	2,08,000	234	54,37,113	59,64,000	5,26,887	...
TOTAL	232	10,104	31,21,405	307	10,111	28,41,700	281	9,00,81,726	9,59,65,900	58,84,174	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	211	2,797	7,08,449	253	2,883	7,85,000	272	2,20,46,231	2,59,88,000	39,41,769	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,89,225	228	875	2,03,000	232	63,01,101	66,34,000	3,32,899	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	354	814	2,93,681	361	817	3,27,000	400	1,21,51,877	1,19,21,000	...	2,30,877
East Coast	94	500	40,253	93	538	50,900	100	18,56,360	21,85,000	3,28,640	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	2,201	79	28	3,000	107	80,280	73,500	...	6,780
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,300	...	1,126
TOTAL	219	4,969	12,39,809	250	5,141	13,74,900	267	4,24,41,275	4,68,05,800	43,64,525	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	7,69,136	516	1,491	7,18,000	482	2,40,45,026	2,07,26,000	...	33,19,026
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	3,45,407	749	401	2,79,000	605	1,18,04,838	1,07,99,000	...	10,65,838
Madras	253	840	2,30,368	274	840	2,52,000	300	84,68,223	89,22,000	4,53,777	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	13,44,971	482	2,792	12,49,000	447	4,43,78,087	4,04,47,000	...	39,31,087
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,945	57,00,245	318	18,044	54,65,600	303	17,09,01,088	18,32,18,700	63,17,612	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	27,072	169	160	26,800	167	10,11,070	12,64,000	2,52,930	...
Tarkessur	274	22	7,140	325	22	6,400	291	2,35,976	2,32,000	...	3,976
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	32,300	80	...	(f) 1,73,000	1,73,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	6,211	94	66	5,900	89	3,55,852	3,31,000	...	24,852
Bengal Dooars	146	36	5,810	161	36	2,700	75	2,29,073	2,36,000	6,927	...
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	19,219	246	78	20,100	258	5,07,257	6,20,000	1,12,743	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	2,400	44	...	(g) 70,100	70,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	11,553	227	51	12,000	235	6,25,936	6,09,000	...	16,936
TOTAL	170	413	77,005	186	869	1,08,000	125	29,65,164	35,35,100	5,69,936	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,274	31	74	2,300	31	76,866	73,100	...	3,766
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,504	92	114	11,600	102	3,64,589	2,72,000	...	92,589
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,599	47	35	1,700	49	(h) 42,300	77,000	34,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	77,844	234	334	80,300	240	24,72,058	27,35,000	2,62,942	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,261	97	13	600	40	98,686	45,900	...	52,786
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	16,046	148	108	10,600	98	7,31,326	5,11,000	...	2,20,326
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,205	320	10	4,400	440	1,22,777	1,60,000	37,223	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	6,269	95	66	4,600	70	2,05,506	2,39,000	33,494	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,756	73	93	8,800	95	3,39,425	2,52,000	...	87,425
Kolhápur	76	29	3,063	100	29	800	28	92,324	69,700	...	22,624
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,090	71	79	3,300	42	1,78,447	1,62,000	...	16,447
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(i) 5,100	5,100	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,237	102	22	1,200	55	52,821	43,700	...	9,121
TOTAL	125	968	1,36,148	141	996	1,30,300	131	47,77,125	40,45,500	...	1,31,625
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	37,348	112	334	33,100	99	13,69,796	12,94,000	...	75,796
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,754	82	46	3,600	78	1,46,601	1,55,000	8,399	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,600	31	...	(j) 89,400	89,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	32,199	88	364	21,600	59	9,37,585	8,83,000	...	54,585
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,326	39	60	2,700	45	1,02,627	94,700	...	7,927
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,860	84	94	6,400	68	2,99,196	3,41,000	41,804	...
TOTAL	82	898	83,487	93	949	69,000	73	28,55,805	28,57,100	1,295	...
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,224	60,02,885	297	20,858	57,73,500	277	18,74,99,182	19,42,56,400	67,57,218	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 9th January, 1897.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 8th January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th January, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 8th, 1898.

The barometric conditions over North-West India have been somewhat disturbed during the week under review. A very shallow depression appeared over Sind on Sunday, January 2nd. This depression had drifted slowly into Southern Rajputana by the morning of the 3rd, while during the same period a deep depression developed over the Central Punjab. The latter depression occasioned some snow in Kashmir and a little rain at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, while all over North-West India the winds were strong and cyclonic. Both depressions disappeared on the 4th, and ordinary high pressure conditions were established and lasted until the 8th, when another depression appeared over the Indus Valley occasioning squally weather, but no rain, over North-West India. While these changes were in progress in the north-west, pressure was remarkably steady and the weather fine and quiet in other parts of India. The temperature conditions have been marked by very large variations from the normal. On the 2nd the mean temperature was high over North-West India (Jacobabad $+7^{\circ}\cdot2$) and low in most other places, but the slight snow-fall which occurred over the hills on the 2nd and 3rd started a cold wave which first made its appearance at Peshawar on the morning of the 3rd. By the morning of the 4th the area of excessive temperatures had moved eastward as far as the North-West Provinces (Jhansi $+7^{\circ}\cdot6$) while the cold wave had extended over the greater part of North-West India (Rawalpindi $-7^{\circ}\cdot5$), and this progress eastward of the wave was carried out during the remainder of the week. The mean temperature of the whole country was below the normal average from the 4th to the close of the week.

Daily Summary:—*Sunday, January 2nd*.—Pressure had decreased briskly over the Indus Valley and been nearly steady elsewhere. Pressure was high over the Central parts of the country and low over the Bay and the south-east of the Arabian sea, while a small and shallow depression had appeared over Sind. Westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, north-westerly to northerly winds around the Bay, and easterly winds in most other places. The force was light. The mean temperature was high over North-West India, over the south of the Peninsula and over Upper Burma and Assam, and low elsewhere. Except for a few drops at Sibsagar there had been no rain.

Monday, January, 3rd.—The barometer had risen in Baluchistan and Sind and fallen almost everywhere else. The fall had been rapid to very rapid over Rajputana and the Punjab. The shallow depression noticed over Sind on the 2nd, had apparently reached Southern Rajputana, while a deep depression had been developed over the Punjab. Pressure was highest across the head of the Peninsula. Strong squally cyclonic winds were reported in the north-west, but elsewere there had been no important change. The mean temperature remained high over the greater part of North-West India, but at Peshawar a brisk fall had occurred and the temperature was below the normal. In other parts of India the heat was generally below the normal but in Upper Burma and Assam there was some excess. Light rain or snow had been received at several of the hill stations and light rain was reported from Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Elsewhere the weather was fine and rainless.

Tuesday, January 4th.—The barometer had risen briskly to very rapidly in the north-west, and the two depressions had filled up. Elsewhere the changes continued slight. A large high pressure area covered North-Western and Central India, while the barometer was lowest over the Bay. North-westerly to westerly winds prevailed over Northern India, north-east to north-west winds around the Bay and easterly or variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over nearly the whole of North-West India, it was above the average over the North-West and Central Provinces, and generally slightly or moderately below elsewhere. Light snow had fallen over the North-

West and Kashmir Himalayas, and light rain at one or two submontane stations. Elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Wednesday, January 5th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere. The rise had been brisk to rapid over a large part of North-Western and Central India. Pressure was highest over Rajputana and lowest over the Bay. Gradients had increased somewhat over the North-West Provinces. A well marked westerly to north-westerly current of air was blowing down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds were reported over the central parts of the country and the Bay area, and easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula, while calms were reported from Bengal and Rajputana. The mean temperature was lower than usual over North-West India, the south of the Peninsula and Bengal, and higher than usual over the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and over Upper Burma. There had been practically no rain.

Thursday, January 6th.—Pressure had increased briskly over Bengal and had changed slightly elsewhere. A large high pressure area covered North-Western and Central India and readings remained low over the south of the Bay. The pressure differences were considerable. The winds were generally unchanged. Calms were reported from Rajputana and the Punjab. The mean temperature was somewhat higher than usual over Burma and around the head of the Bay and lower than usual elsewhere. The deficiency was between 8½° and 9½° over Rajputana and the north of the Central Provinces. The weather remained practically rainless.

Friday, January 7th.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been slight generally but had been brisk in parts of North-West India. The general distribution of pressure was unchanged, but the pressure differences had become smaller. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature was high over Burma on the one hand, and over the Punjab and Sind on the other, but was lower than usual over almost the whole of the intervening region. There had again been no rain.

Saturday, January 8th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and the western desert, and risen briskly over Bengal. Pressure was highest over the Gangetic Plain and the central parts of the country, lowest over the south of the Bay and relatively low over the western desert, where a small depression was shown. The winds had become irregularly cyclonic over North-West India, but elsewhere the directions were generally unchanged. The mean temperature remained high over North-West and North-East India, and low over the whole intervening region. The most marked variations were + 3°·2 at Jacobabad, — 9°·3 at Jubbulpur and + 6°·9 at Rangoon. There was still no rain.

Temperature.—The mean temperature during the past week has exhibited large variations from the normal caused by the passage of a well marked wave from west to east across the country.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	January 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·0	—1·4	—0·7	+0·2	+1·2	+2·0	+3·2	+0·5
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·7	—1·1	—0·7	+0·3	—0·2	—2·8	—4·1	—1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	+0·4	+0·3	+2·5	—0·1	—3·9	—3·9	— 4·6	—1·3
Punjab	+2·9	+2·4	—2·4	—3·8	—3·7	—2·1	—1·4	—1·2
Bombay	—0·3	—1·1	—0·6	—1·5	—2·2	—2·2	—2·4	—1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·1	—1·9	+0·6	+0·6	- 4·3	—6·5	—6·6	—2·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·6	+2·9	+1·7	—4·2	—7·8	—5·5	—4·3	—2·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·1	+6·6	—3·2	—6·5	—6·5	—2·9	— 0 2	—1·4
Madras	+0·3	—0·2	—0·4	—0·9	—0·8	—0·4	—0·8	—0·5
Mean for whole of India .	+0·4	+0·7	—0·4	—1·8	—3·1	—2·7	—2·4	—1·3

On the 2nd and 3rd the mean temperature of the whole country slightly exceeded the normal average, but on the 4th the heat fell to below the normal, and so remained till the close of the week. The greatest deficiency was reported on the 6th and amounted for the whole of India to 3°·1. On the 6th, 7th and 8th the mean temperature was in defect in all the provinces of India, though it was in slight excess in Burma. The provincial variations show that on the average of the whole week the mean temperature was lower than usual in all provinces, except Burma, but the daily variations show that large changes occurred from day to day. Thus in the Punjab there was an average excess of 2°·9 on the 2nd and a deficiency of 3°·8 on the 5th; in Central India and Gujarat an excess of 2°·9 on the 3rd and a deficiency of 7°·8 on the 6th, and in Sind and Rajputana an excess of 6°·6 on the 3rd, and a deficiency of 6°·5 on the 5th and 6th. One of the most marked features of the temperature conditions has been the very low night temperatures which have been registered over North-Western and Central India.

Rain.—The only rainfall or snowfall of any importance, which has been registered during the week under review, has been that which accompanied the depression which formed over the Punjab between 8 A.M. on the 2nd and 8 A.M. on the 3rd. On that occasion snow and rain fell all over the Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, and light rain fell at some of the submontane stations in the Punjab. On that occasion the following stations received over one-tenth of an inch of rain or snow, *viz.*:—Rawalpindi 0·55"; Murree 0·85"; Astor 0·38"; Minimarg 1·49"; Skardu 0·26"; Dras 0·66"; Srinagar 1·12" and Chakrata 0·12". In no other instance was there any rainfall of importance.

The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that the Punjab Hills received an average fall for the week of 0·10" and the North Punjab of 0·19", while the Brahmaputra Valley, the west submontane district of the North-West Provinces, the submontane district of the Punjab, and Mysore, received small amount of less than one-tenth of an inch, and, that, beyond these trifling amounts, there was no rain throughout the whole Indian region.

With the present return a fresh rainfall period commences and the three last columns of the table consequently give the same information as the three first columns.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 8TH JANUARY 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND TO 8TH JANUARY 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd to 8th Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	4. Upper do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5. Arakan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·13	—100
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	—100
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·07	0·15	—0·08	0·07	0·15	—53
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	—100
	11. Central do.	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	12. North do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	14. Orissa	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	17. North do.	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	—100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
	20. North do.	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·01	0·15	—93
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·32	—0·32	0	0·32	—100
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	27. South do.	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	28. Central do.	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	—100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·03	0·17	—0·14	0·03	0·17	—82
	30. Do. Hills	0·10	0·35	—0·25	0·10	0·35	—71
	31. North Punjab	0·19	0·24	—0·05	0·19	0·24	—21
	32. West do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	—100
	35. Coorg	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	—100
	36. Mysore	0·03	0·03	0	0·03	0·03	0
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	—100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	—100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	—100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·28	—0·28	0	0·28	—100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	—100
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	—100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	—100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	—100
	56. Do. South	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	—100
	57. Madras South	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·20	—100

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 13th January 1898.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th January.*—The rainfall during the week was good in Tinnevelly and Travancore; light local showers also fell in South Arcot, Tanjore, Pudukkottai, Madura and the Nilgiris; elsewhere there was no rain. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Malabar and in parts of the Deccan and under the Godavari, Kistna, Cauvery and Tinnevelly irrigation systems. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue, but are retarded by want of rain. Crops in rainfed areas except in the extreme north are generally suffering for want of rain. The harvest is in progress, the outturn of crops in the north being middling or slightly better; elsewhere middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient but is failing in parts of the Deccan and Carnatic. Fodder is generally available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high generally, but are steady or slightly easier in the Circars and the Deccan; steady on the West Coast; and generally steady or rising slightly elsewhere. Most staple dry grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and North Arcot. There is no improvement in prospects except in Tinnevelly. The numbers on test works in Nellore have not been fully reported.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th January.*—The standing crops are in good condition except where damaged in eight districts by blight, excessive cold or locusts. The harvesting of the early crops has been completed except in four districts; that of the late crops has commenced in Bijapur. Preparations for next season continue in five districts. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in nine districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Belgaum 18, Bijapur 17, Sholapur $11\frac{1}{27}$ seers per rupee. The daily average number on relief works including dependants was—Bijapur 944, Sholapur 9,676, Belgaum 133, total 10,753; of whom 9,877 are relief workers and 876 dependants. Of relief workers, 3,407 are men, 4,423 women, and 2,047 children. Of dependants, 25 are men, 60 women, and 791 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 1,954, of whom 627 are men, 959 women, and 368 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th January.*—There was no rain during the week. A shower would be beneficial to the spring crops in parts and to the poppy crop in Monghyr; otherwise the prospects of the spring and poppy crops are favourable. The winter rice harvest is almost at an end. The gathering of the early spring crops continues, and the pressing of sugarcane in some districts is in progress. Reports of the indigo crop in Bengal are good. Prices are almost stationary. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient except, as previously reported, in the flooded area of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th January.*—The weather has been cold and rainless. Slight injury to the arhar crop (*cajanus indicus*) is reported from frost in many districts. The irrigated crops are doing well, but rain is much needed for those on unirrigable land. The poppy crop is flourishing. Locusts passed over one tahsil of the Jhansi district without doing any damage. Sugarcane pressing is approaching completion. Markets are well supplied and there is no scarcity of fodder for cattle. Prices are generally stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Rainfall *nil.* Sugarcane pressing and cotton picking are still in progress in some districts. The irrigation of spring crops is going on. The condition of irrigated spring crops is good, but those on dry lands are suffering for want of rain which is urgently required throughout the province. The outturn of sugarcane is reported average in Peshawar, and that of cotton below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Crops have been slightly damaged by white ants in parts of Umballa and Jullundur; locusts appeared in three tahsils of Rawalpindi but did no damage. Cattle are reported in poor condition in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and are in good condition elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Sialkot and parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Delhi, Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Mooltan and Peshawar, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 14, gram 11 to 13 barley 16, bulrush millet 17 to 22, maize 17 to 21¼, great millet 19, and rice 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. The prospects of the winter crops are generally fair but rain would now be everywhere beneficial. It is especially wanted in parts of Damoh and in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad. Some damage is reported to pulses by frost in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla and Hoshangabad; and by insects to wheat and linseed in Bhandara. The numbers on relief are confined to 1,508 in poor-houses. Prices of juar and rice are falling in most districts. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Damoh 230, Bhandara 238, Balaghat 167, Raipur 250 and Bilaspur 623, total 1,508. There were also 13,060 persons employed on railway works. Details of gratuitous relief—Poor-houses—men 262, women 238, and children 778. Otherwise relieved—children 230.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping, is nearly completed, and threshing continued. In Upper Burma the wet weather crops are being gathered in everywhere; ploughing and transplanting for dry weather and island crops continue. Crop prospects remain unchanged. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Prome and Thayetmyo; and has fallen slightly in Thaton and Mandalay and considerably in Amherst; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th January.*—The weather is seasonable. The reaping of the late rice still continues in Goalpara, Darrang and Nowgong, and the outturn is generally good. The gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The gathering of mustard has commenced. The prospects of mustard and pulses are fair. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Sylhet and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri 11½, Gauhati 11, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 10, and Nowgong 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Cachar and Darrang.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th January.*—MYSORE:—Prices have risen in Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga and have fallen in Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur. Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Shimoga and in parts of Kolar.

COORG.—The rice harvest and coffee picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool and clear. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. The winter crops are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient for requirements. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 20, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 19, Ellichpur 22, and Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The standing spring crops are affected in parts on account of the excessive cold. Winter rice sowing continues. Prices of grain are generally stationary, but have slightly risen in parts. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11¾, seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th January.*—The standing crops and prospects are good. Rain is much needed in two tehsils of Bhurtpore for the standing crops. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir, and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in 5 States, are fluctuating in one and are steady elsewhere. Sirohi and Jeysulmere reports not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Winter rains are wanted in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. Crops are in good condition, but arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) has been damaged by frost in parts of Nagode in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; and are falling in Bundelkhand.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 18th January.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 18th January.*—No rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th January.*—No rain. The weather is seasonable. There is generally fog in the mornings, while it is cloudy during the day. The wheat and barley plants are doing well. Prices—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	...	...	...	Not	reported.		
Bombay . .	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707	— 66
Central Provinces	...	1,766	1,766	...	1,508	1,508	— 258
Total .	10,829	3,710	14,539	10,753	3,462	14,215	—324

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEMO.

Please substitute the accompanying page for page 167 in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd January 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

No. 354 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. III of 1898.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. III of 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 158 S. R., dated the 15th January 1898,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

* * * * * *

2. It appears that there is nothing in the construction of the dashpot springs which would prevent their use for purposes entirely unconnected with steam machinery, and this being so the levy of duty on them at the rate of 5 per cent under No. 13 of Schedule IV of the Tariff Act was quite correct.

3. As regards lever-boxes, I am to say that under the law as now expressed in the tariff schedules, they are liable to duty at the rate of 5 per cent, but as lever-boxes form part of the fittings of a pair of switches, they should in the opinion of the Government of India be taxed at one per cent under No. 15 of Schedule IV as in the case of rails, chairs, fishplates and dogspikes, with which they may be classed for the purpose of assessment to import duty.

* * * * * *

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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rupee in some form or another at a fixed rate. All economists, without exception, admit that 'exchangeability' at a fixed rate can alone give fixity of exchange.

"My Lord, I hold in my hand a statement which shows the amount of money which would have been saved if the rupee had been maintained at 1*s*. 4*d*. during the financial years of 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. The figures are as follows:—

In thousands of rupees.

Council Bills—

Year.	Amount drawn.	Actual Exchange.	Exchange at 1*s*. 4*d*.	Difference in Exchange.
1894-95	30,96,99	14,06,48	10,32,33	3,74,15
1895-96	31,08,54	13,42,09	10,36,18	3,05,91
1896-97	25,78,70	10,26,05	8,59,57	1,66,48

Exchange Compensation Allowance—

Year.	Actual charges.	Average rate of year.	Estimated amount at 1*s*. 4*d*.	Difference.
1894-95	1,24,96	1*s*. $1\frac{67}{128}$*d*. = 16,637 %	46,94	78,02
1895-96	1,33,82	1*s*. $1\frac{88}{128}$*d*. = 17,930 %	46,64	87,18
1896-97	94·33	1*s*. $2\frac{1}{16}$*d*. = 12,905 %	45,68	48,65

Pay of British Soldiers—

Year.	Actual rate of Exchange fixed.	Dficiency from 1*s*. 4*d*.	Estimated saving in expenditure.
1894-95	1*s*. $1\frac{3}{4}$*d*.	$2\frac{1}{4}$*d*.	37,84
1895-96	1*s*. $1\frac{1}{4}$*d*.	$2\frac{3}{4}$*d*.	49,38
1896-97	1*s*. $1\frac{1}{2}$*d*.	$2\frac{1}{2}$*d*.	44,25

The savings may be taken at the following amounts:—

Year.	Council Bills.	Exchange Compensation Allowance.	Pay of British Troops.*	Total.
1894-95	3,74,15	78,02	37,84	4,90,01
1895-96	3,05,91	87,18	49,38	4,42,47
1896-97	1,66,48	48,65	44,25	2,59,38

* These figures are only rough approximations.

Summary.

Rs. 4,90,01,000
" 4,42,47,000
" 2,59,38,000

Rs. 11,91,86,000 @ 1*s*. 4*d*. = £7,945,733.

"This sum would have paid interest on a conversion fund of £88 million sterling, which is equal to 132 crores of rupees. Mr F. C. Harrison, who is an authority on the subject, estimates the total rupees in circulation at 120 crores. While giving these figures, I have no intention of hazarding an opinion as to what sum is required to form an adequate conversion fund. I think it sufficient to point out that one of two things must be faced—

(*a*) either an automatic machinery which will fix exchange and may cost something, or

(*b*) a decline in exchange sooner or later.

Which of these courses, I would ask, would be the more costly? It is needless to ask which is the more beneficial. It is argued that it is impossible to estimate to what extent a conversion fund would be drawn upon, and that

therefore the amount required to form a conversion fund is indefinite. Equally indefinite is the loss which will be occasioned by a decline in exchange. The cause is precisely the same in both cases. The unfavourable balance of indebtedness that would lead to large demands on a conversion fund would equally cause a decline in exchange. The figures which I have given would seem to show that it would be better in the interests of the finances of India to fix on a sound conversion scheme than to continue the policy of waiting with all its uncertainties, its disastrous fluctuations in exchange and its periods of excessive monetary stringency."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"While expressing my consent to the motion, I should like to say a word touching it. When a Bill is proposed to be passed only within a short interval of, or a week after, its introduction, without its even being referred to a Select Committee for consideration, the outside public generally view such an abrupt procedure with a certain degree of mistrust. It is simply to guard against any misconception of the kind that I consider it proper to explain how the matter stands. The Bill is purely of a technical and special character. It is a short and simple enabling measure hardly requiring any consideration by a Select Committee. Its object, as explained by the Hon'ble Mover, is evidently to provide an effectual means of relief against the extreme stringency through which the Indian money market is at present passing. The measure is, moreover, of a temporary nature, and, when passed into law, it is proposed to continue it in force only for the short period of six months, during which time, if the Secretary of State is required to draw on the Indian Treasury, beyond the limit to which its funds are available, he will, I understand, set apart the money received in England in the form of gold, and will take steps to transmit it to this country. It is obviously with the object of providing speedy relief for the banking and commercial communities that the Bill is to be passed without delay."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"I am sure that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Allan Arthur will not consider that I in any way undervalue his criticism of the measure before the Council and of the general measures to be taken by Government in the matter of exchange if I say that I am unable at the present juncture to enter upon a public discussion of the question. A Finance Minister speaks in this matter from a position of greater responsibility, and less freedom, than even a President of a Chamber of Commerce, and, however greatly we may value the criticisms that have been received from the mercantile community, I hope that they will not think that we in any way refrain from giving them our utmost attention, because we are unable to reply to them by giving any indication of our opinions on the matters under discussion. In fact, during the last week I have seen so many attempts in the newspapers to read between the lines and round the corners of what I said last Friday, that I feel that I must be extremely careful in any expression I use in a discussion on the matter. Until, therefore, the Government of India and the Secretary of State make some pronouncement of their opinion and of their intentions with reference to the question of exchange, I trust that I may be excused from stating any preliminary opinions as opinions that are either held by myself or held by the Government of India. I am glad to understand from the observations which have been made by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath that the measure we have taken in asking the Council to pass the Bill within one week of its introduction commends itself to other members who do not profess to belong to the mercantile community. So far as the opinions of the mercantile community are known to me, I think they would have had no objection to the Bill being passed on the day on which it was introduced. The Government saw no occasion for promoting legislation in such a hurry, and we see one advantage of the short postponement in my having an opportunity of placing before the Council one amendment which renders the measure to be taken under the Bill in some respects more easy than it would have been under the Bill as it was first introduced; but the mercantile community, both in Calcutta and in Bombay, has, so far as I see, thoroughly approved of the Bill which is before the Council, and as a non-mercantile

member, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, who last spoke, has indicated his approval of the proposal of Government that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed to-day, I hope that I may move with confidence that the Bill be now passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th February, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st January, 1898.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 21st January, 1898.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Pannappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked:—

"In view of the acute famine from which the Central Provinces are just emerging and the widespread exhaustion of resources which has taken place,

will the Government be pleased to suspend the operation of the new revised jamas in the worst affected districts or tracts where the settlement-operations have been recently completed or are in progress, both in the case of malguzars and tenants, until such time as the people recover from the severe blow they have received."

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVAZ replied:—

"The Government of India do not consider it necessary to postpone the introduction of the revised assessments in tracts affected by famine in the Central Provinces where resettlement-operations have recently been completed or are in progress. Liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue and rent have been granted on account of the famine, and the Government of India are of opinion that the revised assessments form a more equitable basis than an assessment based upon the conditions of thirty years ago can form for calculating the amount of revenue and rent which should be collected or suspended or remitted."

LEPERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings. He said:—The alterations proposed by the Select Committee are mainly in the direction of making the provisions of sections 8, 9 and 10, which deal with pauper lepers and which prohibit lepers from following certain callings or doing certain acts, more distinct and less stringent than they stood as originally drafted. We also propose to insert a new section in the Bill which will render persons who employ lepers in prohibited callings liable to punishment as well as the lepers themselves. I reserve any further remarks that I may have to make in explanation of the general scope of the Bill until the time comes for asking the Council to take the Report of the Select Committee into consideration."

STAGE-CARRIAGES ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Stage-Carriages Act, 1861, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I need not add anything to the few remarks I made in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill a fortnight ago. The purport of the Bill is merely to correct a few minor defects in the Act of 1861 and does not alter that Act on any important points."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to provide for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold received in England be taken into consideration. He said:—"In making this motion I have no further remark to make than to say that I am pleased to observe that the introduction of the

Bill has been followed by considerable relief in the stringency of the money market, and this mere introduction therefore has attained much of the object which we sought in proposing the measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" Before the motion be made that the Bill be passed I have two amendments to make, both of them arising out of the correspondence that has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State during the past week. It was necessary that we should be in close correspondence with him, because the measures which have to be adopted in pursuance of the Bill have to be adopted on his side and not on ours. The first of these two amendments is a purely verbal one. It is that in the title and preamble of the Bill the words "in exchange for" be deleted and the words "on the security of" be substituted. Both of these expressions are used in the Currency Act as it stands. The Currency Commissioner is authorised to issue notes in exchange for coin, but afterwards, in a subsequent section, it is declared that the notes in question shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of the said coin. The amendment is not a substantial one and practically only arises from the circumstance that in the official language which the Secretary of State has used in connection with the matter, he obviously prefers the term 'on the security of' to the term 'in exchange for'. He has not asked us to make this amendment in the Bill, but, in order that the wording should be in exact conformity with that which he prefers, I propose to make the substitution which he prefers, for the words which are to be found in the Bill as it at present stands."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" The second amendment has for its object to enable the Secretary of State to carry out a transaction in respect of the gold which he receives for the notes issued here, which is exactly the same as the transactions which are carried on every day in this country. One notable example is the way in which the Bank of Bengal and the Exchange Banks finance the trade in Burma. It would be impossible for us to lay down and to keep in our Treasury rupees in Burma so as to enable the Banks in Calcutta to draw upon the Treasury and thus obtain the funds which they require for the financing of the heavy trade that takes place there during the months of February, March and April; but it is extremely easy for us to keep a large balance in the Currency Reserve in Rangoon. The money comes in to us after the trade there has ceased, and it is very easy for us to keep the money in our Currency Reserve there until the trade becomes active again in the next cold weather. So that we keep it there for the use of the Banks, and when they want the money they give money over to us in the Currency Department in Calcutta and we pay it to them out of the Currency Department in Rangoon. The transactions take place both from Treasury and from Currency, because although we have no money in the Treasury we may very easily make it available by transferring money from the Treasury to the Currency Reserve in Calcutta and thus an equal amount of the Currency Reserve for transfer to the Treasury in Rangoon. This circulation goes on all over India and facilitates very largely the distribution of coin for the necessities of trade. The exchange of money between Calcutta and Bombay and the remittance of money between Calcutta and Bombay are carried on in much the same way. Well, the Secretary of State finds that it will be convenient for him to exercise the same power in respect to gold that he receives in England. If, during the time while he is holding the gold in England and has not yet transmitted it to this country, it becomes convenient for him to use that gold by transferring it to his cash balance at the India Office in England, at present, as the Bill is drawn, he would not be able to conduct this operation; but if we give him the facility of doing so he will be able to take that gold into his Treasury at home for treasury purposes on condition of our making an equal transfer from Treasury to Currency in this country. The operation will not in the least affect the facilities which the Bill gives to

trade. As I explained last Friday, all that the trade will know of the operations that are being conducted is that the Secretary of State is enabled by it to give them telegraphic transfers at a time when he would be restricted from doing so by reason of the scarcity of money in the Treasury here. That will not in any way be interfered with by any proposals regarding the subsequent disposal of gold at home. The object therefore of the amendment is to declare that the Secretary of State is not bound to hold the gold in actual balance until he remits it to this country, but that if intermediately, and before he remits it to this country, he requires it for his Treasury balance, he may make it available for his Treasury balance by calling upon us to pay the money into Currency in this country. I beg, therefore, to move that the following be substituted for proviso (1) to section 13A of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, proposed to be added by section 2 of the Bill:—

'(1) the power conferred by this section shall not be exercised unless the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion what he shall determine to be equivalent in value to the notes so issued, as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, until he shall transmit the same, or what he shall determine to be equivalent to the same, in gold coin or gold bullion to India, or until the Government of India shall appropriate and set apart in India, as a part of the Currency Reserve under section 19, an amount of coin of the Government of India equal in value to such notes.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—"In doing this I have one explanation to make, namely, that as soon as the Bill passes—if the Council are good enough to pass it—a notification will be issued under the terms of the Bill permitting the operation under it to take place at once. I am afraid that that notification, as it stands, will not be altogether intelligible to the public. The difficulty throughout the whole business is this: that we have had to legislate for a transaction which is really to be carried out in England and therefore lies entirely outside our legislative powers. As the Bill expresses it, it comes into operation only by reason of the consent of the Secretary of State to do certain things. We declare in this country by the Act and by notification under it, what is required to be done, but it remains for the Secretary of State to lay down the precise action which is to be taken under it. The notification therefore merely talks of gold being received and specifies the number of grains of gold that have to be received for each rupee of notes issued in this country; but the Secretary of State will to-day issue in London a notification of which the following are the terms, and this really is, to merchants at least, the interesting part of the business. The announcement to be made in London is that the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to sell, until further notice, telegraphic transfers, on Calcutta, Madras and Bombay at a price not exceeding $16\frac{5}{32}$*d.* for the rupee. I have now the honour to move that the Bill as amended be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"My Lord, in the remarks, which I had the honour to make in this Council last week, I pointed out that, while the Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland would be received favourably by the banking and mercantile communities, the measure would in no way tend towards fixity of exchange. I also mentioned that the effect of the present policy was to drive loanable capital out of the country. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland in reply stated that what induced the holders of sterling capital to withdraw their capital under the system which existed prior to 1893, as well as under the present policy, was the feeling of insecurity which then existed, and now exists, in regard to the improbability of realising this capital in sterling form, at anything like the value at which it was sent to this country. The legislation of 1893 has, therefore, the same defect as the system which existed prior to 1893.

"It is not for me to advocate any one scheme or another. The mercantile community call for definite fixity of exchange or something approaching fixity. This can only be attained by the adoption of the convertibility of the





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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1898.

No. 49.—Mr. M. E. Couchman, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to be First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, with effect from the date on which he relieves Mr. Carr.

No. 50.—The services of Mr. F. E. C. Carr, Officiating First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. Couchman.

No. 52.—The services of Mr. J. B. Fuller, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

No. 55.—The services of Mr. L. Marshall, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

MEDICAL.

The 26th January 1898.

No. 57.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Clarke, M.D., M.CH, F R C.S I, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 31st August 1896.

POLICE.

The 27th January 1898.

No. 58.—Consequent on the death of Mr. H. A. Heath, District Superintendent of the 2nd class, officiating in the 1st class, the following promotions are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd August 1897 and until further orders :—

Mr. C. A. Fraser, District Superintendent of the 3rd class, officiating in the 2nd class, to be District Superintendent of the 2nd class and to officiate in the 1st class.

Mr. R. Galloway, District Superintendent of the 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, District Superintendent of the 4th class (seconded), to be District Superintendent of the 3rd class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment as Superintendent of Railway Police, His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Mr. J. Sewell, District Superintendent of the 4th class, officiating in the 3rd class, to be District Superintendent of the 3rd class, *vice* Mr. F. C. Crawford, seconded.

Mr. R. MacGill, District Superintendent of the 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class.

Mr. F. T. Coode, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, officiating as District Superintendent of the 4th class, to be District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class.

Mr. G. Wright, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, officiating in the 1st grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, and to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th class.

Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, Inspector of Police of the 1st grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, and to officiate in the 1st grade of Assistant Superintendents.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th January 1898.

No. 34.—The services of the Reverend R. H. Stevenson, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Sialkot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment with the Malakand Field Force.

The 28th January 1898.

No. 42.—The Reverend A. E. Brown-Constable, Officiating Chaplain of Mhow, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Mhow.

No. 44.—The Ven'ble Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, has obtained furlough out of India on medical certificate up to the 19th December 1898 inclusive, with effect from the 1st February 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 29th January, 1898.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890.

In the matter of the G. V. Jugga Rao's Observatory, Vizagapatam.

No. 188—46-12.—NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed that an order be made by the Governor General of India in Council after two calendar months, to be computed from the first publication of this notice, in exercise and by virtue of the powers conferred by sections 5 (2), 6 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the purpose of altering Schedule II of the Notification No. 1837 A,

dated the 29th June 1895, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th July 1895, in Part I, pages 598 to 601, by cancelling paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of such Schedule II, and substituting therefor the following three paragraphs:—

3. The management of the said Observatory shall be entrusted to a Committee of not fewer than seven persons, subject to the general supervision and orders of the Government of India. Such Committee shall consist of—

(1) the Collector of Vizagapatam for the time being;
(2) the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for the time being;
(3) the Government Astronomer of Madras for the time being;
(4) the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for the time being;
(5) the Second Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for the time being;

and such other persons as the Government of India may from time to time appoint.

4. An Executive Committee consisting of the Collector of Vizagapatam for the time being, and not fewer than two other members of the General Committee, to be selected from time to time by the Government of India, shall be appointed to carry on the work of the Observatory on the lines laid down from time to time by the General Committee, and shall exercise local supervision over the establishment and the passing of the accounts of the Observatory.

5. If any vacancy occurs among the members (other than the *ex-officio* members) of either of the said Committees, the fact shall at once be reported by the Committee to the Government of India.

Any objections to the proposed alterations, or suggestions thereon, may be submitted in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture before the 29th day of March 1898.

Dated this 29th day of January 1898.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 264-*P*.—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 49 of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for dealing with applications presented under section 5 of the Act:—

1. Every application under section 5 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888) for leave to file a specification shall, on receipt and before being entered in the register of inventions maintained under section 12, be examined by the Secretary with a view to ascertain whether it complies with the requirements of the said section 5. No application or duplicate application shall be notified in the Gazette or open to public inspection until such examination has been made, and unless and until the application has been entered in the register of inventions.

2. If, on examination, the application is found to be manifestly defective in respect of any of the said requirements, that is to say,—

(*a*) if it is not signed by the inventor or by his duly authorised agent;
(*b*) if the name, occupation or address of the inventor is not stated;
(*c*) if there is any material departure from the form prescribed in the second or third schedule to the Act, as the case may be;
(*d*) if, in the event of a patent in the United Kingdom having been obtained, the dates of such patent and of the actual sealing thereof are not stated;
(*e*) if the nature of the invention is not described; or
(*f*) if the particular novelty whereof the invention consists is not described;

the application shall not be deemed to be an application within the meaning of the section, and the Secretary shall return it and its duplicate to the applicant, with as little delay as possible, together with an order specifying the defects on account of which it is returned. An application so returned shall have the date of receipt endorsed upon it, but it shall not be numbered or entered in the register of inventions.

Explanation.—If the application contains a substantial and *bonâ fide* description of the invention and of its novelty, it shall not be held to be defective under clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) merely by reason of the description not being so full or explicit as may be desirable.

3. If the application is not manifestly defective in respect of any of the matters referred to in rule 2, the Secretary shall enter it in the register of inventions. If it appears to be defective in any other respect, or if the description of the invention or of its novelty is insufficient, the Secretary may return it for amendment with an order specifying the defects to be supplied, or may, under section 5, sub-section (3), call for further particulars relating to the invention or for drawings or photographs illustrative thereof. When the Secretary returns an application

or calls for further particulars or for drawings or photographs under this rule, he shall fix a reasonable period, within which, if the application is not re-submitted, duly amended, or if the further particulars, drawings or photographs are not supplied, as the case may be, the application shall be deemed to have been abandoned and no further action shall be taken upon it. The period so fixed shall not be less than a month, and may, on good cause being shown, be extended from time to time by the Secretary, but not so as to exceed four months on the whole without the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

GENERAL.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 235—45-3.—Mr. F. G. Sly, I.C.S., is appointed temporarily to be Deputy Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th January, 1898.

Notification No. 3623—120-24, dated 16th December, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

No. 236—45-4.—The services of Mr. F. G. Sly, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 3rd February, 1898.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 29th January, 1898.

No. 220--22-4.—Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February, 1898.

F. G. SLY,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th January, 1898.

No. 84-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 1187-G., dated the 3rd August, 1897, Mr. Max Biermann, Consul for Germany at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 11th January, 1898.

The 27th January, 1898.

No. 90-*G*.—Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 92-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hay, Indian Staff Corps, held charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, in addition to his military duties from the 23rd December, 1897, to the 24th January, 1898, both days inclusive.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 98-*G*.—Captain F. A. C. Kreyer, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 100-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1371-G., dated the 9th September, 1897, Mr. C. Gairdner, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 255-*I. B.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 26th October, 1897, is republished for general information :—

India Office, October 15, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg;
Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, consort of the Maharana Dhiraj Fateh Singh of Udaipur,
Her Highness the Nawab Shams-i-Jahan, Begam Sahiba of Murshidabad; and
Anne Grace, Lady Havelock, wife of Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1898.

No. 357-*G.I.*—The services of Mr. L. Marshall, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Account-

ant General, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 373-G1.—Mr. W. D. Woollam, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, with effect from the 13th January, 1898.

The 25th January, 1898.

No. 404-G1.—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1897, are notified:—

With effect from the 3rd December, 1897—
Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 6th December, 1897—
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to class III,
Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to class IV,
Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class V, and
Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.
Mr. J. S. Milne to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 11th December, 1897—
Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to officiate in class III,
Mr. D. J. Burbridge to revert to class IV,
Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to class V, and
Mr F. D. Gordon to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.
Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 18th December, 1897—
Mr. W. L. Harvey to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class II of Accountants General.
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to revert to class II,
Mr. L. Marshall to officiate in class III instead of in class II,
Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to revert to class IV,
Mr. G C. Ray to revert to class V, and
Mr. H. G. Tomkins to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.
Mr. W. D. Woollam to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 18th December, 1897, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. L. Harvey—
Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty to officiate in class I,
Mr. L. Marshall to officiate in class II,
Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to officiate in class III,
Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in class IV,
Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class V, and
Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 19th December, 1897—
Mr. W. D. Woollam to revert to the class of Probationers.

No. 421-G1.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List, with effect from the 3rd January, 1898:—
Mr. J. A. Robertson to class IV,
Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to class V, and
Mr. J. C. Mitra to class VI.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 24th January, 1898.

No. 397-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs leviable thereon under No. 70 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Act III of 1896, saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th January, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 84.—The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant L. S. Bayley, R.A., dated 18th December 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 85.—In G. G. O. No. 10 of 1898, Lieutenant R. J. Hilson should have been described as a Second-Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Hilson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th November 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 86.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Madad Khan, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 479 of 1896, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st December 1895.

No. 87.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

G. G. O. No. 1039 of 1897 notifying the resignation by Jemadar Rahimullah Khan of his probationary appointment, is cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 88.—The following change in the Staff of the Malakand Field Force, is made with effect from the 26th December 1897 :—

Captain L. G. Watkins, R.A., to be Ordnance Officer, *vice* Captain W. W. Cookson, R.A., ordered to rejoin the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Command.

TIRAH.

No. 89.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates the officers may assume their duties :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Rawal Pindi district, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Captain H. R. B. Donne, Norfolk Regiment, who has vacated.

Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, Section Commandant, Line of Communications, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Line of Communications, *vice* Captain I. Philipps, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, who has vacated.

Captain G. E. D. Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Section Commandant, Line of Communications, *vice* Captain O. B. S. F. Shore appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant W. P. Dimsdale, Royal Irish Rifles, Officiating Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to be Extra Orderly officer to Brigadier-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 90.—The following changes in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assumed charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant J. H. Lawrence-Archer, R.A., to be Brigade Ordnance Officer, Peshawar Column, *vice* Major T. E. Rowan, R.A., ordered to take charge of the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Punjab Command.

Captain M. W. S. Pasley, R.A., Base Ordnance Officer, whose services became available on the Base being changed from Kohat to Peshawar, to be Ordnance Officer, Line of Communications, *vice* Captain L. G. Watkins, R.A., appointed Ordnance Officer, Malakand Field Force.

Captain P. T. Cooper, R.A., to be Divisional Ordnance Officer, 1st Division, *vice* Captain A. R. Braid, R.A., ordered to take charge of the Agra Depôt.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 91.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"Supplement to the London Gazette," dated the 1st January 1898.

* * * * * * * *

India Office, January 1st, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George King, C.I.E., M.B.

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Captain John Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Thomson, Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 92.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Major Hastings Read. Dated 25th December 1897.

No. 93.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental Second-in-Command, Indian Army :—

Captain John Swinton Melville. Dated 25th December 1897.

No. 94.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Major.

Captain Robert Eyre Sullivan Taylor—23rd January 1898.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Leonard Slater—14th November 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Douglas Duxbury—4th December 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Craythorne Hall, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., promoted. Dated 1st October 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Brownrigg Bookey, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., promoted and seconded. Dated 24th October 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel James Young, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. McB. Davis, M.D., D.S.O., promoted. Dated 24th October 1897.

Native Army.

No. 95.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Pay Havildar Birkhdhoj Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangu Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1897.

Havildar Hira Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Monhar Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1897.

No. 96.—*2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Bir Mal Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jitman Rai, deceased, with effect from the 28th October 1897.

No. 97.—*13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Bhagwant Singh to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Satedin Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th August 1897.

Havildar Bansi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Yesu Raul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th November 1897. This promotion to be supernumerary to the establishment of Jemadars until absorbed on the existing vacancy in the grade of Subadar being filled up.

Punjab Frontier Force.

No. 98.—*1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Subadar Hari Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Nur Alam, deceased; with effect from the 19th October 1897.

Rewards.

No. 99.—First grade Hospital-Assistant Mahomed Khan, No. 567, attached to the 24th Bengal Infantry, is, in recognition of the good service rendered by him at Malakand between the 26th July and the 1st August 1897, specially promoted to be a Senior Hospital-Assistant.

First grade Hospital-Assistant Piara Singh, No. 522, attached to the 11th Bengal Lancers, is, in recognition of the good service rendered by him during the siege of Chakdarra, specially promoted to be a Senior Hospital-Assistant.

Second grade Hospital-Assistant Hasan Ali, No. 686, attached to No. 38-D, Native Field Hospital, and Second grade Hospital-Assistant Nand Lal, No. 605, attached to the 35th Bengal Infantry, are, in recognition of the good service rendered by them during the siege of Chakdarra, specially promoted to be Hospital-Assistants of the First grade, subject to their passing the necessary examination for promotion within twelve months of this date.

Good Conduct and Meritorious Service.

No. 100.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1897:—

Sergeant-Instructor William Henry Hargreaves, Oudh Light Horse.

Sergeant-Instructor John Wareham, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Order of Merit.

No. 101.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned Native Officer to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

Subadar Akbar Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry.—For conspicuous gallantry in action in the Ublan Pass, Kohat Border, on the 27th August 1897, on which occasion, though severely wounded at the commencement of the engagement, he led his company up the hill under the fire of the enemy, and continued to command it until the close of the action.

Volunteer Corps.

Appointments, Promotions and Resignations.

No. 102.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Captain A. S. B. Chapman resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd January 1898.

No. 103.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain Ralph Percy Ashton to be Major, *vice* Thomson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Harry Durancé Cartwright, to be Captain, *vice* Ashton, promoted.

Second Lieutenant David Alexander Tyrie, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cartwright, promoted.

No. 104.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

In G. G. O. No. 75 of 1898, *for* "Rayner Childer Barker" *read* "Rayner Childe Barker."

No. 105.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Colonel Sir William Bisset, K.C.I.E., R.E., Commandant, resigns his appointment with effect from the 13th December 1897, on transfer to the supernumerary list.

No. 106.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain (Honorary-Major) D. Neville, V.D., resigns his commission.

Lieutenant Alexander Jenkins to be Captain, *vice* Neville, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Henry Ward to be Lieutenant, *vice* Jenkins, promoted.

Second Lieutenant G. B. Jenyns resigns his commission.

Surgeon Lieutenant H. G. Waters resigns his commission.

Harry George Waters, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Mitchell, promoted.

No. 107.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry King Gordon, (Unattached List, Moulmein Volunteer Rifles), to be Commandant, *vice* Ludlow, resigned.

No. 108—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Harvey Adamson, Esq., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Thirkell White, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Bernard Houghton, Esq., to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Anthony, transferred to the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

ORGANISATION.

No. 109.—The Government of India are pleased to sanction the amalgamation of the Bellary Volunteer Rifles with the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Corps, the former Corps being taken on the strength of "E" Company of the latter.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave:—

Sub-Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, Royal Indian Marine (private affairs), for two days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between 15th and 28th January 1898.—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade	Major the Honourable C. C. Winn	25th January 1898.	Umballa	...	
2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Lieutenant H. F Wethered.	25th January 1898.	Lucknow	...	
Staff Corps (Commissariat Department.)	Lieutenant H. R Troup.	26th January 1898.	Rangoon	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between 15th and 28th January 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Cecil Fowler Burton (*a*)	Captain	1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers	5th August 1897	Intestate	505 0 9	...	27th March 1898.
Alexander Fergusson Montague Browne (*b*)	2nd Lieutenant.	Royal Artillery.	7th July 1897.	Intestate	40 0 1	...	27th March 1898.
Edward Dalton Wylie (*c*)	2nd Lieutenant.	Staff Corps attached to 32nd Bengal Infantry.	5th October 1897.	Intestate	363 9 7	...	27th March 1898.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father.—General Fowler Burton, C.B., Retired List.
Address.—2, Osborne Villas, Stoke, Devonport.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin.*—
Father—Major-General A. S. Montague Browne
Address—Woodcote Hall, Wellington, Surrey, England.

(*c*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—Colonel H. Wylie.
Address.—The Residency, Nepal.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1898.

No. 30.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 31.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for one year in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 393, dated the 25th September, 1897.

No. 34.—The Governor Genaral in Council is pleased, under section 16(*i*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), to sauction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Lyallpur-Khanewal Extension of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway.

No. 35.—The leave on medical certificate for eight months granted to Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, in Notification No. 57, dated the 5th February, 1897, has been extended by six months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 36.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Gray, W. B.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (*Supernumerary*).	Examiner, 3rd class	Temporary (*Supernumerary*).	16th October, 1897.
English, R. A.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade (*Supernumerary*).	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* (*Supernumerary*).	6th December, 1897.

No. 37.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Robert Harrington Eustace, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic.

The 27th January, 1898.

No. 29.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 70 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1898.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who is to make General Rules, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 21 T., dated the 13th January 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for permission to adopt, on the Hardwar-Dehra railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Hardwar-Dehra railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

ORDERED also that this resolution be communicated to the Director of Railway Traffic, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 32.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 84 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1898.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

Modification of rule 110.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898,—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 4791, dated the 2nd October 1897, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No. 9907, dated the 23rd September 1897.

Memorandum No. 565 T., dated the 21st December 1897, from the Director of Railway Traffic, forwarding letter from the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, No. 567 D.G., dated the 11th December 1897.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western railway and the Director of Railway Traffic have applied that the following modification of rule 110, Part I, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Ry., dated the 22nd May 1896, which was published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Bengal and North-Western railway and to the railways worked by it, and to the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway :—

"*Rule 110.*—When a train has been shunted for another train to pass, the side lamp next the line on which the following train is to be admitted must be reversed, the other side lamp and the tail lamp being left in their normal position showing red."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the application

to the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western railway administration and to the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway of the modification of rule 110 of the open line General Rules of 1895 cited in the foregoing observations.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—with rule 110 as herein modified, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

ORDERED, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, and to the Director of Railway Traffic, for information and guidance.

No 33.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 85 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1898.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 25 T., dated the 14th January 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt, on the Lyallpur-Khanewal extension of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Lyallpur-Khanewal extension of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

ORDERED, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director of Railway Traffic, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 38.—Mr. M. King, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th January, 1898.

TELEGRAPH.

The 24th January, 1898.

No. 28.—Mr. L. Truninger, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, and Chief Telegraph Officer with the Tirah Field Force, is granted the local rank of Superintendent, with effect from the 24th September, 1897, and until further orders.

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 258 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd January 1898:—

No. 36 of 1898.—George Irving, gentleman, of No. 9 Esplanade row, in the city of Calcutta, for an improved bicycle stand.

No. 37 of 1898.—Alpha Francis Cothias, manufacturer, of 9 Rue Victor-Hugo Ivry (Seine) in the republic of France, for an improved process of casting for reducing the density of cast articles.

No. 38 of 1898.—Charles Sumner Howe, professor of mathematics, of 103 Cornell street, and John Williams Langley, professor of electrical engineering, of 845½ Fairmount street, both in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., for improvements in compositions for repairing leaks in pneumatic vehicle tyres.

No. 39 of 1898.—Walter John Lloyd and William Priest, velocipede manufacturers, both of Birmingham, for improvements in driving mechanism for bicycles, tricycles and other velocipedes and motor vehicles.

No. 40 of 1898.—Michael James Burke, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Morvi railway, Morvi state, and Charles Percy White, resident engineer of the said railway, both residing at Morvi, for an improved combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain.

No. 41 of 1898.—William Joseph Rymer Watson, broker, of 16 Holborn viaduct, London, for reducing the tread in cycles by means of an improved form of wheel.

No. 42 of 1898.—The Patent Agglomont Fuel Syndicate, Limited, of 26 Wind street, Swansea, South Wales, for improvements in and in the manufacture of artificial fuel.

No. 259 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 219 of 1897.—John Edward Glenister, engineer, of 133 Bow road, in the county of London, for an improved manufacture of night lights and candles. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

No. 242 of 1897.—Gustaf Dillberg, electrician, and William Walker, consulting engineer, both of 77 Elizabeth street, Sydney, New South Wales, for an improved machine for saving gold by the aid of mercury. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

No. 302 of 1897.—William Baldwin, weaving manager, Jivraj Ballu Mills, residing at Sleater road, Tardeo, Bombay, for improvements in textile sizing machines. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

No. 324 of 1897.—Wasudeo Balwant Soman, merchant, residing at Chinchpugli, Parel, Bombay, for improvements in the Indian hand loom. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

No. 340 of 1897.—Kowasji Dadabhai Kharas, accountant, Government Telegraph office, Karachi, for improvements in racks for firearms in tents, etc. (Specification filed 14 January 1898.)

No. 260 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

No. 190 of 1893.—George Spiers Alexander Ranking's invention for facilitating the conversion of the indigo-forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermentation of indigo-yielding plants into indigo-blue. (From 15 January 1898 to 15 January 1899.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th January, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	82,21,029	13	9	1,48,42,934	13	4
Public Deposits at Branches	66,21,904	15	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,52,31,016	5	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,05,570	8	10
Sundries				18,79,568	0	0
RUPEES				9,07,09,089	11	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				21,46,969	0	0
Other authorised Investments				77,00,055	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,01,12,118	9	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,99,59,633	14	3
Bills discounted and purchased				1,01,30,154	12	0
Balances with other Banks				9,30,143	15	7
Bullion				2,833	11	0
Dead Stock				13,15,820	9	2
Stamps				10,005	9	3
Sundries				13,56,337	10	10
				6,96,64,677	11	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	77,39,750	8	3	2,10,44,411	15	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,33,04,661	7	0			
RUPEES				9,07,09,089	11	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 28th January, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 33·7.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	1,38,20,000	9,50,03,830	10,88,23,830	3,05,70,702	...	3,05,70,702
Allahabad	...	1,22,30,385	1,22,30,385	1,73,54,780	...	1,73,54,780
Lahore	...	1,94,85,125	1,94,85,125	1,50,59,710	...	1,50,59,710
Bombay	18,32,805	5,66,74,675	5,85,07,480	3,25,93,062	...	3,25,93,062
Karachi	...	83,06,000	83,06,000	43,51,825	...	43,51,825
Madras	17,69,615	2,59,43,790	2,77,13,405	1,29,06,272	...	1,29,06,272
Calicut	...	11,63,125	11,63,125	16,36,573	...	16,36,573
Rangoon	...	54,31,300	54,31,300	2,23,93,475	...	2,23,93,475
	1,74,22,420	22,42,44,230	24,16,66,650			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			24,00,305			
TOTAL			23,92,66,345	13,68,66,399	...	13,68,66,399
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
NET TOTAL						13,68,66,399
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						24,00,000*
GRAND TOTAL						23,92,66,345

* Bhopali rupees have been received in full re-payment of this advance and are in course of coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 22nd January, 1898.

No. 378-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of those published with his Notification No. 1624-A., dated the 19th April, 1890:—

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these rules, unless, there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Revenue Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan:

(2) "Political Agent" includes an officer authorised by the Political Agent to exercise all or any of the powers or to perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a Political Agent by these rules:

(3) "licensed contractor" means a person who has obtained a contract from the Political Agent under rule 18:

(4) "opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy:

(5) "intoxicating drug" means any intoxicating or narcotic preparation of opium or of the poppy, including madak and chandu and every preparation or admixture thereof, but excluding poppy-heads.

(6) "poppy-heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant:

(7) "tola" means a weight of 180 grains troy:

(8) "seer" means a weight 80 tolas: and

(9) opium or an intoxicating drug, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, when sold in any quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight, and poppy-heads, when sold in any quantity not exceeding one seer in weight, shall be deemed to be sold by "retail", and, when sold in any larger quantity, shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale."

MANUFACTURE.

2. (*1*) Preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking may be manufactured by any person for his own domestic use, but not for sale, in a quantity not exceeding one tola in weight, from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

(*2*) Intoxicating drugs, not being preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be manufactured :—

(*a*) on account of the Government;

(*b*) by a licensed contractor for sale by retail or wholesale in accordance with these rules and the conditions of his license;

(*c*) by a licensed medical practitioner or druggist for medicinal purposes in a quantity not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight: provided that such manufacture is from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession;

(*d*) by any person for his own domestic use in a quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight: provided that such manufacture is from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

POSSESSION.

3. Any person may possess—

(*a*) preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking to the extent of one tola: provided that such preparations or admixtures have been manufactured by the possessor for private consumption and not for sale under the conditions of rule 2 (*1*);

(*b*) opium or intoxicating drugs, not being preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, to the extent of three tolas and poppy-heads to the extent of one seer: provided that the said articles have been bought by retail from a licensed contractor or (for medicinal purposes) from a licensed medical practitioner or druggist, or have been manufactured from opium so bought.

4. (*1*) The possession of more than one seer of poppy-heads, and three tolas of opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by a licensed contractor or by his agent, is permitted.

(*2*) (*a*) A medical practitioner or druggist may possess, under a license granted by the Political Agent, poppy-heads not exceeding five seers in weight, opium not exceeding one seer in weight, and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight, or such larger quantities of all or any of these articles as the Revenue Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

(*b*) If the holder of such a license as aforesaid violates any of the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, or of the rules thereunder, or any condition entered in his license, such license may be cancelled: provided that a license so cancelled may, at the discretion of the Political Agent, be renewed on payment of such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees as the Political Agent may fix.

(*c*) If the license is cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid, the holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to remission of any sum due from him to the Government.

(*d*) Every medical practitioner or druggist, to whom a license is granted under clause 2 (*a*) of this rule, shall pay for his license such fee as may from time to time be fixed with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, or a fee regulated in such manner and in accordance with such rules as the Revenue Commissioner may prescribe; and the fee shall be specified in the license and shall be payable in such instalments, and at such times and places, as the Revenue Commissioner may direct.

5. With the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, the Political Agent may specially authorise the possession by any person of a quantity of opium not exceeding one seer in weight, and of intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight.

TRANSPORT.

6. The transport of poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by a licensed contractor within the limits of the area for which his contract is granted, is permitted. The transport of poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by a licensed contractor beyond those limits is permitted under a pass granted by the Political Agent.

7. (*1*) When a licensed contractor desires to transport poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, beyond the limits of the area for which his contract is granted, he shall obtain for each consignment a pass from the Political Agent in such form as the Revenue Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

(*2*) The pass shall specify:—

(*a*) the time within which the transport is to be effected;
(*b*) the place from which the consignment is to be transported;
(*c*) the name of the person in charge of the consignment;
(*d*) the name of the consignor;
(*e*) the name of the consignee;
(*f*) the number of packages, and the weight and contents of each; and
(*g*) the place to which the consignment is to be transported, and the route to be followed.

(*3*) Each package in every such consignment shall be stamped by, or in the presence of, the officer granting the pass, with the official seal of such officer.

(*4*) Such pass shall be granted only on production, by the licensed contractor applying for it, of a written permission to apply for such pass from the Political Agent of the district to which the opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads is, or are, to be transported.

8. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during transport.

9. The Political Agent may, at his discretion or under orders from the Revenue Commissioner, make it a condition of the pass that the bulk of the consignment for which it is granted, shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Political Agent for that purpose: provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Political Agent is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

10. If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, finds that the packages are fewer, or the amount of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Political Agent.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

11. (*1*) The importation by a licensed contractor of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, brought from British India is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The importer shall obtain from the Political Agent a license specifying—

(i) the quantity of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs required;
(ii) the source of supply; and
(iii) the name of the licensed contractor or his agent.

(*b*) The poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs shall be covered by a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the place from which they are imported.

(*2*) The Government may import and export poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, on its own account.

(*3*) A licensed medical practitioner or druggist may, with the special permission of the Political Agent and subject to the conditions specified in clause (*1*) of this rule, import opium, poppy-heads or intoxicating drugs, not being preparations used for smoking, which he cannot

obtain locally, to the extent of the quantities of the said articles of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

12. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during importation.

13. The Political Agent may, at his discretion or under orders from the Revenue Commissioner, make it a condition of the license that the bulk of the consignment for which a pass is granted, shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Political Agent for that purpose: provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Political Agent is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

14. If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, finds that the packages are fewer or the amount of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Political Agent.

IMPORT AND EXPORT WITHIN THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE CONTRACTS OF LICENSED CONTRACTORS.

15. When the local area to which the contract of a licensed contractor extends, is partly in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and partly in British Baluchistan, the licensed contractor may import and export poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, from one part of such local area to another, and in every such case rules 7 to 10, both inclusive, shall apply.

SALE.

16. (1) The sale of poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs must have been either imported under a license obtained under rule 11 or bought from a licensed contractor.

(b) If the sale is by wholesale, it shall, unless it is made by one licensed contractor to another, be made under the special order of the Political Agent: provided that a licensed contractor or a licensed medical practitioner or druggist may sell to a licensed medical practitioner or druggist at one time any quantity of poppy-heads not exceeding five seers in weight, or of opium not exceeding one seer in weight, or of intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight.

(c) If the sale is by retail, it shall be made by a licensed contractor or his agent at a shop authorised for that purpose by the Political Agent.

(2) Subject to the conditions of his license granted under rule 4 (2), a medical practitioner or druggist may sell by retail poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, for medicinal purposes.

17. Any shop at which the sale of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs has been authorised, may be closed or removed at the discretion of the Political Agent.

18. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures used for smoking, may be granted by the Political Agent with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner. Such contracts shall, unless the Revenue Commissioner otherwise specifically directs, be put up to auction before the commencement of each official year.

19. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner.

20. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs shall be granted for one year only, unless the Revenue Commissioner otherwise specially directs.

21. (1) In the event of non-fulfilment of the terms of a contract for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, granted under rules 18, 19 and 20, or of any breach by the contractor or his agent of any of the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, or of these rules, such contract may be cancelled: provided that a contract so cancelled may, at the discretion of the Political Agent, be renewed on payment of such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Political Agent may fix.

(2) If a contract is cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid, the contractor shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to remission of any sum due from him to the Government.

(3) The Political Agent may cancel a contract on any other public ground on making such compensation or remission as he may consider reasonable.

22. If any licensed contractor, on the expiry of his contract, has in his possession any poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Political Agent by private sale to other licensed contractors, he shall surrender the same to the Political Agent; and the in-coming licensed contractor, or, if the expired contract is not renewed, any licensed contractor within the district, shall, when required by the Political Agent, be bound to purchase the poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply, at such price, and in such quantities, as the Political Agent shall adjudge: provided that the price of the poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs so adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs can be procured under a license obtained under rule 11: provided also that, if such poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating

drugs be declared by the Civil Surgeon or other Principal Medical Officer to be unfit for use, the Political Agent shall cause the same to be destroyed.

DISPOSAL OF THINGS CONFISCATED.

23. Opium, poppy-heads or intoxicating drugs confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, shall be examined by the Civil Surgeon or other Principal Medical Officer, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the nearest Government treasury, and be disposed of as the Political Agent may direct. If declared to be unfit for use, the opium or intoxicating drugs shall be immediately destroyed.

24. All property, other than opium, poppy-heads or intoxicating drugs, which is confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, shall be sold under the orders of the Magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

REWARDS.

25. (1) Any Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium or intoxicating drugs under section 12 of the Opium Act, 1878, as applied to the Agency territories, may grant a reward not exceeding the value of the opium or intoxicating drugs confiscated, together with the amount of any fine realised, in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender.

(2) In cases in which a conviction has not been procured, but in which the grant of a reward is expedient, the Revenue Commissioner may, for special reasons, grant such reward, not exceeding fifty rupees, as he deems fit.

The 24th January, 1898.

No. 393-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied, by section 4 of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896, to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker to be a special Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Quetta Municipality.

No. 402-*C*.—The following changes are de in the graded list of Tahsildars and nsiffs, in the Baluchistan Agency, consequent the death of Lala Udho Dass, Munsiff of 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, and Munsiff of etta :—

Lala Hari Ram, Tahsildar of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade and Tahsildar of Barkhan, is confirmed in the 2nd grade with effect from the 11th January, 1898. Lala Hari Ram will officiate in the 1st grade, *vice* Pandit Nand Lal, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, or until further orders.

Pandit Hari Kishan, Head Clerk of the Office of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be a Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, and to officiate in the 2nd grade, and is posted as Munsiff of Quetta, *vice* Lala Hari Ram promoted, with effect from the date of assuming charge, or until further orders.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 22nd January, 1898.

No. 379-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of those published with his Notification No. 1623-A., dated the 19th April, 1890:—

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Revenue Commissioner" means the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan :

(2) "Deputy Commissioner" includes an officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to exercise all or any of the powers or to perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a Deputy Commissioner by these rules :

(3) "licensed contractor" means a person who has obtained a contract from the Deputy Commissioner under rule 18 :

(4) "opium" means the inspissated juice of the poppy :

(5) "intoxicating drug" means any intoxicating or narcotic preparation of opium or of the poppy, including madak and chandu and every preparation or admixture thereof, but excluding poppy-heads.

(6) "poppy-heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant :

(7) "tola" means a weight of 180 grains troy :

(8) "seer" means a weight of 80 tolas: and

(9) opium or an intoxicating drug, other than a preparation or admixture of opium used for smoking, when sold in any quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight, and poppy-heads, when sold in any quantity not exceeding one seer in weight, shall be deemed to be sold by "retail." and, when sold in any larger quantity, shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale."

MANUFACTURE.

2. (1) Preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking may be manufactured by any person for his own domestic use, but not for sale, in a quantity not exceeding one tola in weight, from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

(2) Intoxicating drugs, not being preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, may be manufactured—

(a) on account of the Government;

(b) by a licensed contractor for sale by retail or wholesale in accordance with these rules and the conditions of his license;

(c) by a licensed medical practitioner or druggist for medicinal purposes in a quantity not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight: provided that such manufacture is from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession;

(d) by any person for his own domestic use in a quantity not exceeding three tolas in weight: provided that such manufacture is from opium of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

POSSESSION.

3. Any person may possess—

(a) preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking to the extent of one tola: provided that such preparations or admixtures have been manufactured by the possessor for private consumption and not for sale under the conditions of rule 2 (1);

(b) opium or intoxicating drugs, not being preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, to the extent of three tolas, and poppy-heads to the extent of one seer: provided that the said articles have been bought by retail from a licensed contractor or (for medicinal purposes) from a licensed medical practitioner or druggist, or have been manufactured from opium so bought.

4. (1) The possession of more than one seer of poppy-heads and three tolas of opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by a licensed contractor or by his agent, is permitted.

(2) (a) A medical practitioner or druggist may possess, under a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner, poppy-heads not exceeding five seers in weight, opium not exceeding one seer in weight, and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight, or such larger quantities of all or any of these articles as the Revenue Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

(b) If the holder of such a license as aforesaid violates any of the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, or of the rules thereunder, or any condition entered in his license, such license may be cancelled: provided that a license so cancelled may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, be renewed on payment of such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Deputy Commissioner may fix.

(c) If the license is cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid, the holder shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to remission of any sum due from him to the Government.

(d) Every medical practitioner or druggist, to whom a license is granted under clause 2 (a) of this rule, shall pay for his license such fee as may from time to time be fixed with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, or a fee regulated in such manner and in accordance with such rules as the Revenue Commissioner may prescribe; and the fee shall be specified in the license and shall be payable in such instalments, and at such times and places, as the Revenue Commissioner may direct.

5. With the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may specially authorise the possession by any person of a quantity of opium not exceeding one seer in weight, and of intoxicating drugs, other than preparations and admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight.

TRANSPORT.

6. The transport of poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by a licensed contractor within the limits of the area for which his contract is granted, is permitted. The transport of poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, by a licensed contractor beyond those limits is permitted under a pass granted by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. (1) When a licensed contractor desires to transport poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, beyond the limits of the area for which his contract is granted, he shall obtain for each consignment a pass from the Deputy Commissioner in such form as the Revenue Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

(2) The pass shall specify :—

(a) the time within which the transport is to be effected;
(b) the place from which the consignment is to be transported;
(c) the name of the person in charge of the consignment;
(d) the name of the consignor;
(e) the name of the consignee;
(f) the number of packages, and the weight and contents of each; and
(g) the place to which the consignment is to be transported, and the route to be followed.

(3) Each package in every such consignment shall be stamped by, or in the presence of, the officer granting the pass, with the official seal of such officer.

(4) Such pass shall be granted only on production, by the licensed contractor applying for it, of a written permission to apply for such pass from the Deputy Commissioner of the district to which the opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy-heads is, or are, to be transported.

8. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during transport.

9. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion or under orders from the Revenue Commissioner, make it a condition of the pass that the bulk of the consignment for which it is granted, shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Deputy Commissioner for that purpose: provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Deputy Commissioner is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

10. If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, 1878, finds that the packages are fewer, or the amount of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Deputy Commissioner.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

11. (1) The importation by a licensed contractor of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, brought from British India by rail through territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is permitted, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The importer shall obtain from the Deputy Commissioner a license specifying—

(i) the quantity of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs required;
(ii) the source of supply; and
(iii) the name of the licensed contractor or his agent.

(b) The poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs shall be covered by a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the place from which they are imported.

(2) The Government may import and export poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, on its own account.

(3) A licensed medical practitioner or druggist may, with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner and subject to the conditions specified in clause (1) of this rule, import opium, poppy-heads or intoxicating drugs, not being preparations used for smoking, which he cannot obtain locally, to the extent of the quantities of the said articles of which he is permitted by these rules to be in possession.

12. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during importation.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion or under orders from the Revenue Commissioner, make it a condition of the license that the bulk of the consignment for which a pass is granted, shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Deputy Commissioner for that purpose: provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Deputy Commissioner is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

14. If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, 1878, finds that the packages are fewer or the amount of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Deputy Commissioner.

IMPORT AND EXPORT WITHIN THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE CONTRACTS OF LICENSED CONTRACTORS.

15. When the local area to which the contract of a licensed contractor extends, is partly in British Baluchistan and partly in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the licensed contractor may import and export poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, from one part of such local area to another, and in every such case rules 7 to 10, both inclusive, shall apply.

SALE.

16. (1) The sale of poppy-heads, opium and intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, is permitted, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs must have been either imported under a license obtained under rule 11 or bought from a licensed contractor.

(*b*) If the sale is by wholesale, it shall, unless it is made by one licensed contractor to another, be made under the special order of the Deputy Commissioner : provided that a licensed contractor or a licensed medical practitioner or druggist may sell to a licensed medical practitioner or druggist at one time any quantity of poppy-heads not exceeding five seers in weight, or of opium not exceeding one seer in weight, or of intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, not exceeding sixteen tolas in weight.

(*c*) If the sale is by retail, it shall be made by a licensed contractor or his agent at a shop authorised for that purpose by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*2*) Subject to the conditions of his license granted under rule 4 (*2*), a medical practitioner or druggist may sell by retail poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures of opium used for smoking, for medicinal purposes.

17. Any shop at which the sale of poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs has been authorised, may be closed or removed at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

18. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, other than preparations or admixtures used for smoking, may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner. Such contracts shall, unless the Revenue Commissioner otherwise specifically directs, be put up to auction before the commencement of each official year.

19. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner.

20. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs shall be granted for one year only, unless the Revenue Commissioner otherwise specifically directs.

21. (*1*) In the event of non fulfilment of the terms of a contract for the exclusive right to sell poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs, granted under rules 18, 19 and 20, or of any breach by the contractor or his agent of any of the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, or of these rules, such contract may be cancelled : provided that a contract so cancelled may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, be renewed on payment of such sum, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Deputy Commissioner may fix.

(*2*) If a contract is cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid, the contractor shall have no claim to any compensation whatever, or to remission of any sum due from him to the Government.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may cancel a contract on any other public ground on making such compensation or remission as he may consider reasonable.

22. If any licensed contractor, on the expiry of his contract, has in his possession any poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner by private sale to other licensed contractors, he shall surrender the same to the Deputy Commissioner ; and the in-coming licensed contractor, or, if the expired contract is not renewed, any licensed contractor within the district, shall, when required by the Deputy Commissioner, be bound to purchase the poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply, at such price, and in such quantities, as the Deputy Commissioner shall adjudge : provided that the price of the poppy-heads, opium or introxicating drugs so adjuged shall in no case exceed the rate at which poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs can be procured under a license obtained under rule 11 : provided also that, if such poppy-heads, opium or intoxicating drugs be declared by the Civil Surgeon or other Principal Medical Officer to be unfit for use, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the same to be destroyed.

DISPOSAL OF THINGS CONFISCATED.

23. Opium, poppy-heads or intoxicating drugs confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, shall be examined by the Civil Surgeon or other Principal Medical Officer, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the nearest Government treasury, and be disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may direct. If, declared to be unfit for use, the opium or intoxicating drugs shall be immediately destroyed.

24. All property, other than opium, poppy-heads or intoxicating drugs, which is confiscated under the Opium Act, 1878, shall be sold under the orders of the Magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

REWARDS.

25. (*1*) Any Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium or intoxicating drugs under section 12 of the Opium Act, 1878, may grant a reward not exceeding the value of the opium or intoxicatiug drugs confiscated, together with the amount of any fine realised, in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender.

(*2*) In cases in which a conviction has not been procured, but in which the grant of a reward is expedient, the Revenue Commissioner may, for special reasons, grant such reward, not exceeding fifty rupees, as he deems fit.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 25th January, 1898.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. J. P. Carey, for one year.

J. HEXT,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1898.

No. 20.—Major H. Melvill, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted leave in India (m.c.) from 18th November, 1897, to the 9th January, 1898, inclusive, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th January, 1898.

No. 3.-A.—Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, with effect from 27th October, 1897, to 24th December, 1897, inclusive.

H. W. DUPERIER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
for Director General of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1898.

No. 6.—Mr. J. H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Director.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1898.

No. 11053.—Mr. N. M. Cama is appointed to be a temporary Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, and is placed in charge of postal arrangements in connection with the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances, with effect from the 15th December, 1897.

The 24th January, 1898.

No. 11092.—Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent with the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances, is appointed Chief Superintendent of the postal arrangements for the Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which he takes charge from Mr. W. T. Vansomeren.

Mr W. T. Vansomeren will, on being relieved, take charge of the Kashmir Division in place of Mr. F. B. O'Shea on deputation.

The 28th January, 1898.

No. 11202.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th January, 1898.

Mr. Krishnaji Ballal Kelkar is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, or until further orders.

No. 11207.—Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders.

No. 11211.—Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate, or until further orders:—

Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Mukand Rao to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 24th January, 1898.

Aanorico, Frome.
Arratoon & Co., Music Booksellers.
Ault, A. E. Shone and Ault & Co.
Averberg & Co., F.
Barker, Harold.
Brittain, S. S.
Butler, J. W.
Chesterman & Co.
Collingridge, Herbert.
Cox Bros., Ld.
Davies & Co., W. H.
De'la Nongerede, R. Engineer and Contractor.
Dippie & Co.
Editor, "The Bungalow."
Evans, James.
Ferguson & Co., A.
Fletcher, A., care of Fletcher & Co.
Garret & Co., Pharmacopacy.
Hoeck, H.
Ireland & Co.
Kuakol, H.
Lancester, D.
Laske, A., care of Almon, Hurst & Co.
Leslie, Rogers & Co.
Lewis & Co., G. E.
Manager, Oriental Watch Co.
Morris, P., care of Walter, Thacker & Co.
Palmer, & Co.
Palmer, Miss G.
Payot, Henry.
Phillips and Burrough.
Rowland & Co.
Secretary, Bengal Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund.
Shilton, G.
The Official Liquidator, Indian Patents Co., Ld.
Trodden, M.
Turner & Co., Davies.
Wagle & Co.
Wilkinson & Co.
Williamson Bros.
Wilson, George.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, A. G.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Barker, F. S., Lieut.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Benbow, A. J.
Bennett, H. C.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Blom Mary, Mrs.
Boldwin, J.
Brockman, T. D.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Capel, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Cator, E.
Chill, E. A.
Chill, Mrs. E.
Credner, Capt. H.
Crosser, Rev. J. R.
Dagmar, Miss V.
Dally, James.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, J. G.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
De Dalmas, Comte.
De Frotte, Marquis.
De Jancourt, Le Comte.
De Manley, Lord.
DeSilva, F. H.
Dowling, Miss M.
Draper, Mrs. W. Y.
Dressel, Miss W.
Esss, Leon.
Fitch, C.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fletcher, Robert.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gabriel, A.
Galimidi, J.
Gardner, Honb. A. H.
Grant, H. S.
Groshlz, G.
Hardwick, A. A.
Hains, Captain.
Handcock, James P.
Haiman, Alexia.
Harper, Alex.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Hooper, Miss M.
Howie, J.
Hunt, Frank.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kearney, J.
Keys, C. F.
Kirk, A. H.
Kusenburg, Otto.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leonard, E.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Levett, Miss Isabel.
Levett, Miss T. M.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Manghan, Frank.
Meikle, James.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, Wm.
McCandlish, J.
McNab, R.
McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
O'Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Oviedo, F.
Park, Robert G.
Pepin, E. A.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Preece, Percy.
Radmore, F.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Renton, G. H.
Rigg, E.
Ross, Johnny.
Sarratt, George.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Satow, Miss Liamka.
Shields, H. R.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
Stavridi, A. G.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Veligan, John.
Vigar, C.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Unger, G. E.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.
Wynter, Miss.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, P. G.
Hirsch, J.
Jancourt, Court Pierre de.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Rumerskirch Von Arthur Freiherrn.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Von Witikind, P. R., Dr.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Algar, Alfred.
Beattie, John B.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Baxter, Miss.
Calcutt, H. F.
Cluby, Mr.
Cotton, Powell.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cawasji Hormasji.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Colkers, Alex.
Cox, H. E.
Denny, Mrs.
Denny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Dalby, James.
Dreshler, A. P.
Desvin, H. P.
Ellison, T.
Fitzgerald, Gerald, Mrs.
Pfule, Toms, Dr.
Fisan, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Favre, Auguste.
Gaynor, G. H.
Grant, Eugene.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gondson, A.
Glover, L. D.
Hilchcock, C.
Herbert, J.
Hajee Ismail Joosain.
Jremonger, F. C.
King, H. G.
Kristianson, Lavinia, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Lowensohn, Philip.
Low, J. S., Mrs.
Milmer, C., Mons.
McDonald, G.
Martin, E. E.
MacCartney (Telegram).
Mariaello, Antonieta Sigs.
Mohamed Husein.
Middleton, A.
Noel, Miss.
Poulter, R. C.
Perrie, W. F.
Roodow, James.
Richards, W. E.
Rice, S. M.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.).
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Sparks, Frederick.
Schmidt, Chetoo.
Walke, Williams, F.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.
Woodburn, A. F. (I.C.S.)
Waisband, Galda.
Winchester, Charles.
Wilkinson, C. B., Lt.-Col (R.E.)
Van Tassel, P. A., Mrs.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th January, 1898.

Gange, Mrs.
Milsom, B. P.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 29th January, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	3rd Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	2nd „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	29th Jan.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	5th Feb.	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	1st „	Per Steamer *Chelydra*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	31st Jan.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	29th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	29th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	30th „	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto . .	31st „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	1st Feb.	Ditto.
Port Blair	3rd „	Per Steamer *Kohinur*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	31st Jan.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Staff Corps,

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA [illegible]FUGE.

F[illegible]

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*, per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا •

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Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

In the Press.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 30th April 1897, being the fourth Quarter of the year 1896-97, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1895-96.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1897. R a. p.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1896. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,32,59,788 11 3	1,29.27,144 14 7	3,32,643 12 8	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1897 in the Widows' Fund	1,59,441 9 9	1,40,623 2 3	18,818 7 6	......
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1897 in the Children's Fund	91,678 2 3	86,410 0 9	5,268 1 6	......
Entrance fees and stamps	237 7 6	439 5 2	......	201 13 8
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	797 0 0	927 5 0	......	130 5 0
Amount of pensions with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,523 15 2	1,523 15 2	......	......
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1896-97 and on subscriptions in arrear	7,88,193 12 11	7.77,207 13 0	10,985 15 11	......
Amount of Fines imposed on subscriptions in arrear	10 0 0	80 5 6	......	70 5 6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	10,41,881 15 7	10,07,211 14 10	35,072 8 11	402 8 2
GRAND TOTAL	1,43,01,670 10 10	1,39,34,356 13 5	A 3,67,716 5 7	402 8 2
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,25,413 14 0	1,24,011 0 11	1,402 13 1	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	82,184 6 3	80,798 4 4	1,386 1 11	......
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	9,493 3 9	8,626 13 2	866 6 7	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	4,058 14 4	20,349 15 5	......	16,291 1 1
Commission paid on account of money-orders	576 15 6	571 15 0	5 0 6	......
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,21,727 5 10	2,34,358 0 10	B 3,660 6 1	16,291 1 1
Balance in favour of the Fund	1;40,79,943 5 0	1,36,99,998 12 7	C 3,64,055 15 6	15,888 8 11
GRAND TOTAL	1,43,01,670 10 10	1,39,34,356 13 5	3,67,716 5 7	402 8 2
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	95,561 11 0	92,597 4 0	2,964 7 0	......

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,499	977	1,491	982	8	...	...	5
Ditto of incumbents	563	772	561	783	2	...	...	11
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,241	795	1,249	804	...	...	8	9

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	3,67.313 13 5
B.—Net decrease in total disbursements	12,630 11 0
C.—Net increase in balance	3,79,944 8 5

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants,*
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant,* } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,
E. W. KELLNER,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

FUND OFFICE:
NO. 3, UPPER WOOD STREET, CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1897.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

NOTICE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 013200, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Sir Arthur Laurence Haleburton, K.C.B., of the War Office, and last endorsed to Henry Michael Callaghan, 13, Chadwell Street, Islington, London, North, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

H. M. CALLAGHAN,
13, Chadwell Street.
Islington, N.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 005600 and 005601, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R5,000 each, and Note No. 065339. 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Chunder Monee Dabea, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

DHIRENDRA KUMAR GANGULLY,
Legal representative of
CHUNDER MONEE DABEA, *deceased,*
Kadipur village, viâ Naldanga,
Post Office, (Jessore).

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 016155, 4½, 1872 (reduced 4 per cent. of 1879) for R500, originally standing in the name of Nilmoney Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of undersigned after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

Names of the proprietors—MOTI LAL CHATTERJEE and HIRA LAL CHATTERJEE,

Certificate holders Estate—Nilmoney Chatterjee.

135, Chakuputtee, Chitpur, Calcutta.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes Nos. 053030 and 053027, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, and No. 049386, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R1,000 each, standing in the name of Chunessari Debi and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Chunessari Debi and Nalin Chandra Roy, respectively, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors after six months from the date of last advertisement on surrender of the lower halves of the Notes to that office.

Advertiser—NALIN CHANDRA ROY,
Address—Deputy Magistrate, Dinajpur.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes:—

Number		Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
			R	
B	002927	3½ per cent, 1842-43	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
,,	002928	,,	500	
,,	002929	,,	500	
,,	002930	,,	500	
,,	002931	,,	1,000	
,,	003103	3½ per cent, 1865	1,000	J. E. Dawn,
,,	003108	,,	1,000	
,,	005003	,,	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
,,	005004	,,	500	
,,	005005	,,	500	
,,	004920	,,	1,000	Devkaran Naujee,
,,	005407	,,	1,000	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
,,	005504	,,	1,000	
,,	005505	,,	1,000	
,,	005399	,,	1,000	

and last endorsed to Krishnaji Narayan Kher, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KRISHNAJI NARAYAN KHER,
Care of Messrs. Paranjapye Athalye & Co.,
134, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

In Pursuance of the Provisions of "The Indian Succession Act, 1865" and "The Trustees and Mortgages Powers Act, 1866."

Re CLAUDE VINCENT GRIMSTONE, DECEASED, late of *Mandalay, Upper Burma, European Inhabitant.*

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any debts, claims, or demands upon or against the estate of Mr. Claude V. Grimstone, late of Mandalay, Upper Burma, European Inhabitant, deceased (who died on or about the 28th day of May, 1897, and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of December, 1897, by Charles B. Boileau, the Sole Executor named in the said Will), are hereby required to send in particulars in writing of their debts, claims, or demands to the undersigned at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder, Fort Bombay, on or before the 31st day of January, 1898, and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of such time the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have had notice, and that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand he shall then not have had notice. And notice is also given that all debtors to the said estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned.—Dated this 31st day of December, 1897.

CHARLES B. BOILEAU,
YACHT CLUB.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	15.3	12.92 to 20.4	34	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	17	38.25	39.1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13.6	21.25	51	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	16.15	20.4	41.65	68	91.8	52.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa		20.4	55.25	72.25	..	...	...	...		...	...	...
Bassein	13.6	16.7	42.5	42.5	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	14.62	17.17	42.67	55.93	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	19.55	21.25	54.4	68	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	18.02	27.03	55.25	64.6	72.76	62.39	...	...	...	..	.	...
Bamo	.	8.5 to 17	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	17	26.35	51	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.1	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	13.6	17 to 20.4	27.2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	17	20.4	34	40.8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	20	23.1	40	42.5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	39.37	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	.	30	4[illegible].5	..	61.25	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	.	...	30	37.5	40.25	55	.	..	35		...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	..	...	32.5	36.25	...	...	...	. .		..		...
Calcutta	..	...	45	45	4[illegible].5	47.5	.	...	30	35	30	32.5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	..	33.75	37.5	..	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna		...	34.37	4[illegible].5	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	37.81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	29.06	28.91	49.06	51.87	...	..	...	..		...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	28.12	36.25	32.5	40	...	...	24.37	33.12	14.37	30
Bihar, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26.59	37.19	35.16	45	...	...	39.53	38.44	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28.59	50	36.25	50	...	.	28.59	36.25	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19.27	31.82	36.25	53.49	39.79	53.49	45.16	53.54	26.82	43.8	24.06	38.49
Central—												
Cawnpore	19.06	30.78	36.35	50	37.19	48.49	40	55.21	22.24	42.08	20.26	37.29
Jhánsi	22.19	26.59	40.99	50	37.19	45.73	43.75	53.33	23.49	40	18.18	35.62
Western—												
Meerut	..	...	...	...	36.56	48.44	...	...	...	...	...	40
Agra		..	44.37	51.72	38.12	50	...	57.5	20.47	41.72	19.53	41.85
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	21.04	28.59	31.98	50	33.33	50	...	...	21.3	40	21.04	33.59
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	31.04	...	53.28	...	53.28	...	59.22	.	46.72	...	38.49
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20.47	26.67	...	...	39.01	50	...	...	29.58	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	73·1	51·85	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	90·95	48·11	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	47·5	...	...	400	340	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·75	42·5	62·5	43·75	350	410	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	320	Midnapur.
30	37·5	...	...	25	32·5	42·5	37·5	40	36·25	320	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	36·25	58·75	50	300	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	43·75	57·5	40	360	[illegible]	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	26·25	50	43·75	70	47·5	320	330	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	27·66	35·78	27·66	311·25	325	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	15·62	26·25	19·06	30	35·62	34·37	32·5	30	260	220	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·84	31·56	37·03	37·19	45	35·31	301·25	285	Bhágalpur.
...	..	26·56	...	20	...	36·87	...	56·56	47·03	266·56	246·25	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
26·46	41·25	...	...	22·92	36·09	40·78	44·37	54·95	51·2	286·46	278·02	Benares.
												Central—
22·24	45·73	...	...	20	35·52	37·19	39·06	51·61	44·43	255·99	246·15	Cawnpore.
18·38	48·44	...	...	17·19	35	36·87	40	40·99	50	250	236·87	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·56	42·5	...	...	...	250	Meerut.
21·09	45·62	...	...	...	38·12	35·62	45	53·28	45·62	272·5	266·72	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
22·5	42·08	...	...	...	35·57	40·90	44·37	...	...	260	230	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	45·68	...	...	...	35·36	...	44·43	...	51·61	...	240	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25·94	34·79	37·19	40	...	...	255·62	241·25	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	47·5	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	43·75	65	85	...	...	40	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	36·87	40	47·5 and 62·5	60 to 80	...	...	..	...	2(*a*)	2(*a*)
Calcutta	...	...	35	37·5	70	70	...	...	5·75(*a*)	6·75(*a*)	4·5(*a*)	5·5(*a*)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(*a*)	5(*a*)
Pabna	...	...	39·06	44·37	70	80	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	50	88·91	...	...	·17(*b*)	·06(*b*)	·17(*b*)	·1(*b*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31·25	32·5	65	25	...	...	20(*a*)	20(*a*)	2·62(*a*)	26·25
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	40·62	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·75	5	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·12	40	40	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	35·47	100	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	54·95	49·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	44·43	...	...	65	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	30	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	44·53	51·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	39·01	...	...	...	...	115 to 125	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	50	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	3·44	...	...

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

(*The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee*).

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	2·5	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES OR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	40·99	50	...	...	25	43·91	23·33	41·3
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	23·75	33·28	90	80	34·37	50	36·87	57·19	25·62	40	23·12	40
Central— Lahore	29·43	32·92	57·34	65·31	33·96	47·03	37·24	48·59	27·08	40·94	22·86	37·97
South-eastern— Delhi	25	30·78	26·35	57·13	35·57	46·87	42·08	53·33	21·61	41·98	20	38·12
Submontane— Amritsar	28·59	31·98	47·03	52·45	33·33	45·73	36·35	50	...	39·32	23·54	39·32
Northern— Rawalpindi	30	28·59	57·45	66·77	36·35	48·44	40	50	25	36·35	26·67	30
Western— Multan	19·06	29·63	40	61·46	39·06	44·43	43·23	51·61	25·78	36·35	25·78	34·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	44·06	44·06	43·12	44·37	...	...	28·44	25·94	23·59	33·59
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	35·47	...	...	...	22·5	...	19·37	29·06
Quetta	...	...	...	...	41·87	44·37	65	65	30	32·5	32·5	43·75
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	34·95
Poona	...	...	41·67	52·76	...	50·88	...	...	...	...	...	39·74
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	52·86	...	...	...	...	...	43·59
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·23
Gujarat— Surat	...	30·89	...	...	...	52·6	...	...	...	...	...	35·31
Ahmadabad	27·19	30	...	50	60	50	...	...	...	35	...	36·75
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	31	39	39	41	56	50	...	...	23	28
Central— Jubbulpore	18·62	44·44	27·56	...	37·19	44·19	43·25	50	...	...	19·06	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	36·37	39	40	40	37·5	53	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	50	44·44	...	...	...	...	22·59	38·46
Ellichpur	...	...	80	80	53·33	50	66·62	55·78	...	...	28·57	33·33
Amráoti	...	...	50	66·25	53·12	50	61·25	56·25	...	...	30·78	36·25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	28·12
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·51	28·75
Cuddapah	27·92	31·93	47·03	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·74	30·78
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	28·75	26·77	45·68	52·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·38	20·52	52·08	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·36	21·56
Mysore—												
Mysore	25·33	22·69	43·88	43·89	58·78	62·69	101·48	68·57	...	...	21·94	18·29
Bangalore	20·56	18·69	54·87	50·97	58·8	54·87	54·88	55·44	...	...	24·5	29

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
29·53	46·72	...	...	24·22	40·78	42·08	44·37	...	...	336·87	290·88	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
23·12	45·62	...	...	22·5	36·25	34·37	40	57·5	66·56	325	305	Ferozpur.
												Central—
24·58	45	...	...	22·86	35·94	34·74	40	54·22	58·12	336·87	305	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
21·61	44·37	...	...	19·53	36·3	33·33	41·98	53·33	44·37	336·82	266·25	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	51·61	...	...	24·22	37·19	33·33	40	...	...	...	336·82	Amritsar.
												Northern—
26·67	43·28	...	...	25	37·5	39·06	45·1	57·13	48·75	290·94	280	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
28·54	40·1	...	...	25·78	38·07	37·19	44·43	...	...	320	336·82	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
27·5	38·44	...	...	...	...	39·06	43·75	67·5	...	350	355	Karáchi.
...	35	...	...	...	...	34·06	42·66	...	...	318·75	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	330	360	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	44·95	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	47·86	...	...	...	...	...	43·23	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
27·5	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	47·5	...	300	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	39	52	44	318	266	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·75	35·56	50	47·06	242·5	235	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	37·44	60	42·12	270	266·69	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·31	...	...	...	...	Básim.
40	50	...	...	...	...	53·33	50	61·5	40	320	266·31	Ellichpur.
36·56	44·37	...	...	...	...	50	50	56·87	40	320	280	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
21·87	22·5	...	...	...	...	60	56·87	...	...	400	456·87	Coimbatore.
...	...	22·71	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	368·12	359·95	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	64·01	45·73	...	...	412·08	364·53	Bellary.
27·03	37·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	333·33	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	32·4	21·51	...	...	37·34	38·23	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	45·52	...	...	329·11	386·72	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	23·38	18·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
27·71	...	...	...	...	...	30·99	29·95	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	22·53	21·55	...	...	26·87	23·49	78·17	54·87	331·87	427·75	Mysore.
...	...	22·86	20·56	...	...	39·2	27·5	65·86	49	411·3	428·44	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded.

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	50	55·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	55·36	130	80	5	5	5·62	8·91
Central— Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	29·63	114·27	84·22	...	10	6·67	7·4
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	80	5·73	5	8·91	8·75
Submontane— Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·31	6·15
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	88·75	72·71	5	12·13	6·67	12·5
Western— Multan	...	...	...	...	100	123·07	133·33	80	...	4·43	6·67	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	80	71·25	...	...	120	150	102·5	75	...	5·57	...	...
Shikárpur	42·5	41·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	64·9	54·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·52	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	38·56	38·56	60	100	180	70	...	3·31	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	42	42·19	180	160	120	58·56	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·25	76·25	3	3	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	·22(a)	·31(b)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	71·87	65·62	...	...	...	...	115	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	111·3	98·49	51·61	47·86	...	...	6·87	6·56
Central— Bellary	63·38	47·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	66·67	100	69·17	42·29	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1
East Coast, south— Madras	62·5	57·6	...	...	131·67	131·67	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	111·67	...	...	...	...	...	5·36	6·41
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	46·62	...	...	374	374	116·87	70·75	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	68·55	64·11	...	...	342·75	428·48	85·69	67·45	3·5	9·62	13·71	25·62

(a) Per 100 pullies. (b) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Districts.	Jawar stalks. 1897.	Jawar stalks. 1896.	Bhusa. 1897.	Bhusa. 1896.	Sheep, per score. 1897.	Sheep, per score. 1896.	Goats, per score. 1897.	Goats, per score. 1896.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1897.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1896.
Rajputana—										
Eastern— Ajmere	5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80
Panjab—										
Southern— Ferozpur.	3·12	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	75	60
Central— Lahore.	6·67	10	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	86
South-eastern— Delhi.	5	6·67	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100
Submontane— Amritsar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Râwalpindi.	6·67	11·3	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60
Western— Multan.	3·33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70
Sind and Baluchistan—										
Karáchi.	...	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta.	...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...
Bombay—										
Deccan— Dharwar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur.	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	42
Poona.	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad.	...	8·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—										
Western— Nagpur.	...	8	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70
Central— Jubbulpore.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	35	40
Eastern— Raipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—										
Básim.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur.	4	8·12	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	50
Amráoti.	...	...	...	...	50	52	...	...	90	100
Madras—										
South, central— Coimbatore.	...	...	...	...	85	90	85	90	50	60
Salem.	...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...
Central— Bellary.	...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	100
Cuddapah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras.	...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...
Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
Mysore—										
Mysore.	2·96	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50
Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	160	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 90

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..		...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 7	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	11 3	10 8	13 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	6 12	...	...	8 4	8 6	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	..	...	...	11 8	8 12	11 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 3	12 1	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 —	7 12	...	...	10 12	9 13	10 15	10 3	...	..	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 13	9 2	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	.	...	..	...	15 —	13 —	10 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 12½	6 10½	...	...	5 7½	5 13	10 —	11 6½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	13 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	..	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	23 8	23 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 — and 10 —	9 — to 11 —	7 12 and 10 8	9 8 to 12 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	12 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 8	7 —	7 10	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapûr	7 —	7 4	...	...	8 4 to 5 8	8 4	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 4	6 2	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 2	5 11	11 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 4½	6 12	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 —	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 4	20 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	6 14	7 3	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 —	3 5	14 4	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 11	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 8	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 4	...	...	4 13	5 4	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 15	11 1	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	28 7	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 10	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	6 0½	6 6½	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 10	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	...	...	6 4	6 10	10 8	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 12	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Penicillaria spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—continued.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —		..	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	..	..	8 12	8 —	11 8	10 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	8 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 8	11 4 to 13 8	...	..	...	...
Murshidabad	8 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	8 — and 11 —	8 4	12 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	11 10	10 8	..	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	..	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 — and 12 3	9 — and 12 6	.	...	...	...
Malda	9 8	10 —	...	..	6 8	6 —	14 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	16 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —		...	7 —	5 12	10 —	7 —	...	..	..	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	6 —	14 5	9 9½ and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...		5 8	5 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 1	7 1		...	6 13	7 1	13 10	11 13 and 15 12	..	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	..	...	7 14	7 14	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 6	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	..	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	8 8	12 —	8 —	13 —	13 12	14 —	14 8	...		...	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 1.	5 8 to 7 8	.	7 —	6 8 to 11 —	6 8 to 10 —	14 8	9 — and 14 —	...	...	..	..
Palámau	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 10	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	9 —	7 12	10 —	9 —	7 —	6 —	12 4	12 8	...		..	...
Behar, south—												
Monghyr	10 12½	10 11½	.	10 8	7 14	6 9	11 6	10 12½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	9 4	14 4	11 8	7 —	7 —	14 4	12 8	20 8	19 —	...	...
Patna	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 — and 11 —	9 — and 10 —	12 —	13 8	12 — and 12 8	10 8 and 11 —	14 — and 14 8	12 — and 13 —	...	...	...	...
Behár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	..	...	8 — and 13 —	8 — and 13 —	16 —	17 —	...	.	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	10 2	11 6	7 10	8 3	14 —	11 6	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 8	10 —	13 —	7 12	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	.	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 8	10 —	16 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	...	12 8	...	...
Saran	11 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	..	...
Champaran	9 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	..	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 1	8 10	13 3	12 7	6 2	6 2	10 6	9 15	15 12	16 12	14 4	14 —
Benares	10 —	10 —	15 3	13 13	6 4	6 4	10 13½	10 9	16 12	15 7	15 3	14 10
Ghazipur	10 8	10 4	14 4	14 4	5 12	6 —	10 8	11 4	20 —	19 —	15 —	15 8
Jaunpur	9 8	9 12	14 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	..	15 —	15 8	15 —
Allahabad	9 12	9 12	14 —	13 —	6 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	17 —	10 8	15 8	15 —
Central—												
Banda	9 12	10 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 12	10 8	11 8	22 8	22 —	17 8	17 8
Fatehpur	9 8	9 12	10 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	21 —	20 8	18 —	17 12
Hamirpur	9 14	9 6	14 7	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 15	9 —	22 15	20 6	17 —	16 8
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	22 —	18 —	17 8
Cawnpore	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 8	20 8	17 8	18 —
Jhánsi	10 8	10 —	16 12	16 8	6 8	6 —	9 8	8 —	21 12	19 —	19 8	18 —
Etawah	11 —	11 5	19 9	16 12	5 —	5 —	13 2	12 10	19 4	19 12	18 10	18 8
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	17 11	18 6½	5 7	5 7	8 2½ to 9 1¼	6 7 to 9 3	17 11	17 11	17 1	16 5
Mainpuri	12 —	11 14	17 10	16 4	4 8	4 8	6 — to 14 —	6 14	17 14	17 —	17 10	16 4
Etah	11 6	11 10	17 4	17 12	5 4	5 4	10 12	10 12	17 4	18 4	17 2	16 12
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	11 —	17 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	16 8	17 —	15 —
Agra	10 6	10 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 4	7 12	7 1.	20 —	21 —	19 8	19 —
Muttra	12 —	11 8	20 4	19 4	6 —	4 4	10 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	20 —	18 4
Aligarh	10 12	10 8	18 —	17 8	4 8	4 —	7 8	7 —	18 8	17 8	18 —	16 —
Bulandshahr	11 8	11 4	17 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 12	17 —	17 —	16 4	16 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 8	11 —	16 8	15 —	6 4	5 4	10 8	11 4	...	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	8 14	9 10	13 4	13 10	4 7	4 7	11 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 7	9 7	14 13	14 13	5 13	5 0	13 8	13 —	17 1	16 10	13 8	13 8
Basti	12 4	11 —	15 —	13 —	7 8	7 8	13 12	11 2	13 8	16 —		

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad.
...*	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	19 —	19 —	15 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 12	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	..	...	..	11 4	11 4	...	.	9 3	9 3	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	12 8*	11 13*	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 14	11 4	11 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...		...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	20 —	16 —	12 —	...	9 2	10 —	Mánbhum.
22 —	24 —	...	..	8 8 to 9 —	7 8 to 8 —	15 —	15 —	6 — to 8 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 11	9 —	19 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	8 12	8 12	Palámau.
18 —	18 8	...	...	10 —	8 8	15 8	15 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	9 7⅕	11 —⅖	11 8⅘	21 —	19 15⅓	8 6⅔	9 7⅕	9 15¾	9 7⅓	Monghyr.
...	...	8 4	10 —	11 4	11 8	20 8	19 —	11 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	11 — and 11 8	11 —	19 —	18 — and 18 8	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	10 4	10 —	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 2	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	19 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	21 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
16 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	18 4	19 —	10 —	12 —	10 4	10 —	Sáran.
21 —	21 —	.	...	10 8	10 —	21 —	20 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 7	9 3	20 8	14 —	6 —	6 2	9 11	9 8	Mirzapur.
16 12	16 12	14 10	15 3	9 12	9 8	17 5½	16 8	7 5	7 5	10 3	10 13	Benares.
14 8	15 —	14 8	14 6	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 8	7 —	7 —	9 6	9 6	Ghazípur.
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	16 —	14 —	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	16 8	15 —	9 —	9 12	10 4	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	19 8	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 6	18 4	17 1	7 4	7 7	10 4	10 4	Hamírpur.
9 —†	9 —†	10 —	10 —	11 —†	10 —†	16 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
15 8	15 8	17 —	17 —	10 8	10 8	20 —	19 —	9 12	10 4	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	19 —	10 6	10 12	23 —	20 —	9 8	9 12	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	21 2	16 4	17 —	10 4	10 —	21 1	19 10	8 —	8 1	11 —	10 12	Etawah.
...	...	20 —	24 —	10 3	11 9	20 1	19 12	10 3½	10 9	11 12	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 11	20 4	20 8	8 4	7 12	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
16 8	16 8	10 —	5 —	10 12	10 2	18 4	19 4	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	18 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	17 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	18 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	13 4	12 6	Agra.
...	...	18 —	16 —	12 6	12 4	20 4	13 8	13 4	11 8	12 4	12 5	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	12 —	10 12	10 —	19 —	17 —	8 12	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 —	17 —	16 8	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
22 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 8	18 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 10	15 8	17 —	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
18 14	15 12	12 9	14 6	9 7	9 —	17 8	10 3	7 3	6 14	10 —	10 —	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	8 12	14 4	13 8	10 4	9 —	11 —	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	12 —	12 —	18 12	18 4	4 8	4 8	12 8	11 12	19 —	19 —	17 12	17 12
Budaun	11 5 & 11 10	11 6	15 11 & 16 15	15 7	6 6	6 10	10 2	10 2	18 7	18 6	17 9	17 7
Pilibit	11 4	11 14	17 8	17 8	11 14	8 13	13 9	11 8	...	...	15 4	15 4
Bareli	10 9	10 10	15 4	14 12	6 8	4 7	10 9	10 9	16 12	17 —	15 9	15 14
Moradabad	11 3	11 —	10 3	15 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	18 14	19 6	17 1	17 —
Bijnor	11 —	11 4	...	...	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	...	...	16 —	16 —
Muzaffarnagar	11 7	11 10	14 6	14 5	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	17 8	...	16 8	15 6
Sahárunpur	12 1	11 2	18 8	16 6	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 3	17 3	12 14	18 12	16 2
Dehra-Dún	10 12	10 8	15 —	15 —	9 9	9 —	10 1	9 8	16 —	16 —	15 4	15 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	3 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	11 —
Almora	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 4	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	15 8	17 —	13 —	13 —
Sultanpur	10 12	10 8	14 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	16 —	15 —	14 8	14 —
Rae-Bareli	10 12	11 4	10 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	18 4	19 —	16 —	17 —
Unao	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	17 —	18 8
Lucknow	11 —	11 —	15 8	15 —	...	4 8	11 —	11 —	18 8	19 —	17 4	17 4
Hardoi	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	18 4	18 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 4	11 8	16 —	15 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	19 —	17 —	...	15 8
Barabanki	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	17 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 10	11 6	15 —	15 —	8 14	8 10	12 6	11 8	18 10	18 14½	14 —	13 8
Bahraich	11 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 6	11 8	22 —	22 —	17 —	16 —
Sitapur	11 8	11 4	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Kheri	11 10	11 8	19 —	18 —	6 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	20 8	23 —	...	...
ajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 4	9 15	...	14 3	7 —	7 —	10 10	10 10	...	17 12	...	12 2
Bánswara	12 —	11 14	16 4	13 12	6 4	6 4	15 —	14 6	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 2	10 2	13 11	13 4	8 3	7 13	8 9	8 9	17 3	15 10	12 8	10 15
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	21 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	17 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 2	10 2	10 7	10 7	6 2	6 2	7 12	7 12	13 2	13 2	12 14	12 14
Ajmere	10 —	10 —	16 6	16 —	4 8	4 8	6 2½	6 2½	18 8	17 —	15 2½	14 5⅛
Abu	9 10 & 10 10	9 4 & 10 4	15 [illegible]	14 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 —	11 10
Kishengarh	9 8	9 12	15 12	17 4	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 —	18 12	18 4	15 8	15 8
Bundi	10 4	9 —	18 —	19 —	8 8	6 —	10 8	...	24 12	20 —	...	...
Kotah	10 —	10 4	12 4	12 —	5 13	5 10	6 9	6 8	10 12	15 12	9 2	9 —
Jhallawar	9 11	9 6½	10 15½	10 —	6 8	6 —½	9 12½	8 9½	18 8	18 1½	13 9	12 4
Tonk	7 9	7 14	16 11	15 11½	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 —	19 12	21 4	17 6	18 —
Jaipur	9 4	9 4	17 8	16 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	21 —	18 8	17 8	15 12
Kerauli	9 6	8 12	21 9	20 —	10 5	10 5	11 9	11 9	28 8	22 8	21 14	21 14
Dholpur	9 13½	9 7	20 3	18 11½	6 3	5 15½	7 14	7 8½	23 5½	22 9	23 4½	22 8½
Bhartpur	11 1	10 13½	22 0	20 7	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	24 10	25 1	22 2	21 13
Alwar	11 5½	10 14½	19 7½	18 14½	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	23 8	21 2½	20 14½	19 2½
Deoli Cantonment	10 8	10 2½	18 5	16 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	22 2	19 4	15 8	16 15
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	19 —	18 —	13 8	13 8
Balmer	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 4	16 4
Anadra	10 3 & 11 6	10 — & 11 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	11 —	10 4	15 6	16 —	7 10	5 12	8 8	7 8	11 14	15 —	11 12	18 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 11 & 10 —	9 1 & 9 13½	14 6	14 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	13 12	14 6	12 8 & 13 12	11 4 & 12 8
Jaisalmer	7 6	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 6	8 3	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —
Bikaner	8 —	8 —½	14 2	14 —	3 12	3 12	5 1	5 4½	...	...	13 10	11 13½
Central India—												
Indore	7 12	8 4	11 8	10 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 —	19 4	14 6	15 4
Nimach Cantonment	10 4	10 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	15 8	14 —
Gwalior	7 15½	7 1½	13 13	12 12	4 8½	4 8½	6 6	5 13½	16 7½	15 6½	10 3½	15 6½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	6 —	22 —	22 8	21 —	20 —
Ferozpur	11 4	10 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 8	15 —	16 8	15 12
Central—												
Lahore	11 8	11 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	7 15	16 8	16 —	15 12	14 4
Gujranwala	11 12	11 —	10 —	16 10	...	...	8 4	9 14	13 4	15 —	9 —	13 —
Gujrat	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	13 —
Jhelam	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	15 —	14 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—contd.
												Submontane, west—
...	...	21 —	21 —	9 12	9 12	19 —	18 8	9 —	10 —	11 4	11 12	Shahjahánpur.
19 —	21 —	14 —	17 —	{11 7& 11 12}	11 8	18 9	18 1	8 4	8 5	10 6	10 9	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 15	19 —	19 —	8 14	8 14	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	11 9	11 9	9 11	9 11	16 12	16 12	8 8	8 —	10 1	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	11 8	11 —	9 8	10 —	18 8	19 —	7 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 2	...	...	7 14	7 14	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 6	18 11	17 9	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
21 4	17 3	17 3	17 3	10 1	10 1	20 7	18 4	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
17 —	16 8	...	...	9 5½	8 12	18 2	17 —	8 11	7 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
15 —	16 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —§	6 —	...	...	5 —‖	5 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	7 4	7 8	10 4	10 4	Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	...	9 12	10 —§	16 —	14 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	14 —	...	14 —	9 —	9 8	19 8	20 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
18 —	18 —	17 —	17 8	10 —	9 4	17 —	17 —	10 4	10 —	11 4	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	20 —	20 —	10 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	16 —	...	15 —	11 —	11 8	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 15	19 4	18 14	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Gonda.
21 —	21 —	10 8	11 —	11 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	10 12	10 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
21 —	24 —	17 —	19 —	15 —	12 8	16 8	10 8	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
17 —	20 —	...	14 —	12 8	11 8	20 4	19 8	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 15	23 14	21 —	9 13	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 —	36 —	30 —	16 4	16 4	8 9	9 6	Bánswára.
...	...	10 15	10 15	10 9	9 12	16 13	17 3	6 4	6 4	10 9	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	9 14	10 —	17 13½	16 2½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	8 9½	8 7	16 4	16 7	{6 — &6 4}	{6 — &6 4}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
•	•	•	•	10 8	10 4	18 4	18 12	•	•	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	21 —	...	...	10 4	9 4	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	11 10	13 12	17 4	19 —	4 9	3 10	10 7	10 6	Kotah.
...	...	14 10	14 11	13 11	11 11	22 7	21 9½	...	...	10 6	10 6½	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 11	21 14	22 4	...	...	9 12	10 6	Tonk.
•	•	20 —	20 —	{10 8& 18 —}	{10 —& 16 —}	21 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	21 14	21 14	10 10	8 2	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 10	10 10	Kerauli.
...	...	13 8	15 3	9 5½	9 3	...	...	11 4	...	11 10½	11 10½	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 8	11 —	11 13½	17 —	18 —	10 4	10 —	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 9½	11 11	21 10	19 2½	15 14	15 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 14	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
•	•	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 6	...	18 4	18 3	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	19 8	18 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	12 6	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	13 12	12 8	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 7½	6 7½	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	25 —	24 —	10 4	10 8	11 —	11 —	Indore.
•	•	...	...	12 8	10 12	...	...	6 4	6 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	5 5	5 5	6 9½	6 6	17 8½	15 0½	6 6	6 6	9 9	9 4½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	14 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	13 8	13 12	11 4	10 12	17 8	17 12	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	17 —	17 —	11 6	10 8	16 8	16 4	7 2	7 —	12 13	12 11	Lahore.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 10	11 8	15 8	7 —	9 8	13 8	13 8	Gujránwala.
‡	‡	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	16 —	14 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
•	•	•	•	12 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	•	•	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar, or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 4	10 12	18 —	17 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	20 —	19 —	20 —	18 —
Delhi	10 8	10 6	17 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 —	18 —	17 8	16 —
Rohtak	11 —	10 —	17 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	20 —	18 —	17 —
Karnál	12 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	23 —	16 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 14	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	25 —	25 —	18 8	18 —
Ludhiána	11 8	12 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	16 —
Jalandhar	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	12 12	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 8	18 —	14 8	12 8
Gurdáspur	12 4	12 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	16 —	19 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	14 —
Siálkot	11 4	11 —	15 —	14 12	...	...	10 —	9 8	17 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 8	9 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 12	12 —	13 4
Kángra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	10 12	10 6	15 12	15 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 12	13 12	14 12	13 12
Hazára	11 4	11 10	17 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 10	‡	‡	11 —	‡
Peshâwar	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kohat	11 10	12 2	18 9	19 8	...	...	8 —	8 2	‡	‡	15 12	15 2
Bannu	14 9	13 2	24 6	20 15	...	...	8 15	9 3	17 4	17 4	20 —	16 14
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	16 —	†	10 —	14 8
Jhang	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	15 4	15 8
Multan	10 —	9 12	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 4	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Montgomery	11 6	11 5	13 8	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 —	15 8	14 8
Dera Ismael Khan	12 8	12 3	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	22 8	25 —	10 —	16 4
Muzaffargarh	10 12	10 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 5	10 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	7 13	10 4	15 15	10 4	15 15
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	12 —	13 —	11 8
Hyderabad	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	8 —	8 8	13 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	14 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	15 —	18 —	14 8
Quetta	9 8	9 —	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 10	9 2	9 10	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnágiri	5 6	5 14	...	...	11 10	10 14	12 2	11 6	10 6	8 9	9 4	9 2
Alibág	5 9	5 9	...	...	12 9	9 —	13 8	9 7	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	*	*	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 3	8 12	...	...	9 9	8 10	10 1	9 1	19 13	16 15	13 1	13 1
Belgaum	7 10	8 2	...	...	12 14	11 13	13 2	12 1	15 9	13 8	15 10	13 10
Satara	7 4	7 1	...	...	6 10	6 4	7 10	7 4	10 4	9 11	10 1	9 11
Sholapur	5 2	5 9	...	...	7 3	6 11	8 5	7 13	9 13	9 6	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 —	8 9	16 3	14 6	15 —	14 9
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	15 13	6 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11
Násik	7 15	7 15	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 1	8 1	*	*	15 9	14 2
Dhulia	7 14	7 14	...	...	6 1	6 1	8 8	8 8	19 —	17 4	14 11	12 14
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	5 9	...	...	6 —	5 13	6 15	6 8	11 9	7 14	11 9	10 8
Broach	11 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	12 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*	*	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	6 8	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	*	13 8	12 8
Disa Cantonment	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	12 8	13 —
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	14 13	11 15	11 15	11 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 9	10 9	22 9	20 2	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 4	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	19 —	17 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 3	7 4	19 3	13 8	...	...
Betul	9 10	11 1	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	10 —	...	...
Chhindwara	10 14	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 5	...	18 —	16 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 —	9 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	16 10	12 10	...	...
Wardha	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 7	8 2	17 13	13 5	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	12 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 8	19 —	16 —	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
22 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	18 —	20 —	9 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
22 —	‡	17 —	18 —	10 8	10 12	22 —	21 12	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	13 8	14 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 8	6 —	6 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 12	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	19 —	18 8	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 8	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	17 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	10 8	16 8	14 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 8	9 4	9 6	15 —	15 4	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	9 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	11 12	11 12	10 —	9 8	15 12	14 4	*	*	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	12 —	8 12	8 12	15 4	15 8	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	14 —	14 —	9 6	9 4	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 —	13 —	12 —	Peshâwar.
†	†	†	‡	11 8	11 8	15 12	15 2	†	†	14 —	14 —	Kohát.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 4	13 2	12 5	24 0	21 9	4 10	4 10	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	14 —	16 —	14 —	12 —	11 8	14 —	*	†	†	12 8	12 8	Shâhpur.
16 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	9 12	9 8	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 4	Jhang.
†	†	12 —	11 —	10 8	9 4	15 —	15 8	†	†	12 8	12 —	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	10 8	10 12	18 —	17 —	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	13 12	12 8	13 12	15 —	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	9 8	9 8	‡	‡	*	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 10	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 4	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 7	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	7 3	6 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
10 —	12 5	...	...	7 9	6 8	...	...	5 6	5 9	11 11	11 1	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 14	10 10	Alibág.
11 4	10 2	...	...	8 2	7 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 7	8 —	...	...	6 6	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 4	10 8	Dharwar.
24 —	22 —	...	...	6 8	8 8	...	...	7 3	8 5	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	*	6 5	11 2	10 11	Satara.
...	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	...	...	6 9	7 14	9 —	9 —	Sholapur.
*	*	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	10 9	10 9	Bijápur.
12 13	12 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 3	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
18 6	13 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 7	7 2	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 9	10 9	10 9	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 1	...	...	6 8	6 9	12 —	10 3	Surat.
...	...	...	...	10 —	6 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
*	*	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
...	*	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 8	6 —	75 —	70 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	11 1	10 —	...	...	5 7	5 7	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 2	8 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 —	8 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—*concluded*. (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	8 5	...	...	7 2	...	8 —	8 5	21 5	17 7	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 3	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 14	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 7	8 14	8 14	...	16 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 4	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 4	20 —	19 8	...	...
Mandla	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 13	...	...	6 —	6 8	11 13	10 —	...	21 —	...	...
Bálághát	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	7 4	13 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	8 12	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chanda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	11 3	16 4	12 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	9 2	8 —	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 4	7 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	18 —	13 8	14 8	13 —
Básim	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 —	8 12	10 8	13 12	...	12 4
Akola	8 —	7 10	...	...	4 12	4 13	6 —	6 6	19 13	18 2	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	8 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	*	*	5 5	5 —	6 3	5 15	9 9	9 9	10 8	10 8
Boláram	5 4	5 4	*	*	5 4	5 4	7 4	6 14	11 1	10 2	*	*
Chaudarghát	6 6	5 10	*	*	5 4	5 12	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 2	13 14	14 13	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 6	13 3	13 11	16 6	16 6
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	13 6	12 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 14	15 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 0	12 3	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	12 5	11 10	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	17 13	16 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 14	13 14	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	*	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 10	11 5	10 5	10 13	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	12 3	11 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	10 14	10 14	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	15 6	17 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	16 —	18 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 11	15 3	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	16 3	13 13	16 3	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 9	5 7	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 8	8 4	16 10	16 8	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 13	6 12	6 13	7 1	7 1	15 12	15 12	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	5 12	6 8	5 8	7 4	7 —	7 12	8 —	17 —	15 —	...	...
Hassan	...	4 12	6 14	5 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	6 5	7 6	6 13	7 6	7 14	11 9	11 9	20 12	19 15	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 —	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 4	5 10	...	...	5 10	4 10	5 14	5 4	9 3	8 15	9 4	7 11

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 5	...	...	9 10	7 2	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	6 6	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	5 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 10	...	...	7 11	8 7	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	Bilàspur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	5 12	6 2	10 —	9 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 14	11 12	11 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	6 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 8	11 8	*	*	7 6	6 15	*	*	6 —	6 —	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	8 2	7 4	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	7 12	8 12	*	*	*	*	9 8	9 4	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
15 6	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
17 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
15 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2&12—	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
16 —	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	11 —	Ganjam.
13 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
15 14	13 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
15 6	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 11	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
16 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	N. Arcot.
14 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
16 10	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
16 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
17 2	14 11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
17 —	17 —	...	...	6 9	6 4	...	...	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
17 13	16 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	7 1	10 15	9 15	10 8	Bangalore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 4	Tumkur.
21 13	27 —	...	...	10 8	6 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	9 8	8 8	Hassan.
29 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	7 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
24 4	23 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	4 10	4 10	...	...	5 10	5 4	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 1st January, 1898.			For the week ending the 8th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 15th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 22nd January, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869
	Total Madras	1,878	9	1,887	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869†
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	965	...	965	981	...	981	982	...	982	944	...	944
2	Sholapur	9,687	1,907	11,594	9,457	1,928	11,385	9,630	1,883	11,513	9,676	1,954	11,630
3	Poona	5,749	3,199	8,948	6,105	237	6,342	...	61	61	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	798	...	798	708	...	708	217	...	217	133	...	133
	Total Bombay	17,199	5,106	22,305	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707
	Central Provinces.												
1	Saugor	...	330	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Damoh	...	335	335	...	252	252	...	251	251	...	230	230
3	Jabalpur	...	726	726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mandla	...	154	154	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Seoni	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Narsinghpur	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hoshangabad	...	333	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Betul	...	72	72	...	74	74	...	70	70	...	...	...
9	Chindwara	...	137	137	...	1,233	1,233	...	82	82	...	...	...
10	Bhandara	...	1,230	1,230	...	273	273	...	260	260	...	238	238
11	Balaghat	1,225	553	1,778	...	210	210	...	...	...	...	167	167
12	Raipur	...	2,187	2,187	...	428	428	...	324	324	...	250	250
13	Bilaspur	37	4,526	4,563	28	3,376	3,404	...	623	623	...	350	350
14	Wardha	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Central Provinces	1,262	10,680	11,942	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,235	1,235*
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	20,339	15,795	36,134	19,578	8,188	27,766	13,990	3,585	17,575	12,613	3,198	15,811

* There were also 13,060 persons employed on railway works.

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 28th January, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 15th, 1898.

During the week under review the barometer has been almost uninterruptedly high over Northern and Central India and low in the South. Pressure has, however, been unsteady and has changed considerably from day to day, but on most days of the week there has been an excess of pressure over Northern India and a deficiency in the South so that the pressure differences have been larger than usual. Within the area of deficient pressure in the South the weather has been slightly unsettled and on different days showers have been received over Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula. In addition light rain fell over Lower Burma on the 9th and Upper Burma on the 10th, but except for this rainfall in Burma and the extreme South the weather was rainless throughout India. One of the most marked features in the weather of the week has been the large temperature variations reported. Throughout the whole week the mean temperature has been in considerable to large defect of the normal over the central parts of India, the Gangetic Plain and Bengal, while over North-West India and the South of the Peninsula throughout the week and in Burma during most of the week the heat has been more or less excessive. The following variations of the mean temperature from the normal on January 10th explain the distribution of temperature relatively to the normal average:—Quetta $+13^{\circ}\frac{1}{3}$; Jubbulpore, Chanda and Cuttack—$7^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$; Thayetmyo $+10^{\circ}\cdot0$ and Trichinopolly $+2^{\circ}\cdot9$.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 9th.*—The barometer had risen almost everywhere. The rise had been brisk to very rapid over Northern India. Pressure was high in the north-west and centre and low in the extreme south and was above the normal average everywhere. The winds were between north-west and north-east around the Bay and easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula while elsewhere the directions were more or less variable and calms were numerous. The mean temperature was generally higher than usual over North-Western India, over Burma and over the south of the Peninsula and lower than usual elsewhere. Showers of rain had been received over parts of Lower Burma and at Trincomalee.

Monday, January 10th.—The barometer had fallen slightly in the extreme south and extreme north-west, but elsewhere the increase of pressure had continued. The increase had been greatest over Assam and Upper Burma and the barometer read as high in that locality as over North-Western and Central India. Pressure remained lowest in the extreme south and the pressure differences over India were very large. The winds were more northerly in Bengal and the Central Provinces than on the preceding day, but otherwise the directions were little changed. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was unchanged. Showers were reported from Upper Burma, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Tuesday, January 11th.—The barometer had fallen in nearly all parts of the country. The change had been brisk over Lower Burma, Bengal and part of the North-Western Provinces and over the extreme south of the Peninsula. The general conditions of pressure were unchanged and the pressure differences were unusually large. The winds had shifted to east over the Central Provinces, but in other parts of the country the directions were generally similar to those reported on the 10th. The excess of heat was more marked over the south of the Peninsula and less marked over Burma than on the preceding day, but in other respects the temperature conditions were unaltered. Light showers were reported from Trincomalee, Wellington and Thayetmyo.

Wednesday, January 12th.—The barometer had continued to fall, the decrease having been brisk over Central and North-Western India. The

pressure difference between Northern and Southern India had hence decreased, but the general pressure conditions were unchanged. Variable winds and calms were reported from the north-west and centre and northerly to easterly winds in most other places. Temperature had fallen over Burma and the excess recently noticed there had disappeared, but otherwise the temperature conditions were little changed. Trincomalee and Tinnevelley reported showers, but elsewhere the weather had been rainless.

Thursday, January 13th.—Pressure had decreased almost everywhere. The fall had been generally slight. Pressure was high and fairly uniform over Northern and Central India and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. The pressure differences were considerable over the Bay and the Peninsula and were large over the Bombay Coast districts. The winds varied between north-west and north-east around the coasts of the Bay, while easterly to northerly winds prevailed over the centre and west of the Peninsula and variable winds and calms elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive over North-West India and over the west and south of the Peninsula and was below the normal elsewhere. The weather had been rainless over India.

Friday, January 14th.—The pressure changes had been generally slight, but along the foot of the Himalayas there had been a brisk fall. A shallow low pressure area had appeared over the north of the North-West Provinces and North Bihar, but with this exception the pressure conditions were little changed. A westerly wind had appeared down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the wind directions were generally unaltered. The temperature conditions relatively to the normal were unaltered. Light rain had been received over Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Saturday, January 15th.—The pressure changes had been slight and unimportant, and there had been no important change in the general distribution. The winds were westerly down the Gangetic Plain and northerly to easterly in most other places with calms over the central parts of the country and North-West India. The general temperature conditions were the same as on the preceding day. Light showers had again fallen over the extreme south, but elsewhere the weather remained rainless.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week have been marked by very large variations from the normal. At the commencement of the week the heat was excessive over North-West India, over the south of the Peninsula and over Burma and in defect all over the central parts of the country. These conditions lasted until the 12th, when a sudden fall occurred over Burma and the area of deficient temperature extended eastward and included Burma and Assam. This distribution lasted till the close of the week.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	January 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+4.5	+3.5	+2.2	—0.3	—1.2	—1.4	—1.1	+0.9
Bengal and Assam	—4.3	—3.8	—2.1	—1.9	—2.6	—2.8	—2.3	—2.8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3.6	—2.6	—1.4	—0.8	—0.4	+0.8	+2.5	—0.8
Punjab	—0.8	+0.4	+0.2	+1.0	+0.8	+2.6	+3.7	+1.1
Bombay	—1.1	—0.5	—0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+1.3	+1.9	+0.3
Central Provinces and Berar	—4.7	—5.5	—5.3	—5.1	—4.2	—2.0	—1.0	—4.0
Central India and Gujarat	—1.8	—0.8	+0.1	—0.8	—0.4	+1.6	+1.1	—0.1
Sind and Rajputana	+1.8	+2.4	+2.3	+2.2	+3.2	+3.3	+3.1	+2.6
Madras	+0.2	—0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+1.8	+1.8	+0.3	+0.7
Mean for whole of India	—1.1	—0.8	—0.4	—0.6	—0.3	+0.6	+0.9	—0.2

The mean temperature of the whole country was about normal for the week. It was slightly below the normal from the 9th to the 13th and slightly above the normal on the 14th and 15th. The variations for the whole country were thus very small, but the provincial departures from the normal were much larger. Thus there was a deficiency of 4°·0 in the Central Provinces, and of 2°·8 in Bengal, an excess of 2°·6 in Sind and Rajputana and of 1°·1 in the Punjab.

Rain.—The preceding portions of the summary have shown that the weather over India has continued practically rainless. Last week six divisions reported some light rain and this week the number is seven. These seven divisions are deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, Malabar, South-Central and South Madras and the south of the East Coast. In the case of Upper Burma and of South-Central Madras, the average actual rainfall for the week has been less than 0·10", while the average amounts in the remaining five divisions are as follows:—Deltaic Burma 0·19"; Central Burma 0·15"; Malabar 0·44"; the East Coast (south) 0·11" and South Madras 0·71". In all the seven divisions in which rain was received, the actual average amount slightly exceeded the normal average amount, the excess being as much as half an inch in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the two weeks, January 2nd to January 15th, the weather has been very dry over the greater part of the country, though in the few divisions which have received rain, the small normal fall has in a few cases been exceeded.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 15th, 1898.			Rainfall data from January 2nd to January 15th, 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Jan. 2nd to Jan. 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0·19	0·02	+0·17	0·19	0·06	+ 217
	3. Central do.	0·15	0	+0·15	0·15	0·01	+ 1,400
	4. Upper do.	0·08	0·01	+0·07	0·08	0·01	+ 700
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	− 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·23	− 100
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·14	−0·14	0	0·28	− 100
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·35	− 100
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·19	−0·19	0·07	0·34	− 79
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·21	− 100
	11. Central do.	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·17	− 100
	12. North do.	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·11	− 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·15	− 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·09	− 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·24	− 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·21	− 100
	17. North do.	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·19	− 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·22	−0·22	0	0·26	− 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·21	−0·21	0	0·27	− 100
	20. North do.	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·20	− 100
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·18	−0·18	0	0·26	− 100
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·17	− 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·15	−0·15	0	0·21	− 100
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·24	−0·24	0·01	0·39	− 97
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·41	−0·41	0	0·73	− 100
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·21	−0·21	0	0·20	− 100
	27. South do.	0	0·24	−0·24	0	0·31	− 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·34	−0·34	0	0·49	− 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·39	−0·39	0·03	0·56	− 95
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·59	−0·59	0·10	0·94	− 89
	31. North Punjab	0	0·36	−0·36	0·19	0·60	− 68
	32. West do.	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·13	− 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·44	0·10	+0·34	0·44	0·19	+ 132
	34. Madras South-Central	0·05	0·03	+0·02	0·05	0·15	− 67
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·15	− 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	−0·01	0·03	0·04	− 4
	37. Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·08	− 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·05	− 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·06	− 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·15	− 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·09	− 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·17	− 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·14	− 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·14	− 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·45	−0·45	0	0·73	− 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·15	− 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·08	− 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·13	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·06	− 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·07	− 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·06	− 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·01	− 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·09	− 100
	56. Do. South	0·11	0·07	+0·04	0·11	0·30	− 61
	57. Madras South	0·71	0·15	+0·56	0·71	0·35	+ 100

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 20th January, 1898.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—There was no rain during the week, except light showers in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rainfed areas, except in Malabar and in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue but are retarded by the want of rain. Crops in rainfed areas, except in the extreme north and in parts of the Deccan, are suffering for want of rain. The harvest is in progress; the outturn of crops in the north is middling or slightly better; elsewhere it is middling or worse. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic; fodder is generally available. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high; they are slightly easier in the Circars and the Deccan; steady on the West Coast; and have risen slightly elsewhere. Most staple grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot and Salem. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore—test workers—men 1,617, women 2,979, children 1,886, total 6,482. Fed in kitchens—dependants—men 4, children 231. Others—men 10, women 13, total 258. Grand total on relief 6,740. The figures are incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Sind. The standing crops have been damaged by blight, excessive cold, drought, or locusts in parts of eleven districts. Cotton is diseased in parts of Bijapur. The harvesting of early crops continues in four, and of late crops in two, districts. Preparations for the next season are progressing in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in Bijapur; fallen in eleven other districts; and are stationary elsewhere. Prices in affected districts were—Bijapur 16¼, and Sholapur 11$\frac{7}{10}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Bijapur 890, Sholapur 9,128, total 10,018; of whom 9,369 are relief workers and 649 dependants. Of relief workers—3,207 are men, 4,252 women, and 1,910 children. Of dependants—24 are men, 57 women, and 568 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,122, of whom 695 are men, 1,026 women, and 401 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th January.*—No rain fell during the week. The reports of the spring crops continue generally favourable, but rain is now required in parts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and also in Nadia. The poppy crop is flourishing except the late-sown plants in Monghyr, which are stunted. The harvesting of winter rice is practically over, and threshing is now going on. The gathering of pulses, mustard and other early spring crops, and the pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The price of rice is the same as in the previous week. There is no want of fodder or water for cattle, except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Slight rain fell during the week in Naini Tal and Garhwal, and cloudy weather is reported in some of the western districts. The irrigated crops are doing well but rain is urgently needed generally. Frost has done slight damage in places. The poppy crop is generally thriving, though caterpillars have made their appearance in Lucknow and Cawnpore. Locusts passed over the Fatehpur district without doing any harm. Markets are well supplied and prices are easier in many districts; in three districts they have an upward tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th January.*—Rain averaging from ⅓ to ¾ of an inch has fallen in Hissar, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi; slight falls are also reported from Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, and Shahpur. Sugarcane is still being pressed in some districts. The irrigation of spring crops is going on. The condition and prospects of irrigated spring crops are generally reported good; but are average in Peshawar. The crops on dry land are suffering from want of rain which is urgently needed. The condition of crops has been improved by the recent rain in Jullundur. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur and Rawalpindi but did no damage. Cattle are said to be in poor condition in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan and is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are generally unchanged; they are rising in Jullundur, Ferozepur, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi; and are falling in Peshawar. Wheat is selling from 10½ to 14, gram 11 to 12½, barley 15, bulrush millet 16 to 22, maize 17 to 20½, great millet 18, and rice 9 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. The condition of the winter crops is generally fair to good; those late sown and on high lands are scanty for want of winter showers; they are suffering most in the Hoshangabad district on this account. Some damage is also reported by frost and excessive cold to pulse in Damoh, Hoshangabad, and Betul; to sugarcane by blight in Betul; and to wheat and linseed in Mandla, Nimar and Bhandara. Prices of *juar* and rice are easy with a downward tendency. The numbers on relief are confined to 770 in poor-houses and orphanages, of whom 462 are orphan children awaiting disposal, and the rest sick persons, chiefly lepers, the remnants of prior relief. They are thus distributed—Bandara 142, Balaghat 143, Raipur 230, and Bilaspur 255. Total 770.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing continue. In Upper Burma reaping of the wet weather paddy is nearly completed. Cultivation of dry weather paddy and of island and miscellaneous crops is progressing favourably. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst and Thayetmyo; fallen largely in the Upper Chindwin; considerably in Thaton and Pakokku; and slightly in Prome and Mandalay; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th January.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of late rice still continues at Darrang and the outturn is generally good. Land is being prepared for early rice in Goalpara and Kamrup. The gathering of pulses, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea continue. The mustard crop is being gathered. Prospects of mustard and pulses are fair. Prices of common rice—Sylhet 12½, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, Silchar and Gauhati 11, Darrang and Lakhimpur 10 and Nowgong 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Cachar and Darrang.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th January.*—MYSORE:—Prospects are favourable. The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur, and have risen in Kolar.

COORG:—The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Cotton picking and threshing of *jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. The winter crops are reported to be in poor condition in Akola only. The fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost stationary. Prices *jowari*—Akola 21, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 21—Ellichpur 21, Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: There was no rain during the week. The winter rice sowings continue. The standing spring crops have suffered in some places

from cold. Prices of grain are generally stationary ; but have risen in parts. Prices— wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11⅜ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Standing crops and prospects continue good. Crops are dying for want of rain in Suket in Jhallawar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bikanir; good elsewhere Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in four States and are steady elsewhere. Sirohi and Meywar reports not received.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th January.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is wanted in the Bhopawar and Bundelkhand agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The condition of the standing crop is good. Condition of agricultural stock is good except in Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient everywhere. Prices are falling in Bhopawar, Bundelkhand and two districts of Gwalior; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are good in Bhopal and Malwa.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Snow has fallen. The weather is now fine. Prices continue a little below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 15th January.*—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740	+ 4,871
Bombay . .	10,753	1,954	12,707	10,018	2,122	12,140	— 567
Central Provinces	...	1,508	1,508	...	770	770	— 738
Total .	12,613	3,471	16,084	16,500	3,150	19,650	+ 3,566

Note.—The Madras figures are incomplete for both weeks.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 16TH JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 15TH JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	Week ending 16th January, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th January, 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 16th January, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 16th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 15th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	11,70,793	674	1,737	11,27,000	649	25,90,623	24,54,000	...	1,36,623
Bengal Central	140	125	16,091	129	125	17,200	138	38,898	36,000	...	2,898
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,08,353	195	862	1,28,000	149	3,71,649	2,75,000	...	96,649
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	158	752	1,34,284	179	752	1,30,000	173	2,69,166	2,73,000	3,834	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	149	21	3,265	155	21	2,100	100	7,120	5,100	...	2,020
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	982	109	9	700	78	2,376	1,900	...	476
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	4,00,306	221	1,815	4,17,000	230	9,09,959	8,76,000	...	33,959
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	695	41	17	400	24	1,545	800	...	745
South Indian	171	1,042	1,28,584	123	1,042	1,33,000	128	3,30,707	3,16,000	...	14,707
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	3,070	57	54	2,700	50	8,703	6,500	...	2,203
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,11,404	96	1,165	1,07,000	92	2,48,606	2,29,000	...	19,606
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	290	28,127	95	290	33,700	114	61,856	71,200	9,344	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	150	819	1,10,360	135	827	1,23,000	149	2,47,147	2,65,000	17,853	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	227	13,837	61	231	20,200	87	31,403	41,000	9,597	...
Assam-Bengal	59	300	22,593	63	280	24,200	85	40,822	50,400	3,578	...
Burma	224	880	2,23,558	252	885	1,88,000	212	4,91,067	3,96,000	...	95,067
TOTAL	253	10,187	25,36,302	249	10,127	24,54,200	242	50,57,767	52,90,900	...	3,00,867
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,38,000	221	12,59,468	14,28,000	1,68,532	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,43,103	172	875	1,75,000	200	3,32,328	3,78,000	45,672	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	814	2,38,048	292	817	3,06,000	375	5,31,729	6,33,000	1,01,271	...
East Coast	102	500	31,039	63	538	48,000	89	77,892	1,05,000	27,108	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	28	970	35	28	1,100	39	3,171	4,000	829	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,909	9,04,779	194	5,141	11,68,100	227	22,04,568	25,48,000	3,43,412	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	6,69,777	449	1,491	6,19,000	415	14,38,913	13,37,000	...	1,01,913
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	401	2,50,490	543	401	2,41,000	523	5,95,957	5,20,000	...	75,957
Madras	205	840	1,76,943	211	840	1,87,000	223	4,07,311	4,39,000	31,689	...
TOTAL	409	2,792	10,97,210	393	2,792	10,47,000	375	24,42,181	22,96,000	...	1,46,181
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,948	45,98,291	250	18,060	46,69,300	259	1,03,04,530	1,01,40,900	...	1,63,636
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	18,156	113	160	26,800	167	45,228	53,500	8,272	...
Tarkessur	308	22	5,478	249	22	5,200	230	12,018	11,000	...	1,018
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	22,500	56	...	44,000	44,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	6,968	106	66	6,300	95	13,179	12,200	...	979
Bengal Dooars	118	30	4,886	130	30	3,600	100	10,690	6,300	...	4,390
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	12,258	157	78	16,000	205	31,477	36,100	4,623	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	55	...	...	...	54	1,900	35	...	4,300	4,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	10,336	203	51	11,000	216	21,889	23,000	1,111	...
TOTAL	175	413	58,082	141	809	93,300	107	1,35,087	1,91,000	55,913	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	1,857	25	74	1,600	22	4,131	3,900	...	231
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	7,803	68	114	9,700	85	18,307	21,300	2,993	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	74	34	1,249	37	35	1,800	51	2,848	3,500	652	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	204	333	65,103	196	334	63,900	191	1,43,009	1,44,000	991	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	100	13	847	65	13	300	23	2,108	900	...	1,208
Rájpura-Bhatinda	142	108	12,481	116	108	14,400	133	28,527	25,000	...	3,527
Kolar Goldfields	380	10	3,019	302	10	3,300	330	6,224	7,700	1,476	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	6,054	92	66	5,000	76	12,323	9,400	...	2,922
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	5,022	54	93	5,100	55	11,778	13,900	2,122	...
Kolhápur	77	29	1,909	60	29	800	28	4,972	1,600	...	3,372
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	3,627	50	79	2,700	34	8,717	5,900	...	2,817
Anklesvar-Párui (Rajpipla)	67	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	300	300	...
Cooch Behar	55	22	2,589	118	22	1,000	45	4,826	2,100	...	2,726
TOTAL	126	908	1,11,622	115	996	1,09,700	110	2,47,770	2,39,500	...	8,270
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	127	334	33,269	100	334	29,800	89	70,617	63,000	...	7,617
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	40	3,093	67	46	3,300	72	6,847	7,100	253	...
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,700	33	...	3,300	3,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	29,621	81	364	19,100	52	61,820	40,700	...	21,180
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	1,801	31	60	2,200	37	4,187	4,900	713	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	5,431	58	94	6,000	64	13,291	12,400	...	891
TOTAL	93	898	73,275	82	949	62,100	65	1,50,762	1,31,400	...	25,369
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,227	48,41,270	239	20,874	49,34,400	236	1,08,44,155	1,07,02,800	...	1,41,358

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th January, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 16th January, 1897.			Week ending 15th January, 1898.			Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 16th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 15th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,737	11,70,793	674	1,737	11,27,000	649	4,18,01,758	4,58,49,000	40,47,242	..
Bengal Central	146	125	16,091	129	125	17,200	138	7,60,599	9,64,000	2,03,401	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,68,353	195	862	1,28,000	149	45,88,515	44,43,000	...	1,45,515
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,34,284	179	752	1,30,000	173	42,44,689	47,28,000	4,83,311	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,205	155	21	2,100	100	1,08,916	1,20,000	11,084	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	982	109	9	700	78	55,829	48,200	...	7,629
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda)	212	1,815	4,00,306	221	1,815	4,17,000	230	1,57,12,804	1,51,69,000	...	5,43,804
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	695	41	17	400	24	42,609	26,700	...	15,909
South Indian	165	1,042	1,26,584	123	1,042	1,33,000	128	71,15,202	72,34,000	1,18,798	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	3,070	57	54	2,700	50	2,03,825	2,10,000	6,175	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,11,404	96	1,165	1,07,000	92	55,99,716	56,93,000	93,284	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	26,127	95	296	33,700	114	12,56,570	15,47,000	2,90,430	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,10,360	135	827	1,23,000	149	44,01,610	47,79,000	3,77,390	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	227	13,837	61	231	20,200	87	5,99,742	6,45,000	45,258	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	22,593	63	286	24,200	85	4,04,973	7,54,000	2,89,027	..
Burma	175	886	2,23,556	252	888	1,88,000	212	56,60,071	61,48,000	4,87,329	..
TOTAL	232	10,187	25,30,302	249	10,127	24,54,200	242	9,26,18,028	9,83,57,900	57,39,872	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,38,000	221	2,25,97,250	2,66,56,000	40,58,750	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,43,103	172	875	1,75,000	200	64,44,204	68,37,000	3,92,796	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	354	814	2,36,046	292	817	3,06,000	375	1,23,89,925	1,22,54,000	...	1,35,925
East Coast	94	500	31,039	63	538	48,000	83	18,87,999	22,33,000	3,45,001	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	970	35	28	1,100	39	81,250	74 500	..	6,750
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*)5,420	(*d*) 4,300	.	1,120
TOTAL	219	4,909	9,64,779	194	5,141	11,68,100	227	4,34,06,054	4,80,58,800	46,52,746	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	6,60,777	449	1,491	6,19,000	415	2,47,14,803	2,13,48,000	...	33,66,803
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,50,490	543	401	2,41,000	523	1,21,15,325	1,10,68,000	...	10,47,325
Madras	253	840	1,70,943	211	840	1,87,000	223	86,45,166	91,14,000	4,68,834	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	10,97,210	393	2,792	10,47,000	375	4,54,75,297	4,15,30,000	...	39,45,297
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,946	45,98,291	250	18,060	46,69,300	259	18,14,99,379	18,79,46,700	64,47,321	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	18,156	113	160	26,800	167	10,29,226	12,86,000	2,56,774	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,478	249	22	5,200	230	2,41,454	2,38,000	...	3,454
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)			...		402	22,500	56	..	(*f*)1,34,000	1,34,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	6,968	106	66	6,300	95	3,62,820	3,37,000	...	25,820
Bengal Dooars	140	36	4,886	136	36	3,600	100	2,33,959	2,39,000	5,041	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	12,258	157	78	16,000	205	5,19,515	6,30,000	1,10,485	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	1,900	35	...	(*g*) 72,300	72,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	10,336	203	51	11,000	216	6,36,272	6,20,000	..	16,272
TOTAL	176	413	56,082	141	869	93,300	107	30,23,246	35,62,300	5,39,054	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,857	25	74	1,600	22	78,723	75,200	...	3,523
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	7,803	68	114	9,700	85	3,72,392	2,80,000	..	92,392
Nágda-Ujjain	53	34	1,249	37	35	1,800	51	(*h*)43,549	78,900	35,351	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	65,105	196	334	63,900	191	25,37,223	27,99,000	2,61,777	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	847	65	13	300	23	99,533	46,100	...	53,433
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	106	12,481	110	106	14,400	133	7,43,807	5,26,000	...	2,17,807
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	3,019	302	10	3,300	330	1,25,796	1,64,000	38,204	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	6,054	92	66	5,000	76	2,11,560	2,45,000	33,440	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	65	93	5,022	54	93	5,100	55	3,44,447	2,57,000	...	87,447
Kolhápur	76	29	1,909	66	29	800	28	94,233	70,300	...	23,933
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	3,627	50	79	2,700	34	1,82,074	1,65,000	...	17,074
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	.	19	100	5	...	(*i*) 5,200	5,200	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,589	118	22	1,000	45	55,410	44,500	.	10,910
TOTAL	125	966	1,11,622	115	996	1,09,700	110	48,88,747	47,56,200	...	1,32,547
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	33,269	100	334	29,800	89	14,03,065	13,23,000	...	80,065
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,093	67	46	3,300	72	1,49,694	1,59,000	9,306	...
Jámnagar	...		...	.	51	1,700	33	...	(*j*) 91,100	91,100	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	29,621	81	364	19,100	52	9,67,206	9,06,000	.	61,206
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,561	31	60	2,200	37	1,04,488	96,000		8,488
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,431	58	94	6,000	64	3,04,627	3,47,000	42,373	...
TOTAL	82	898	73,275	82	940	62,100	65	29,29,080	29,22,100	...	6,980
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,227	48,41,270	239	20,874	49,34,400	236	19,23,40,452	19,91,87,300	68,46,848	...

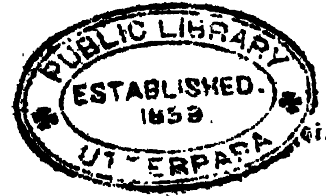
(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898. The decrease as compared with the previous statement is due to certain adjustments.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 16th January, 1897.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 15th January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1898.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th January, 1898.

No. 1.—The services of Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th January, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1898.

No. 54.—The services of Mr. F. G. Sly, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd February 1898.

Notification No. 972, dated the 21st December 1897, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th February 1898.

No. 121.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Foster Stevens, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Establishment) to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th December 1897, *vice* Mr. H. Beverley, resigned.

No. 125.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge

of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep on special duty, or until further orders, with effect from the 14th December 1897, from which date the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins's appointment notified in the Notification of this Department, No. 413, dated the 8th April 1897, terminated.

No. 128.—Mr. S. Ismay, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th December 1897, *vice* Mr. J. F. Stevens, appointed a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd February 1898.

No. 54.—The Reverend A. S. Dyer, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is re-appointed Chaplain of Mhow, Central India.

The 4th February 1898.

No. 58.—The services of the Reverend L. Klugh are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

EDUCATION.

The 4th February 1898.

No. 40.—Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Krishna Chandra College at Hitampur to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F.A. standard.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1898.

No. 262—22-6.—Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February, 1898, *vice* Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I., I.C.S., on privilege leave.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 3rd February, 1898.

No. 291—9-2.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, from the 16th October to the 23rd November, 1897, inclusive, *vice* Mr. Datta, on furlough.

METEOROLOGY.

The 4th February, 1898.

No. 302—7-3.—Mr. W. L. Dallas, First Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1898, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Hem Raj, Personal Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is appointed to act as First Assistant, *vice* Mr. Dallas.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st February, 1898.

No. 642-*F*.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 22nd January 1898:—

Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

Lieutenant C. P. Down, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar district.

No. 117-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Mr. John Montgomery

Young as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Madras.

The 3rd February, 1898.

No. 125-*G*.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. J. Baker, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

No. 127-*G*.—The following substantive appointment is made to the graded list of the Political Department consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 21st December 1897:—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class. Lieutenant Ducat will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

No. 131-*G*.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is re-appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his duties in the Legislative Department, and is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 31st January 1898.

The 4th February, 1898.

No. 139-*G*.—The services of Sir R. J. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 8th March, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his office.

No. 322-*I.B*.—Whereas the Chiefs of Navanagar, Dhrol, Rajkot, Jalia, and Pal, and His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Administrator of the Sachin State, acting on behalf of the Nawab of Sachin, have ceded to the British Government the jurisdiction exercised by them over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Jamnagar Railway and the Tapti Valley Railway, respectively (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes);

And whereas the Governor General in Council now possesses full and exclusive jurisdiction within the said lands;

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3063-I.B., dated the 13th August, 1897, namely:—

For the entries relating to the Jamnagar Railway the following shall be substituted:—

Jamnagar Railway .	Navanagar	...	The Government of Bombay.
	Dhrol .	...	
	Rajkot	...	
	Jalia . .	...	
	Pal . .	...	

For the entries relating to the Tapti Valley Railway—Surat-Amalner section—the following shall be substituted:—

Tapti Valley Railway.	Baroda .	...	The Government of Bombay.
	Sachin .	...	

No. 325-*I.B*.—Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Administrator of the Sachin State, acting on behalf of the Nawab of Sachin, have ceded to the British Government the jurisdiction exercised by them over the lands lying within their respective territories which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Tapti Valley Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes);

And whereas the Governor General in Council now possesses full and exclusive jurisdiction within the said lands;

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

(1) All laws for the time being in force in the Surat District of the Presidency of Bombay shall be in force in the said lands.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bombay, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) in the Surat District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Surat District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

(4) The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which lies within the Surat District in subordination to

the authorities to whom he may be, for the time being, subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

(5) The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3 of this Notification within such taluka or sub-division of the Surat District as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct.

No. 328-*I.-B.*—Whereas the Rulers of the States mentioned in the margin have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they had, within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are, or may be hereafter, occupied by the Kathiawar extensions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and by the Western Rajputana State Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes);

Wadhwan.
Lakhtar.
Bajana.
Patri.
Baroda.
Palanpur.

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), to the aforesaid lands.

3. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 26-I. J., dated the 20th January, 1881, is hereby cancelled.

No. 332-*I-B.*—Whereas His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within the Baroda State and are, or may be hereafter, occupied by the Godhra Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes);

And whereas the Governor General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands occupied, as aforesaid, within the Pandu Mewas;

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands:—

I. All laws for the time being in force in the Panch Mahals District of the Presidency of Bombay shall be in force in the said lands.

II. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bombay, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) in the Panch Mahals District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

III. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Panch Mahals District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

IV. The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which lies within the Panch Mahals District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be, for the time being, subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

V. The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3 of this Notification within such taluka or other sub-division of the Panch Mahals District as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1898.

No. 607-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N. B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
024314 4% 1835-36	500	Gopinath Chintamon Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Ch n s.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
123918 „ 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemuty Kamini Dassi.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
123919 „ „	500					
108529 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussa Mulla Bibee	$\frac{490}{D}$, dated 20-7-97	Ditto.
145550 „ „	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu	$\frac{692}{D}$, dated 27-8-97	Ditto.
231182 „ „	500	The Agra Bank, Ld.	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai	$\frac{823}{D}$, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
B007120 „ „						
163788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	$\frac{986}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
164021 „ „	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	$\frac{984}{D}$, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
059043 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Ditto.
* 133848 „ „	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	$\frac{843}{D}$, dated 29-9-97	Ditto.
152907 „ „	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoye Dabee.	$\frac{1168}{D}$, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
022401 3½% 1842-43	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	$\frac{567}{D}$, dated 3-8-97	Ditto.
039268 4% 1854-55	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11 97	Ditto.
054275 „ „	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	$\frac{1095}{D}$, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
280318 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
c45608 „ „	500	Peary Mohun Ghose				
145609 „ „	500					
147973 „ „	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosad Das Mullick and others.	$\frac{449}{D}$, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
329258 „ „	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jumsedjee Doorgaji.	$\frac{821}{D}$, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
130739 „ „	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	May 1, 1892	Gopintah Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Ditto.
282491 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
174591 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	$\frac{1082}{D}$, dated 7-12-97	Ditto.
174592 „ „	500					
228625 „ „	100					
228626 „ „	100	Deepchand Nalchand				
228630 „ „	100					
066208 4½% 1879	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sept. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row	$\frac{580}{D}$, dated 5-8-97	Ditto.
[illegible]4 Red. 4% 1879	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97	Ditto.
042335 „ „	500	Elizabeth M. Philips	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	$\frac{1095}{D}$, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.

* Half-notes—Duplicates have been issued.

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
000055 4 °/o 1828-29	Sic. 200	Punchanun Bysack	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar	644/D, dated 13-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
002134 " 1832-33	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	Nov. 1, 1882	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee	1200/D, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
009710 " 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	1510, dated 13-6-78	Jan. 28, 1888.
017045 " "	500	Bykant Nath Mukerjee	Sep. 30, 1882	Bykant Nath Mukerjee and Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mukerjee	1200/D, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
16034 " "	500	Chunder Coomar Sen	Mar. 31, 1883	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C C Sen.	1136/D, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
025480 " "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy	869/D, dated 8-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
051414 " 1842 43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co	Feb 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
170948 " "	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co	Feb 1, 1887	M La Bouchardiere	493/D, dated 28-7-91	Feb 20, 1892.
087061 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	Feb. 1, 1886	Mathura M Ghose	620/D, dated [illegible]-9-91	Ditto
*B[illegible] " "	500	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai	Feb. 1, 1889	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai	607/D, dated 8-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
159316 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	621/D, dated 9-9-92	Ditto.
103140 " "	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto			
153774 " "	100	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto			
158481 " "	100					
158484 " "	100					
171815 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1887			
171816 " "	100					
037065 " "	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt	52/D, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
131311 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag	1285/D, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
131313 " "	500					
131314 " "	500					
17877 " "	1,000	Rajnarain Roy	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B Mudy.	77/D, dated 26-4-93	Ditto.
17879 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
173407 " "	500	The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras	Aug 1, 1887	Madum Soobbannah Chetty.	509/D, dated 2-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
189049 " "	500	Sowdamini Dabee	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee	646/D, dated 13-10-93	Ditto.
087227 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1884	Bissendyal Hurdyal	672/D, dated 31-10-93	Ditto.
134612 " "	200	Cowkur Kamalaboyammah.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	902/D, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
134613 " "	300					
134614 " "	500					
134015 " "	2,800					
172220 " "	500	Brojendra Lall Singha	Ditto	Sreemutty Netto Soonderi Dassee.	1106/D, dated 16-3-94	Ditto
104999 " "	1,000	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	Ditto	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	229/D, dated 11-6-94	Ditto
095713 " "	500	Ram Lall Sen	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal	1551/D, dated 22-10-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
24077 " "	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee	Feb 1, 1867	Sreemutty M. Lukshimoni Dassee	2090/D, dated 29-12-94	Ditto.
170719 " "	500	Rashmoney Dassee	Feb 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee	2266/D, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 " "	500					
C155453 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee	878/D, dated 1-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
C155530 " "	500					
183550 " "	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the Estate of Neemdhone Dassee	826/D, dated 25-7-95	Ditto.
075300 " "	100	Kartick Chunder Bural	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen	2098/D, dated 7-2-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 " "	500	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
117858 " "	1,000					
206801 " "	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	151/D, dated 29-4-96	Ditto.

* Issued by the Public Debt Office, Bombay.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
170518 4°/. 1842-43	500	Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai	$\frac{601}{D}$, dated 1-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
198202 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	$\frac{1187}{D}$, dated 25-9-96	Ditto.
C159865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	$\frac{1414}{D}$, dated 30-10-96	Ditto.
165422 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany				
202887 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96	Ditto.
156397 " "	500	Deb Nath Sremany	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	$\frac{2354}{D}$, dated 15-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
063577 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	$\frac{5}{D}$, dated 1-4-97	Ditto.
201701 " "	500	Krishna Prasana Ghose, executor to the estate of Akhoy Coomari Dasi.	Feb. 1, 1890	Krishna Prasanna Ghose, executor to the estate of Akhoy Coomari Dasi.	$\frac{144}{D}$, dated 27-4-97	Ditto.
201702 " "	1,000					
201703 " "	500					
018714 " "	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandhrai Dulputrai.	$\frac{347}{D}$, dated 17-6-97	Ditto.
109131 " "	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar	Aug. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty.	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
C120432 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 " "	500					
Ct. 10299 4°/. 1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Ditto.
018438 " "	1,000	The Collector of 24-Pergunnahs.	Dec. 31, 1885	Bykant Nath Mukerjee.	$\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 26-1-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
036975 " "	3,000	Bykant Nath Mukerjee				
049509 " "	500	Kader Nath Bhattacharjee, administrator of Prosonnomoyee Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1887	Kedar Nath Bhuttacharjee.	$\frac{57}{D}$, dated 21-4-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
051711 " "	1,000	W. W. Bell and the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.	Dec. 31, 1888	The Union Bank of London, Ld.	$\frac{109}{D}$, dated 26-5-92	Ditto.
039035 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	$\frac{706}{D}$, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
7612 " "	1,000	Prosunno Coomar Sen.	Dec. 31, 1885	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	$\frac{1136}{D}$, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
7615 " "	1,000					
22103 " "	500	Parbutty Churn Mookerjee.	Dec. 31, 1876	Poresh Nath Mookerjee.	$\frac{941}{D}$, dated 9-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	$\frac{1160}{D}$, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055896 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
052081 " "	500	Nemy Churn Dey	Dec. 31, 1885	Nemy Churn Dey	$\frac{308}{D}$, dated 6-7-94	Ditto.
062340 " "	5,000	Vurjeevandoss Madhowdoss	Dec. 31, 1889	Vurjeevandoss Madhowdoss	$\frac{1903}{D}$, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
062341 " "	5,000					
071604 " "	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	$\frac{446}{D}$, dated 3-6-9	Ditto.
065944 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
012711 " "	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	$\frac{1023}{D}$, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
032436 " "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee				
038066 " "	2,000	Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	$\frac{2395}{D}$, dated 20-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
038067 " "	500					
By. 002242 / Cal. 091472 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	$\frac{2555}{D}$, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.
5256 " 1865	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chundra Bural				
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
193015 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1885	Mrs. Maria de Vizitacao E. Souza.	$\frac{1640}{D}$, dated 13-3-89	July 27, 1889.
191278 " "	500					
227104 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai.	$\frac{1473}{D}$, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227105 " "	1,000					
227106 " "	1,000					
227107 " "	1,000					
234771 " "	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 " "	1,000					
234773 " "	1,000					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
247858 4°/. 1865	500	Sreemutty Huro Soondary Dassi.	May 1, 1887	Sreemutty Hurro Soondary Dassee.	360/D, dated 29-6-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
247700 " "	5,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit	May 1, 1888	Pundit Kanhya Lall	548/D, dated 12-8-91	Ditto.
194173 " "	2,000					
236645 " "	1,000					
101977 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	T. R. Stokoe	737/D, dated 3-10-91	Ditto.
191011 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany				
078956 " "	1,000	Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadur.	May 1, 1886	Bhoobanesh Chuckerbutty.	949/D, dated 15-12-91	Ditto.
093425 " "	1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass	974/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
093426 " "	1,000					
087717 " "	5,000	Bolaki Dass	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass	975/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
087704 " "	2,000					
111853 " "	500	Abhoy Churn Guho	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Soshee Mookhee Debya, administratrix of Seetul Nath Mookerjee.	1102/D, dated 27-1-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
081095 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India Australia, and China.				
221733 "	500	Surendro Nath Banerjee	May 1, 1886	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	1296/D, dated 19-3-92	Ditto.
209883 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
259379 " "	1,000	Umbica Churn Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1888	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	22[illegible]/D, dated 1-6-92	Ditto.
242257 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee.	621/D, dated 9-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
221180 " "	100	Omrito Lall Sen				
221181 " "	100					
238858 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1889	Russick Lall Dutt	900/D, dated 29-11-92	Ditto.
188252 " "	500	Kheromoney Dassee	Ditto	Sreemutty Kheroomoney Dassee.		
160426 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Kheroda Dabee.	985/D, dated 31-12-92	Ditto.
205964 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General				
277803 " "	600	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Manohar Lall	987/D, dated 31-12-92	Ditto.
114004 " "	500	Ram Durga	Nov. 1, 1885	Sreemutty Ram Durga Dassee.	1193/D, dated 3-3-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
111657 " "	500					
102108 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
102109 " "	500					
102110 " "	500					
102111 " "	500					
165443 " "	500	Bapoojee Morojee	May 1, 1889	Maneekbai	12/D, dated 6-4-93	Ditto.
256779 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1887	Surendro Nath Mookerjee.	27/D, dated 11-4-93	Ditto.
256780 " "	100					
256781 " "	100					
189684 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Haradhone Nag	1285/D, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
190072 " "	1,000					
190073 " "	1,000					
226942 " "	1,000					
006909 " "	500	Radha Nath Chatterji	May 1, 1876	Bissendyal Hurdyal	672/D, dated 31-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
229064 " "	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574/D, dated 21-9-93	Ditto.
277723 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumud Behary Samanta.	1162/D, dated 10-3-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
205875 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Souraviny Dassee.	1302/D, dated 25-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
232068 " "	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1366/D, dated 27-9-94	Ditto.
232069 " "	500					
156555 " "	5,000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo	1983/D, dated 4-12-94	Ditto.
B003368 Cal.301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar	2233/D, dated 16-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
235979 " "	500	Kumud Kaminy Dassee	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Dassee.	2268/D, dated 18-1-95	Ditto.
235978 " "	500					
235977 " "	500					
235991 " "	500					
220245 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose				
206706 " "	500	Comptroller General				
163493 " "	500	Ramjiban Ghosh				
037562 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1871	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito K. Dassee.	42/D, dated 5-4-95	Ditto.
191030 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll Moodialli.	980/D, dated 14-8-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
191031 " "	1,000					
325177 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	1694/D, dated 7-12-95	Ditto.
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000					
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,000					
306355 " "	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1960/D, dated 24-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapodo Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
299592 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany	May 1, 1890			
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187/D, dated 25-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219/D, dated 30-9-96	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
332563 " "	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
264758 4 % 1865	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	$\frac{671}{D}$, dated 7-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Mussumut Hosseinee Begum.	$\frac{2557}{D}$, dated 29-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	$\frac{112}{D}$, dated 27-4-97	Ditto.
299406 " "	500	Krishna Prasana Ghose, executor to the estate of Akhoy Coomari Dasi.	Nov. 1, 1889	Krishna Prasana Ghose, executor to the estate of Akhoy Coomari Dasi.	$\frac{144}{D}$, dated 27-4-97	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
015116 4½ % 1878	1,000	Nandi Bai, administratrix of Thakoor Pershad.	Sep. 15, 1887	Siddessur Bose	$\frac{566}{D}$, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
015120 " "	100	Mangesh Shabaram	Sep. 15, 1888	Cowasjee Byramjee.	$\frac{242}{D}$, dated 12-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
015282 " "	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Ditto	Papannah	$\frac{1113}{D}$, dated 18-9-96	March 6, 1897.
083973R 4 % 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
A034705 " "	1,000	Kanhya Lall Pundit	July 16, 1888	Pundit Kanhya Lall.	$\frac{548}{D}$, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
056857 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Budreedas	July 16, 1876	Gones Dass	$\frac{974}{D}$, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
060886 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1885	Sashipodo Bandopadya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukhtra Bandopadhya	$\frac{1265}{D}$, dated 7-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowji Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	$\frac{344}{D}$, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
A032274 " "	100	Balchand Tarachand	Jan. 16, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	$\frac{574}{D}$, dated 21-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
A032275 " "	100					
A027214 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1890	Gopal Ch. Gooptu	$\frac{755}{D}$, dated 17-11-93	Ditto.
A017810 " "	10,000	Ditto	July 16, 1882	T. Rethinasami Nadar.	$\frac{862}{D}$, dated 13-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
A020023 " "	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	$\frac{2116}{D}$, dated 3-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
A020024 " "	1,000					
A023717 " "	1,000	Rev. Dr J M Strachan.				
A028378 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	$\frac{1664}{D}$, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jany. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee	$\frac{1923}{D}$, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
037271 4½ % 1879	500	The Bank of Bombay	Mar. 15, 1882	Soonabai and Cursetbai.	$\frac{982}{D}$, dated 7-3-84	Aug. 10, 1895.
027256 " "	1,000	D. F. Lobo	Mar. 15, 1888	D. F. Lobo	$\frac{1303}{D}$, dated 19-2-91	Aug. 1, 1891.
060173 " "	500	Major E. B. Corbyn	Mar. 15, 1885	Siddessur Bose	$\frac{546}{D}$, dated 12-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
089547 " "	100	Dhurmsey Naronjee	Mar. 15, 1889	Cowasjee Byramjee	$\frac{242}{D}$, dated 12-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
089548 " "	100					
089549 " "	100					
089550 " "	100					
083751 " "	100	Cowasjee Byramjee and Maneckjee Marwanjee	Mar 15, 1888			
083752 " "	100					
049181 " "	1,000	The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	Mar. 15, 1887	B. Wiggin, administrator of Mrs J. E. Wiggin.	$\frac{1212}{D}$, dated 8-3-93	Ditto.
073556 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein	$\frac{724}{D}$, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 " "	500	Ditto	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr E. H Hearn and Mrs Mary H. H. Hearn.	$\frac{1263}{D}$, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
079105 " "	500	Wm. Watson & Co.				
082145 " "	100					
082146 " "	100					
082147 " "	100					
082148 " "	100					
082149 " "	100					
063548 " "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Sep. 15, 1888	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	$\frac{2286}{D}$, dated 13-3-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
000124 / 086685 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves	$\frac{1424}{D}$, dated 29-10-95	Feb 22, 1896.
087335 " "	300					
043016 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai	$\frac{1330}{D}$, dated 24-10-96	Ditto.
000256 4 % Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway debenture	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	$\frac{760}{D}$, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
Non-transferable Treasury Note 000062 5 %	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	11, dated 15-2-87	Jan. 28, 1888.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886, of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
†190586 4% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1889	Hem Nath Sen	517/D, dated 13-8-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
†190587 " "	100					
†190588 " "	100					
†190589 " "	100					
†188978 " "	500	Goormukh Singh	Aug. 1, 1888	Goormukh Singh	1921/D, dated 7-12-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†190711 " "	800	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1893	The National Bank of India, Limited.	266/D, dated 4-5-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
*131670 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556/D, dated 21-11-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*151922 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Aug. 1, 1885	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432/D, dated 2-6-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
†097461 " 1854-55	10,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon	11/D, dated 2-4-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
† 039431 " "	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	1130/D, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*Ct.6979 5½% 1859-60	3,500	Tripasore Sashagererow	May 31, 1871	Tripasore Sashagererow.	842/D, dated 21-1-86	Feb. 20, 1892.
*20311 " "	1,000	W. D. H. Oehme	Nov 30, 1868	Kedar Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	324/D, dated 13-7-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
*20312 " "	1,000					
*033633 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	672/D, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†129049 4% 1865	800	Binod Lall Sen	May 1, 1889	Chunder Kissore Sen	735/D, dated 3-10-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
*088800 " "	5,000	Dr John Ince	May 1, 1888	Manshanker Vijashanker.	93/D, dated 2-5-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
†206028 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1891	Mrs. Louisa Woodward.	222/D, dated 6-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
†239875 " "	1,500	Bhubonesh Chakravarti				
†B147080 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1891	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	264/D, dated 20-6-93	Ditto.
†213118 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
†275886 " "	1,000					
†282015 " "	1,000					
†296587 "	1,000	John A. Stowell	Nov. 1, 1893			
‡172391 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†257559 " "	300	The Accountant General, High Court, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1888	A. DeSouza Barrett	997/D, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
†268463 " "	500	The Bank of Madras				
†268464 " "	500					
[illegible]966 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1893	Judge of Burdwan	132/D, dated 12-5-94	Ditto.
†B135450 " "	5,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1889	Inderjee Makanjee. Nichabhai Fouzdar.	1201/D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†147021 " "	500	Bunsee Dhur	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	2650/D, dated 13-3-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
†210155 " "	1,000	King Hamilton & Co.	May 1, 1893	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	157/D, dated 22-4-95	Ditto.
†209218 " "	1,500					
*344705 " "	500	Ekkari De, certificate holder in the estate of Rambullov De.	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	250/D, dated 4-5-95	Ditto.
†194443 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Radha Madhub Gossamee.	1157/D, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356090 " "	1,500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402/D, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*356099 " "	1,500					
‡321444 " "	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramoney Dabee.	2443/D, dated 2-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
*073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	2308/D, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 " "	100	Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029046 " "	100					
†A029771 4% 1879	500	Surbessur Mitter	Jan. 16, 1897	Surbessur Mitter	530/D, dated 7-8-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
‡A016221 " "	1,000	Choonee Lall Nanchund	Jan. 16, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†A014138 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited	Ditto	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1261/D, dated 23-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
‡A 026951 " "	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	785/D, dated 24-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
‡A010934 " "	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State	July 16, 1880	P. Sevapatha Modr.	671/D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
*001593 4½% 1879	500	Jagobundho Chatterjee	Sep. 15, 1888	Post Master General of N.-W. P.	1302/D, dated 21-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
†032661 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 16, 1887	Luximbai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Raomural Jambekar	2601/D, dated 27-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
‡071224 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb 17, 1894.
*009951 " 1893-94	2,000	Thorma Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar 6, 1897.
*020112 " "	100	H. W. Barber				
*020113 " "	100					

*Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 3rd February, 1898.

No. 508-Gl.—Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 12th January, 1898.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th February 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 110.—The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Dated 19th July 1897.
(G. G. O. No. 1083 of 1897 is cancelled.)

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 111.—Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head-Quarters, to officiate in Command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier (Major) General W. P. Symons, C.B., on Field Service, and in relief of Brigadier General F. B. J. Jerrard, who has vacated. Dated 24th January 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 112.—The Governor General in Council directs that on the demobilisation of the Malakand and Boner Field Forces, the following troops shall be retained on, or in the neighbourhood of, the Malakand pass, until further orders, to maintain communication with Chitral *viâ* the Dir-Chitral road. The force will be designated the Malakand Force—

No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
3 Squadrons, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers.
No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
„ 5 „ Madras „ „
1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment.
16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry.
B and D Sections, No. 14 British Field Hospital.
Nos. 37, 50, and 51 Native Field Hospitals.

The above units will be maintained at field service strength of combatants and followers, except as regards British officers with Native cavalry and infantry regiments. Baggage to complete to relief scale may be brought up.

Depôts will be formed in India as for corps on service, those for Native infantry on scale "B."

Command and Staff.

Commanding	Brigadier General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., General List, Bengal Infantry.
Orderly Officer	(To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding.)
Depy. Asst. Adjutant and Quarter Master General.	Major E. A. P. Hobday, Royal Artillery.
Principal Medical Officer	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Charlton, Army Medical Staff.
Field Engineer	Captain C. M. F. Watkins, Royal Engineers.

Commissariat Officer	Lieutenant C. H. G Moore, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Assistant to Commissariat Officer	To be nominated by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Punjab.
Transport Officer	
Provost Marshal	
Veterinary Officer	Veterinary-Lieutenant W. A. McDougall, Army Veterinary Department.
Staff Surgeon	(from the force).
Station Staff Officer, 3rd class, Dargai	(from the force).

The above will be in addition to the existing staff of the Malakand Brigade, which will be composed as follows :—

Commanding	Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Staff Corps.
Orderly Officer	(To be nominated by the Officer Commanding.)
Depy. Asst. Adjt. and Quarter Master General	Brevet-Major L. Herbert, Central India Horse.
Field Engineer	Captain E P. Johnson, Royal Engineers.
Provost Marshal	Lieutenant H. E. Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Transport Officer	(To be nominated by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Punjab.)

The force, as reconstituted, will come under the direct orders of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, to whom all reports and returns will be rendered as from Corps in ordinary garrison.

Concessions.—As sanctioned in Military Department letter No. 1892-B., dated 16th July 1897.

TIRAH.

No. 113.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1145 of 1897, the following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties :—

Brevet Colonel C. M. Keighley, D.S.O., Chief Commissariat Officer, Line of Communications, to be Commissary General, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Colonel L. W. Christopher, permitted to revert to his appointment as Commissary General, Punjab Command.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 114.—Captain C. H. Selwyn, Indian Staff Corps, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave (m.c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 115.—The following extracts are published for general information .—

"London Gazette," dated the 11th January 1898, pages 164, 166, and 167.

Whitehall, January 10, 1898.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Subadar Zaman Ali, 5th Punjab Infantry, Subadar Bahadur Ali, 1st Sikh Infantry, and Subadar Fatteh Mohammed, 33rd Punjab Infantry, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that they may respectively accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar of the Third Class, which His Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar was pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their active and distinguished services before the enemy during the military operations on the Mainland in the months of March and April, 1896.

War Office, Pall Mall, 11th January 1898.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Horace Ralph Spearman is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 26th December 1897.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman Henry Jackson is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 24th December 1896.

* *

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Legat, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th November 1897.

India Office, 11th January 1898.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, Admissions to the Staff Corps, and Appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 11th November 1897.

Henry Elston.

Robert George Iremonger.

Brevet Major Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy.

Herbert Edward Porter.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 10th November 1897.

Edward James Lugard, D.S.O.

Henry Carew Ricketts.

Lindsay Anstruther Forbes.

Charles Oriel Oliphant Tanner.
Henry Lawrence Fleming.
Philip Byron Bohun Forster.
Cecil Howard Williams.
Alfred Bruce Sangster.
Francis Thornton Stewart.
Aubrey James Jamieson.
Harry Gordon Benn.
Henry John Milnes Macandrew.
John Waller Orchard.
Arthur Hely Bolton.

To be Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant John Lindsay Smith. Dated 4th October 1897.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenant Walter Kemp Bourne from the Unattached List. Dated 20th January 1897, but to rank from 13th November 1895.

Second Lieutenant John Chalmers Simpson, from the Unattached List. Dated 11th October 1897, but to rank from 22nd January 1896.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 5th August, 1896 :—

Lionel Francis Jenkins. Dated 22nd October 1897.

William David Reid. Dated 8th October 1897.

Henry Baliol Cheyne. Dated 12th October 1897.

John Arthur Bald. Dated 19th October 1897.

John Louis Dougherty. Dated 3rd October 1897.

Digby Inglis Shuttleworth. Dated 3rd October 1897.

Cecil Gardner Ames. Dated 19th October 1897.

Herbert Joseph Cotton. Dated 17th October 1897.

John Gilderdale Jennings. Dated 6th October 1897.

Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor. Dated 5th October 1897.

Francis William Iles. Dated 23rd October 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Surgeon-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E. Dated 24th October 1897.

George McBride Davis, M.D., D.S.O. Dated 24th October 1897.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

George William Robertson Hay, M.D. Dated 16th August 1897.

Randolph Caldecott. Dated 15th September 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Adam Scott Reid. Dated 9th June 1897.

[The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 22nd October 1897.]

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

James Sutherland Wilkins, D.S.O. Dated 16th August 1897.

William Alexander Barren. Dated 15th September 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Sebastian Rebeiro. Dated 12th February 1897.

Charles Esden. Dated 1st May 1897.

William Church. Dated 22nd June 1897.

First Class Assistant-Surgeons to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Daniel Thomas Baker. Dated 31st August 1897.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Augustus Xavier Dias. Dated 12th February 1897.

Vincent Xavier Lobo. Dated 1st May 1897.

Gregory Deodata Lobo. Dated 22nd June 1897.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants :—

INFANTRY.

Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler Cuffe. Dated 1st October 1897.

Lindsay Douglas Horne. Dated 12th November 1897.

The date of retirement from the Service of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walford Meadows, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, has been altered to 9th June 1897.

The date of removal from the Service of Captain George Vernon Burrows, Indian Staff Corps, has been altered to 24th December 1897.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 116.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army :—

Major Charles John Lewis Stuart. Dated 10th December 1897.

No. 117.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

30th January 1898.

Everard Thuillier Gastrell.
William Wingfield Verner Pakenham.
Albert Edward Whistler.
Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O.
Frederick Joseph Blakiston Priestley.
Frederick William Packenham Angelo.
Ernest Hunter Rodwell.
Rullion Hare Rattray.
Robert Arthur Cole.
John Burnard Edwards, D.S.O.
Arthur Nisbet Carr.
Mordaunt Lea Shipley.
William Legh Boswell.
William Freemantle Cahusac.
William Edwin Bunbury.

31st January 1898.

Edward Uvedale Marrett.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

19th January 1898.

Alfred Coryton McCrea.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant William Archibald Smail Walker. 27th November 1897.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 118.—*Madras Command*—

The promotion of Conductor James Campbell, 1st Class Barrack Master, to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No. 1185 of 1896, is antedated to the 21st May 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 119.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Kote Duffadar Mir Jafar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarwar Khan, deceased; with effect from the 19th October 1897.

No. 120.—*11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

The Honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred on Dafadar Rahim Bux, on retirement, with effect from the 26th June 1897.

Duffadar Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1897.

The above promotion to be supernumerary and to be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the regiment.

No 121.—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Binda Singh to be Subadar *vice* Shiunath Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th September 1897.

No. 122.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Gangadhar Thapa to be Subadar and Drill Havildar Puranbahadur Chand to be Jemadar *vice* Kalu Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

No. 123.—*1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Jemadar Makria Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Dhian Singh Thapa to be Jemadar *vice* Ranbir Thapa killed in action, with effect from the 21st October 1897.

Havildar Jalea Thapa to be Jemadar *vice* Debinder Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1897.

No. 124.—*24th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Abdul-Karim to be Subadar Major, Jemadar B. David to be Subadar, and No. 821 Havildar Muhammad Ghaus to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdur Rahman, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1898.

No. 125.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Mahmud Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Shankar promoted, with effect from 12th October 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 126.—Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Hormasji Dadabhai Masani, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th January 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 127.—Major Edward Uvedale Marrett, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 128.—Honorary Lieutenant Robert Albert Bragg, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, Madras, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade (supernumerary), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1898.

REWARDS.

No. 129.—First grade Hospital Assistant Thakur Dass, No. 609, attached to the 38th Bengal Infantry, is, in recognition of the good service rendered by him during the recent operations of the Malakand Field Force, specially promoted to be a Senior Hospital Assistant.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 130.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Punjab Command are granted meritorious service medals and long service and good conduct medals with gratuities under the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of G. G. O. No. 686 of 1897:—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 861, Kot Dafadar Lachman Singh, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

No. 225, Havildar Jaffar, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct", with gratuity.

No. 1069, Sowar Sundar Singh, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No 1046, Sowar Fateh Khan, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 223, Naick Sohan Singh, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 131.—The under-mentioned Native Non-Commissioned officers and men of the British and Native Batteries of Artillery are granted meritorious service medals and good conduct medals with gratuity under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, Articles 345 and 346, Volume II, paragraphs 2423 (*e*) and 2423 (*h*) and special G. G. O. 686 of 18th June, 1897:—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 146, Havildar-Major Pwdai Singh, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 89, Havildar-Major Mahammad Hussain, No. 6, Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 104, Driver Havildar Amar Singh, No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 162, Jemadar Jogeeraman, No. 7 Company (Heavy Battery), Western Division, Royal Artillery.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 7, Gunner Ganda Singh, No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 4, Mahout Abdul Kadir, No. 7 Company (Heavy Battery), Western Division, Royal Artillery.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 132.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 2nd July 1897, in room of Major-General C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (TEMPORARY MAJOR-GENERAL) PELHAM JAMES MAITLAND, C.B., STAFF CORPS.

Date of Commission.

Ensign	2nd May 1866.
Lieutenant	8th February 1870.
Captain	2nd May 1878.
Major	2nd May 1886.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	16th January 1887.
Lieutenant-Colonel	2nd May 1892.
Colonel (substantive)	11th August 1892.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 95th foot, 1866-70.

Regimental duty, 5th Bombay Native (Light) Infantry, 1870-71.

Regimental duty, 2nd Sind Horse, 1871-76.

Regimental duty, 3rd Sind Horse, as Squadron Commander, 1876-80.

Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, 1880.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, 1880-87.

(Squadron Commander, 4th Bombay Cavalry, 1882-87)

(Employed with the Afghan Boundary Commission, 1884-86.)

Regimental duty, 4th Bombay Cavalry, as Squadron Commander, 1887-90.

(Attached to Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, Simla, 1887-88, and 1889-90.)

Regimental duty, 4th Bombay Cavalry, as Second-in-Command, 1890-92.

(Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. 1890.)

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, 1891-92.

Second Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, 1892.

(Commandant, 4th Bombay Cavalry, 8th December 1892.)

First Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, 1892-96.

Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, 1896 to date.

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1878 79.—Action of Khush-ki-Nakud.—(Mentioned in despatches: Medal).

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 133.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal

Infantry to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:—

No. 1196, Sepoy Hansa Singh; No. 330, Sepoy Sundar Singh; No. 383, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Bhola Singh; No. 1201, Sepoy Gurmukh Sing; and No. 1288, Sepoy Sobha Sing—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari, on the Samana Hills, on the 3rd September 1897, on which occasion, on the enemy setting fire to a thorn obstacle surrounding the horn-work of the fort, they went out unarmed under a heavy fire and extinguished the flames.

No. 1354, Sepoy Jiwan Singh—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari on the 3rd September 1897, on which occasion he went out of the fort unarmed, and, under a heavy fire, extinguished the flames of the thorn obstacle surrounding the horn-work of the fort, to which the enemy had set fire.

Also for conspicuous gallantry at the same place on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he went to the assistance of a party under the command of Havildar Kala Sing, which had made a daring sortie. The party drove the enemy from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet with heavy loss, capturing three standards.

No. 1380, Sepoy Warriam Singh—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari on the night of the 3rd September 1897, in having, with No. 1146, Sepoy Ghulla Singh, voluntarily left the fort unarmed for the purpose of lighting a fire intended to reveal the movements of the enemy. This was successfully accomplished under a heavy fire.

Also for conspicuous gallantry at the same place on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he joined in a daring sortie from the fort under the command of Havildar Kala Sing, which resulted in the enemy being driven from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet with heavy loss, and in three of their standards being taken,—in performing this act of gallantry he fell dangerously wounded. (*Since dead of his wounds.*)

No. 1146, Sepoy Ghulla Singh—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari on the night of the 3rd September 1897, in having, with No. 1380, Sepoy Warriam Singh, voluntarily left the fort unarmed for the purpose of lighting a fire intended to reveal the movements of the enemy. This was successfully accomplished under a heavy fire.

Also for conspicuous gallantry at the same place on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he went to the assistance of a party which had made a daring sortie under the command of Havildar Kala Singh, and drove the enemy from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet with heavy loss and captured three of their standards.

No. 63, Havildar Kala Sing—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari, on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he volunteered and led a daring sortie against the enemy, in greatly superior numbers. His small party having been reinforced by a party under Havildar Sundar Singh, drove the enemy out of their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet, and captured three of their standards. In performing this act of gallantry he fell dangerously wounded. (*Since dead of his wounds.*)

No. 1123, Sepoy Kala Singh—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari, on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he took part in a daring sortie under the command of Havildar Kala Singh, which resulted in the enemy, who were greatly superior in numbers, being driven from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet and in three of their standards being captured.

Also for conspicuous gallantry at the same place on the same date, in having, although wounded in the sortie, gone with No. 1295, Sepoy Bela Singh, and No. 817, Lance-Naick Harnam Singh, to the assistance of two men who had been left outside the defences badly wounded, and gallantly rescued and brought them into a place of safety.

No. 807, Lance-Naick Sada Singh; No. 1078, Sepoy Attar Singh; No. 1046, Sepoy Sujan Singh; No. 1603, Sepoy Chajja Singh; No. 1369, Sepoy Badan Singh; No. 1597, Sepoy Phuman Singh; No. 1711, Sepoy Thaman Singh; No. 1066, Sepoy Sawan Singh; No. 1600, Sepoy Gruna Singh; No. 1588, Sepoy Bhagwan Singh; No. 1589, Sepoy Harnam Singh; No. 180, Sepoy Rur Singh; No. 368, Sepoy Sher Singh; and No. 1632, Sepoy Ralla Singh—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion accompanied by Sepoys No. 1380, Warriam Singh, and No. 1123, Kala Singh, they took part in a daring sortie. The party with the assistance of a reinforcement under Havildar Sundar Singh, drove the enemy from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet, and captured three of their standards.

No. 817, Lance-Naick Harnam Singh—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari, on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he went to the assistance of a party which had made a daring sortie under the command of Havildar Kala Singh. The party drove the enemy from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet with heavy loss, and captured three of their standards.

Also for conspicuous gallantry at the same place on the same date, in having gone with Sepoys No. 1295, Bela Singh and No. 1123, Kala Singh to the assistance of two men who had been badly wounded and left

outside the defences, and gallantly rescued and brought them into a place of safety.

No. 755, HAVILDAR SUNDAR SINGH; No. 1177, LANCE-NAICK DEWA SINGH; No. 1167, SEPOY MIHAN SINGH (ATTACHED FROM THE 5TH PUNJAB INFANTRY); No. 823, SEPOY MEHMA SINGH; No. 1183, SEPOY HIRA SINGH; No. 939, LANCE-NAICK JIWAN SINGH; No. 1539, SEPOY NATHA SINGH; No. 1330, SEPOY JAWAHIR SINGH; AND No. 907, SEPOY BASAWA SINGH—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari on the 13th September 1897, in having of their own initiative and under a heavy fire, gone to the assistance of the party under the command of Havildar Kala Singh which had made a daring sortie and which had been checked by the greatly superior numbers of the enemy. The enemy was driven from their *sangars* at the point of the bayonet and three standards were captured. (*Sepoy Basawa Singh has since died of his wounds.*)

No. 1295, SEPOY BELA SINGH—

For conspicuous gallantry at Fort Cavagnari on the 13th September 1897, on which occasion he went to the assistance of two men who had been badly wounded in a gallant sortie under Havildars Kala Singh and Sundar Sing, and with No. 1123, Sepoy Kala Singh and No. 817, Lance-Naick Harnam Singh, gallantly rescued and brought them into a place of safety.

No. 134.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who, on the 12th September 1897, sacrificed their lives in the defence of the post of Saragarhi, on the Samana range, entrusted to their charge, would have been awarded the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, had they survived:—

No. 165, Havildar Ishar Singh.
" 332, Naick Lál Singh.
No. 546, Lance-Naick Chanda Singh.
" 163, Sepoy Rám Singh.
" 182, " Sáhib Singh.
" 287, " Rám Singh.
" 359, " Híra Singh.
" 492, " Uttam Singh.
" 687, " Daya Singh.
" 760, " Jíwan Singh.
" 791, " Bhola Singh.
" 814, " Gurmúkh Singh.
" 834, " Naráyan Singh.
" 871, " Jíwan Singh.
" 1221, " Nand Singh.
" 1257, " Bhagwán Singh.
" 1265, " Bhagwán Singh.
" 1321, " Sundar Singh.
" 1556, " Búta Singh.
" 1651, " Jíwan Singh.
" 1733, " Gurmúkh Singh.

2. The widows of these non-commissioned officers and men are admitted to the pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit from the date of the decease of their late husbands.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 135.—The Government of India are pleased to sanction the abolition of the Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, and the reconstitution of the two corps forming the battalion (the Assam Valley Light Horse and the Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps) into separate bodies.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 136.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant A. J. Tomlinson, unattached list, resigns his commission.

No. 137.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major E. G. Barton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th December 1897.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 138.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotions, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant P. Maud, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	24th November, 1897.
Lieutenant R. E. D. Goldingham, R.E.	Attached	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	26th November, 1897.
2nd-Lieutenant G. Wilkinson, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Officiating	29th November, 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th February 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 29th January and the 4th February 1898 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.	Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. Adye.	26th January 1898.	Amraoti.		
Indian Staff Corps (36th Sikhs).	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton.	29th January 1898.	Near Shinkamar.		
Ditto . . .	Lieutenant A. H. Turing.	Ditto . .	Ditto.		
Second Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry.	Lieutenant M. R. Walker.	Ditto . .	Ditto.		
Ditto . . .	Lieutenant T. P. Dowdall.	Ditto . .	Ditto.		
Ditto . . .	2nd-Lieutenant E. St. G. Hughes.	Ditto . .	Ditto.		
2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	Lieutenant H. W. B. Trench.	Ditto . .	Lundi Kotal.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 29th January and the 4th February 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Willoughby Taylor.	Major .	Indian Staff Corps (45th Sikhs).	28th July 1897.	Intestate .	296 13 0		
Henry Andrew Harington. (a)	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps (20th Bengal Infantry).	29th September 1897.	Ditto .	913 13 4	...	3rd April 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father— Herbert Baring Harington, Esq., Indian Civil Service (Retired).

Address—2, Beaumont Crescent, West Kensington, London.

Brother—Lieutenant E. C. Harington, R.A., Secunderabad.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1898.

No. 39.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Wilson, R.E., Officiating Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is confirmed in his appointment, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 40.—Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred from the Engineer to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and is confirmed in his appointment of Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I, grade 3, of the latter Establishment, with effect from the 2nd November, 1897.

No. 41.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class I, grade 2 (temporary rank), of that Establishment from the 2nd November, 1897.

The 2nd February, 1898.

No. 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated 20th January, 1898, the undermentioned officers will hold the rank of Superintendent of Works while employed as Engineers-in-Chief of the Railways noted opposite their names, with effect from the dates specified :—

Mr. T. E. Curry, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Engineer-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra Railway, from the 11th November, 1897.

Mr. G. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Engineer-in-Chief, Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, from the 3rd January, 1898.

The 4th February, 1898.

No. 44.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Kellner, P. T. R.	Assistant Examiner 1st grade (New Classification).	Deputy Examiner, Class II.	1st January, 1898.
Hartley, J. M. .	Ditto .	Ditto .	7th January, 1898.

The 1st February, 1898.

No. 42.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 91 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1898.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 371, dated the 10th September 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th September 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 696 R. T., dated the 7th September 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 112R., dated the 20th January 1898, forwarding letter from the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company, No. 69, dated the 18th January 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British

India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, and 3, dated the 5th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897 and 8th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Karikal-Peralam railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which may, for the time being, be in force on the South Indian railway to such portions of the Karikal-Peralam railway as are situate in British territory from the date on which the said railway may be opened for the public carriage of passengers. If the line be opened by sections, the rules shall apply to each section from the date of such opening.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th February, 1898.

No. 45.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Beach, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 46.—In supersession of Notification No. 27, dated the 21st January, 1898, Mr. G. W. Sweet, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in the 3rd class of Examiners, until further orders.

No. 47.—Mr. A. J. Fox, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office, until relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clarke, R.E.

J. S. BERESFORD,
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a	p
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 403 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 29th January 1898:—

No. 43 of 1898.—L. P. Declosets d'Errey, civil engineer, Pondicherry, for a water lift, called the "Jubilee water lift."

No. 44 of 1898.—Dr. August Hermann Prinz, chemist, Hermann Haber, banker, Emerich Tomischka, manager, and Jos. Freiherr von Brenner, all of Vienna, for improvements in the treatment of jute-bast, china-grass, rhea, and like plants for use in textile industries.

No. 404 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 51A of 1897.—Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E.C., for improvements in chain driving wheels. (Specification filed 22 November 1897.)

No. 208 of 1897.—William Thomas Owen and Thomas Thatcher, farmers, both of 42 Lambton Quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved composition applied to the permanent way of railways to destroy vegetation, preserve the timber from decay, and the rails and fastenings from oxidation. (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

No. 228 of 1897.—John Thomas, builder, of Summer hill, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in cycle brakes. (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

No. 241 of 1897.—Charles Sinclair Drummond, engineer, of 10 Eastcheap, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with saddles or seats for bicycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

No. 269 of 1897.—Edward Pritchard Martin, iron master, of Dowlais iron works, Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan, and Richard Price-Williams, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of the tongue rails of railway switches. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 270 of 1897.—Edward Pritchard Martin, iron master, of Dowlais iron works, Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan, and Richard Price-Williams, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of railway crossings. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 294 of 1897.—George Wynne Cole, major-general, H. M. Indian army, of Arlesdene, Boscombe, Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, for a folding deck and camp chair. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 311 of 1897.—Sir William Brereton Hudson, K.C.I.E., of 54 DeParry's avenue, Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and Charles Bernard Randall, journalist, of Coney Island Athletic Club, New York, U.S.A., for an improved sock for protection of the feet. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 312 of 1897.—John Vaughan-Sherrin, electrical engineer and Henrietta Helena, wife of the said J. Vaughan-Sherrin, both of 3 Codrington villas, Ramsgate, in the county of Kent, for improvements in accumulator batteries. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 320 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture and surfacing of rollers and spindles. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 353 of 1897.—John Harper and Frank Harrison, engineers, of 99 Clive street, Calcutta, for an apparatus for grinding and granulating mineral salt, sugar, and the like, but more especially for reducing them to the required fineness without grinding them into flour. (Specification filed 21 January 1898.)

No. 383 of 1897.—Shaikh Muhammad Tasadd-uq Husain, *alias* Nunhay Sahib, of mahulla Divan, bagh Potu, Patna city, for a machine, called "the air drawing machine." (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 388 of 1897.—The Patent Aggloment Fuel Syndicate, Ld., of 26 Wind street, Swansea, South Wales, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 18 January 1898.)

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill, gentleman, of Arnot hill, in the county of Nottingham, and Rudolph Weiss, engineer, of 143 Great Alfred street, in the city of Nottingham, for improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 405 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

No. 135 of 1892.—Robert Henry Francis Rennick and John Fenton Evans' invention for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement. (From 28 January 1898 to 28 January 1899.)

No. 406 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 197 of 1893.—James Cockle Coxe's invention for an improved self-levelling water stone and mixture, to be called "J. C. Coxe's ant-defier." (Specification filed 27 October 1893.)

No. 256 of 1893.—Henry Vander Weyde's invention for improvements in block ice. (Specification filed 28 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 123 of 1891.—James Hills Hartridge's invention for improvements in boxes. (Specification filed 26 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th January, 1898.

No. 5.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1898 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival.	REMARKS.
January	1st	Saturday	New Year's day	General holiday.
Do.	7th and 8th	Friday and Saturday	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	12th and 13th	Wednesday and Thursday.	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
Do.	22nd	Saturday	Eclipse of the Sun	General to Hindus.
Do.	*31st*	*Monday*	*Madhava Navami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
February	*19th*	*Saturday*	*Sivaratri*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	*23rd*	*Wednesday*	*Ash-Wednesday* Ramzan	*Christian holiday.* Muhammadan holiday.
March	7th	Monday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	23rd	Wednesday	Gentu New Year's day	Ditto.
Do.	*31st*	*Thursday*	*Srirama Navumi*	*Ditto.*
April	8th to 11th	Friday to Monday, both days inclusive.	Easter	General holidays.
Do.	*12th*	*Tuesday*	*Tamil New Year's day*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*26th*	*Ditto*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Ditto.*
May	2nd	Monday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	*3rd*	*Tuesday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	*19th*	*Thursday*	*Ascension day*	*Christian holiday.*
Do.	24th	Tuesday	Empress' Birthday	General holiday.
Do.	28th to 31st	Saturday to Tuesday	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	31st	Tuesday	H. H. the Maharaja's birthday.	General holiday.
June	1st	Wednesday	Last day of Moharam	Ditto.
July	*8th*	*Friday*	*Tikasharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	13th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
August	2nd	Tuesday	Asvalayana and Apastamhba Sravani.	Hindu holiday.
Do.	20th	Saturday	Gauri	Ditto.
Do.	30th	Tuesday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Ditto.
September	15th	Thursday	Mahalaya Amavasya	Ditto.
October	24th	Monday	Vijaya Dasami	Ditto.
November	9th	Wednesday	Prince of Wales' Birthday.	General holiday.
Do.	14th	Monday	Balipadyami	Hindu holiday.
December	24th to 31st	Saturday to Saturday, both days inclusive.	Christmas	General holidays.

2. All Sundays in the year.

3. The following holidays are omitted in the above list as they fall on Sundays. One day in Bakrid, Ganêsa, Commencement of Dasara, Mahanavami and Dipavali.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or Presiding Officer only to the special classes named if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts above mentioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 12th April to the 24th May inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,

A. RAMAYA PUNJA,

Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.		ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0		Government Securities	22,98,893	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0		Other authorised Investments	74,50,655	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 62,00,104 3 0; Public Deposits at Branches . 74,12,959 12 7	1,36,13,063	15	7		Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,01,67,551	4	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,75,74,749	7	0		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,16,13,350	13	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,12,752	7	2		Bills discounted and purchased	1,48,27,946	4	6
Sundries	18,97,209	14	2		Balances with other Banks	12,31,436	14	10
					Bullion	2,946	3	0
					Dead Stock	13,16,101	10	5
					Stamps	9,747	0	9
					Sundries	13,36,914	9	9
						7,02,55,542	12	8
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 92,99,070 3 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,24,93,162 11 8	2,17,92,232	15	3
RUPEES	9,20,47,775	11	11		RUPEES	9,20,47,775	11	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 34 2.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Wright, G A. (an employé of the North-Western Railway).	Lahore	7th December, 1897	The District Judge of Lahore, on 6th January, 1898.	Left a Will in favour of his widow.
Thomson, J. M. (of Rangati Tea Garden).	Not stated.	17th November, 1897.	The Officiating District Judge, Rangpur, on 9th January, 1898	Left a Will which is in the custody of Mr. H J. Renney, Manager of the Rangati Tea Garden. Mr F. Sutterby, of Chargola Tea Estate, Ratabari Post Office, Sylhet, the Executor has been requested by Mr. Renney to take out Probate of the Will.
Lathy, Arthur J (of Army Medical Staff)	Presidency General Hospital	3rd January, 1898	The District Judge, 24-Perganas, Alipore, on 10th January, 1898.	No Will. No application.
Lyons, Fred. (of Eastern Bengal State Railway, Kanchrapara).	Ditto	4th January, 1898	Ditto	Ditto
Parsick, Nicholas (a Government Pensioner).	Agra	29th September, 1897.	The District Judge of Agra, on 12th January, 1898.	Intestate. Miss Rosalina Parsick, daughter of deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 4th February, 1898.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AGREEMENT.

Shillong, the 27th January, 1898.

This Agreement is executed on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven by the India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894

Whereas we the said India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited carry on the business of common carriers by means of Steamer Service at Fenchuganj in the District of Sylhet and it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894, for the construction of the work useful to the public: And whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act.

We the said India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said piece of land, take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs construct godowns and offices etc. on the land within one year from the date of this agreement, and maintain the same and use the land for mooring steamers and flats etc.: We do further agree and bind ourselves our legal representatives successors and assigns that we will allow the public a right of way over the land and also the right of access to the godowns that will be constructed by us.

Schedule.

East by Fenchuganj Mowapore Road, west by the lands of Taluks Shukhai; Deb and Romi Khan; north by Local Board Road from Fenchuganj to Steamer Godown, south by Ilam land settled by India General Steam Navigation Company Limited and the lands of Taluk No. 5 Narsing Roy and Taluk Chand Murad, and Local Board Road and tank.

Within the above boundaries 29 Bighas 9 Khattas and 14 Chattaks of land more or less.

A. H. WALKER,
Joint Agent, I. G & R S. N Co, Ld.

WITNESSES:
RAM KUMAR CHOWDRY,
Steamer Office, Fenchuganj.
ISWAR CHANDRA CHAKRABERTY,
Steamer Office, Fenchuganj.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The following changes in the Bank's establishment are confirmed:—

Mr. H. K. Gordon, on return from leave, to be Acting Agent at Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. McKewan.

Mr. W. D. McKewan has resumed charge of Cawnpore Branch, *vice* Mr. Moberly.

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly to be Acting Agent, Agra, *vice* Mr. Bastin, transferred to Head Office.

The Directors have also made the following appointments:—

Mr. L. G. Dunbar, Officiating Superintendent, Public Debt Office, to be Sub-Agent, Rangoon Branch.

Mr. B. Hewett, Accountant, Rangoon, to officiate as Superintendent, Public Debt Office.

Mr. D. W. G. Coley, Accountant, Moulmein, to act as Accountant, Rangoon.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1898.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st February, 1898.

No. 5.—This office Notification No. 46, dated the 5th July, 1897, permanently placing the services of No. 193, Senior Hospital Assistant, Murtaza Khan, of the Military Establishment, Bengal, at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment in the Civil Department, is hereby cancelled.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Surgn.-Maj.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1898

No. 277.—Mr. C. C. Byrne, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 20th November, 1896.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R E*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1898.

No. 1-R.—Mr. J. O. B. Donaghey, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from 13th January, 1898, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. G. WOODTHORPE, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th January, 1898.

No. 270.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 94 (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law of 1896, and in supersession of that part of this office Notification No. 2482, dated the 30th March, 1896, which refers to Lalla Udho Dass, deceased, late Munsiff, Quetta, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pundit Hari Kishen, B.A., Munsiff of Quetta, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes in respect of suits cognizable by such Court not exceeding Rupees one hundred in value, to be exercised by him within the local limits of the District and Town of Quetta, with effect from the 17th January, 1898, the date of his assuming charge of the said appointment.

By order,
A. B. DRUMMOND, *Lieut.,*
Second Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

Baroda Residency, the 20th January, 1898.

No. 1199.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 of sections 1 and 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and of the powers in this behalf conferred by the Governor-General in Council under section 2, sub-section (3) of the same Act, the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda is pleased to frame the following rules in continuation of those published under his No. 5000, dated the 7th April, 1897:—

(1) No person, being the owner or occupier, or having the control or charge of any house or building or premises, or part of any house or building or premises, within the limits of the Cantonment, shall allow any person migrating from any infected area to occupy or reside within any part of such house or building or premises, for any period of time (no matter how short) without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) No person, except Europeans and their servants, and soldiers of the garrison, shall remain or enter or be conveyed within the limits of the Cantonment, between the hours of 9-0 P.M. and 5 A.M., without a pass signed by the Cantonment Magistrate.

(3) Any person committing a breach of the aforesaid rules shall be liable to be punished under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for six months or with fine which may extend to R1,000, or with both.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Saharanpur, the 1st February, 1898.

No. .—The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain R. C. Broome, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar, for seven and half months. Pension service 20th year, commenced 11th May 1897.

T. DEANE,
Director, Army Remount Department.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 31st January, 1898.

No. 1.—Mr. W. Nathan, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months, with effect from the 14th February, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
R. E., & Col.,
Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1898.

No. 7.—Lieutenant H. McC. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same chapter, on the 8th November, 1897.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Director.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1898.

No. 8.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated the 28th January, 1898, 2nd Lieutenant F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 4 Company, East Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Manora, this 27th day of January, 1898.

Number, Rank, and Name,—87367, Gunner John M. C. Murray.
Age,—28 years.
Height,—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—5th November, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Armagh.
Parish and County in which born,—Shank Hill, Lurgan.
Date of Absence,—25th January, 1898.
Place of Absence,—Manora, Karachi.
Dress,—Dressed in Khaki.
Marks,—Some small scars on left-side of neck; weak on his knees; scar on left eye-brow.
Under 7 years' service.

N. MAXWELL, *Major, R. A.,*
Comdg. 4th Co., East Dn., R. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee from No. 4 Company, East Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Manora, this 27th day of January, 1898.

Number, Rank, and Name,—95084, Gunner Albert Watson.
Age,—24 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—5th January, 1893.
Parish and County in which born,—Charing, Amfork, Kent
Place of Enlistment,—Dover.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th January, 1898.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Manora, Karachi.
Dress,—Dressed in Khaki.
Marks,—Mole on left loin.
Under 6 years' service.

N. MAXWELL, *Major, R. A.,*
Comdg. 4th Co., East Dn., R. A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notification under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act.

On or about the 21st December, 1897, the undermentioned treasure was discovered by Odda Kathavaroyan and Veadaya Perumal Naick in S. No. 285D. (stony ground poramboke) in the village of Arpakam, Tiruvannamalai Taluq, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras :—

Description of Treasure.	Estimated Value. R	a.	p.
1 Krishnaswami stone idol	50	0	0
1 Radha Amman ditto	10	0	0
1 Rukmini Amman ditto	10	0	0
1 Amman ditto	10	0	0
1 Venkatachalaswami ditto	20	0	0
1 Eamda Alwar ditto	10	0	0
1 Perumal ditto	15	0	0
2 Alwars ditto	10	0	0
1 Dwarapalagar ditto	5	0	0
1 Amman, stone, idol, with both hands broken	...		
2 Ammans, stone idol, without heads	...		
2 broken heads of Amman	...		
1 Stone stand with a central hole	0	8	0
1 broken Gamda Alwar	...		
TOTAL	140	8	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by duly authorized agents, before the Collector of South Arcot, at 11 A.M., on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1898, at Cuddalore, in order that the claim may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

L. M. WYNCH,
Acting Collector of South Arcot.

The 27th January 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1898.

No. 11536.—Mr. G. S. Clifford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 1st January, 1896, in commutation

of the furlough granted in Notification No. 8948, dated the 9th December, 1897, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th December, 1897.

The 4th February, 1898.

No. 11626.—Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 9th January, 1898.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 31st January, 1898.

Aanovice, Freme.
Anderson, John.
Chesterman & Co.
Collingridge, Herbert.
De Rosa, M. E. (Hair-Dresser).
Fletcher, A., care of Fletcher & Co.
Garret & Co., Pharmacopacy.
Hoeck, H.
Ireland & Co.
King & Co. (Booksellers).
Lancester, D.
Leslie, Rogers & Co.
Lewis & Co., G. E.
Manager, Oriental Watchman.
Morris, P., care of Walter, Thacker & Co.
Nougerede, R. de la, Engineer and Contractor.
Palmer & Co.
Payot, Henry, Mrs.
Phillips and Burrough.
Secretary, Bengal Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund.
Taylor & Co., James.
Turner & Co., Davies.
Williamso n Bros.
Wilson, G eorge.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Anderson, A. G.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Begassiere, Count de la.
Benbow, A. J.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Best, S. J.
Billinghurst, P.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Bodmer, J. J.
Boldwin, J.
Bridgman, Mrs. Helen Bertlett.
Brockman, T. D.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H. T.
Browne, J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Cantchauk, Miss Mina.
Capel, C.
Caston, E.
Chill, E. A.
Chill, Mrs. E.
Credner, Capt. H.
Crosser, Rev. J. R.
Dagmar, Miss V.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, J. G.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
DeDalmas, Comte.
DeManley, Lord.
DeSilva, F. H.
Dowling, Miss M.
Draper, Mrs. W. Y.
Dressel, Miss W.
Ellmore, Mr., Representing Messrs. Crosse and Blockwell, Ld.
Essa, Leon.
Fitch, C.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fletcher, Robert.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
George, G.
Groshlz, G.
Hains, Captain.
Haiman, Alexis.
Handcock, James P.
Hardwick, A. A.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Hooper, Miss M.
Howie, J.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Keys, C. F.
Kirk, A. H.
Kusenburg, Otto.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Leonard, E.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Levett, Miss Isabel.
Levett, Miss T. M.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Mackenzie, E. C.
Manghan, Frank.
Marolet, Mademoiselle, Cherese.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, Wm.
McNah, R.
Meikle, James.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Monaghan & Aubert.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt-Colonel.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nicoll, Mrs. George.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noble, Wm.
Noel. Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
O'Connor, Miss E.
O'Lard, E. J.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Park, Robert G.
Peacock, E. H.
Pepin, E. A.
Peppe, Mrs.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Ponniska, Marie.
Portman, Montague B.
Preece, Percy.
Radmore, F.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Renton, G. H.
Rider, Thomas.
Rigg, E.
Robertson, Mrs.
Rollings, J.
Rooper, Miss.
Ross, Johnny.
Rosenfeld, J.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Sarratt, George.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Satow, Miss Lismka.
Setts. J. R.
Shields, H. R.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, H. Eliott.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
Stavridi, A. G.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Veligan, John.
Vigar, C.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Unger, G. E.
Walker, P. A.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Ward, R.
Watson, Mrs. Caroline E.
Watson, Mrs. L. F.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.
Wynter, Miss.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Calda, Geogio.
Chill, E. A., Dr.
Crozier, J. E.
DeHilferding, Alexander, Capt.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, P. G.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Rumerskirch Von Arthur Freiherrn.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Von Witikind, P. R. Dr.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Algar, Alfred.
Beattie, John B.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Baxter, Miss.
Calcult, H. F.
Cluley, Mr.
Cotton, Powell.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cawasjee Hormasji.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Colkers, Alex.
Cox, H. E.
Darwal, Mrs.
Denny, Mrs.
Denny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Dalby, James.
Dreshler, A. C.
Deavin, H. P.
Ellison, P.
Fitgerald, Gerald, Mrs.
Fison, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Favre, Augusta.
Gaynor, G. H.
Grant, Eugene.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gandson, A.
Glover, L. D.
Greengrass, Mrs.
Hassain, S. M.
Hilchcock, C.
Hajee Ismail Joosain.
Iremanger, F. C.
King, H. G.
Kristianson, Lavinia, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Lowensohn, Philip.
Low, J. S., Mrs.
Milmer, C., Mons.
McDonald, G.
Martin, E. E.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antoineta Sign.
Mohomed Husein.
Middleton, A.
Poulter, R. C.
Perrie, W. F.
Roodow, James.
Richards, W. E.
Rice, S. M.
Scott, H. H.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.)
Silberstein, E.
Slane, Miss.
Speks, Frederick.
Schmidt, Heinrich.
Tawarri Chefoo.
Witham, B., Mrs.
Walke, William, F.
Whiting, Capt., R.E.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.
Woodburn, A. F. (I.C.S.)
Waisband, Golda.
Wilkieson, C. B., Lt.-Col (R.E.)
Wegener, George, Dr.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 31st January, 1898.

Bareerly, G. T. R.
Barker, E., Mrs.
Cole, Chas.
Drikson, E.
Gange, Mrs.
Kerr, P.
Oddie, H. J.
Parsenage, R. L.
Robertson, W. J. M.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 5th February, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	10th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	9th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	5th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	7th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	5th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	7th ,,	Per Land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	8th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	7th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee 1 anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا •

سنکونا فبري فيوج كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنى كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه •

عام آدمیوں کو یہه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي ہی – یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه •

یہه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسي دواخانوں میں بھي بکتي ہی – ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه •

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or,	post-free,	R15-12.
½ ,,		R7-8,	,,	R8.
¼ ,,		R3-12,	,,	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent. Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸০
½ আধ ,, ,,	৭।০	,,	৮
¼ পিকি ,, ,,	৩৸০	,,	৪।০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতেপারে।

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JOHN ELIOT,

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Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a 9p. (1a)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-2. (2a.

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-2 (3a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—concld.

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 6p.)
Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 6p. (1a.)
Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896 1a. 3p (1a)
Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6a. (1a)
Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 11a. (2a)
Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 7a. (1a.)
Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. 15a. (3a)
Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9a. (2a)
Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.
Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.
Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.
Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897.

In the Press.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st April, 1897.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1895 up to date.
Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap 3, from 1895 up to date.
The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p (1a.)
Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p (1a 6p)
Ditto In Nagri. 3a (1a. 6p.)
Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a 6p. (1a.)
Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu 1a. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1a. 6p. (1a)
Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1a. (1a)
Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 In Urdu. 1a 3p. (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 1a 3p (1a.)
Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896 In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)
Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896 In Urdu 4a 9p (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a 3p (2a.)
Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri 3p (1a.)
Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri 3p (1a.)
Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Act XIV of 1895 Pilgrim Ships) In Urdu 1a. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—contd.

Act II of 1896 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)
Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 3p (1a)
Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 3p. (1a)
Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)
Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p (1a.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1895 and 1896. The price is noted on each.
Abstracts of Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1895 to date Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1), single issue, 4a, including postage.
Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12 (R1)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877—84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed 1890), the Burma Code (Ed 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5 (12a)
The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12a.)
The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6a)

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed 1893 R3 (7a.)
The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889, containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10a.)
The Bengal Code, Vol II, Ed. 1890, containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal R5 (R1)
The Coorg Code, Ed 1893. R2 (6a.)
The Madras Code, Ed 1888. R5 (10a.)
The Punjab Code, Ed 1888. R4 (8a.)
The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7a. (1a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2a.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an index. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5 3 (4a)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890 12a. (2a)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2a)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2 (2a.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15a. (2a.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6a.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9a. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7a. (1a. 6p.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8a. (1a. 6p)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13a. (2a.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1894.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1894. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified, up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893 In Urdu. R1 (5a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2a. 3p (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1a. (1a)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu, and Nagri. Bound. R3 (5a.)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8 (5a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4050, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an index. In Urdu. 8a. (2a. 6p.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2a 6p. (1a. 6p)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12a. (4a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. (2a)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5a. (1a 6p.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st July, 1894 In Urdu 1a 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—contd.

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. In Urdu 1a. 9p (1a 6p)
Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10a 6p (3a)
Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 In Urdu 1a 6p (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 1a 6p (1a)
Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895 In Urdu. 8a (3a)
Ditto In Nagri 8a (2a)
Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893 In Urdu 6a (2a)
Ditto In Nagri. 6a (2a)
Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu R1-6 (5a)
Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2602, 2603 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu 1a 0p (1a)
Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894 In Urdu 4a (1a 6p)
Ditto. In Nagri 4a (1a 6p)
Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894 In Urdu 2a. 6p. (1a 6p)
Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893 In Urdu 1a 9p (1a)
Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st March, 1893 In Urdu 2a (1a 6p)
Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March 1893 In Urdu 6p (1a)
Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893 In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891 In Urdu. 2a (1a)
Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates) In Urdu. 1a 6p (1a)
Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894 In Urdu. 5a (2a)
Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu 2a 3p (1a 9p)
Ditto In Nagri 3a (1a 9p)
Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards) In Urdu 2a 3p. (1a 9p)
Act IX of 1890 (Railways) In Nagri 3a. 6p (2a)
Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) In Urdu. 3p (1a)
Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act IV of 1893 (Partition) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 3p (1a)
Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 3p (1a)
Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition) In Urdu 2a 3p (1a 6p)
Ditto In Nagri 1a 6p (1a 6p)
Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment) In Urdu. 3p (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 3p. (1a)
Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu 1a 9p (1a 6p.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1a 0p (1a 6p.)
Act IX of 1894 (Prisons) In Urdu 1a 6p (1a)
Ditto In Nagri 1a 6p (1a.)
Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment) In Urdu 3p (1a)
Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2a 6p (1a 6p.)
Ditto In Nagri. 2a (1a)
Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties) In Urdu 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 1a)
Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu 2a (1a 6p)
Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu. 2a. (1a 0p.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1894 The price is noted on each

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS—contd.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap boards. R1 (5a)
Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882, to 1894. Super-royal 4to Annual subscription R5 (R1). Single issue 4a., including postage.
Index to the Enactments relating to India; with Chronological Tables of Statutes relating to India and of Acts and Regulations of Indian Legislatures Second Ed. 1883. By WILLIAM FISCHER AGNEW, BARRISTER-AT-LAW Price R4 (12a)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, B C S can be had at R2 (12a)

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed 1884, By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5 (12a)
A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862-86 and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—86, with an Index of cases. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price, R50 per set, quarter-bound copies, R55 (R3-2), payable in advance
Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J M MACPHERSON of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo —
Vol I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore) Corrected up to 30th November, 1888 Price R2-8 (4a)
Vol II Southern India (Hyderabad) Corrected up to 31st December, 1888 Price R4-8 (6a)
Vol III Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal, and Baluchistan) Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891 Price R4 (6a)
[Vol IV (Rajputana) is out of print]
Vol V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency) Corrected up to the 31st December, 1893 Price R4 (6a)
Vol VI (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency; together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894 R5 (8a.)
Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895 7a (2a)
Ditto ditto In Urdu and Nagri. 7a (2a.)
Contents to ditto In Urdu and Nagri 1a 9p (1a.)
The Baluchistan Agency Forests Law, 1890 In Urdu. 2a (1a 6p)

HOME DEPARTMENT

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part X. 1897 Demy 4to R3 (4a.)
Fauna of British India Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart Royal, 8vo cloth, R17 (10a.)
Ditto Hymenoptera, Vol I relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo. cloth. R17 (10a)
Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to 9th July 1897 6a (1a)
Papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1875—94 Selection No. 342, Vol. I. R4 (12a.)
Ditto ditto. Vol. II R3 (10a.)
Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1895-96, and for four preceding years. F'cap., boards. R2 (10a)
List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal, Vol I F'cap, cloth bound. R3. (8a.)
Village Sanitation in India. Papers relating to, 1888 95. Selection No. 337. Serial No 19. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)
Chronological Tables for 1897 and 1898 4a. (1a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Papers relating to the Arrangement made with Messrs. Cook & Son for the conduct of the Pilgrim Traffic to and from Red Sea during 1894-95. Selection No. CCCXXX Serial No 16 F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.

Leprosy in India. Papers relating to the treatment of, from 1887-95. Selection 331. Serial No. 17. F'cap., boards. R3 (8a.)

Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments Subordinate to the Home Department for 1894-95. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4a.)

Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. A Manual of—, by SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 6th edition, 1893. Full cloth 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R4 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage 8a.

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it. The above is available for sale to the Public from 31st March 1895, @ R5 per copy, plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, by W. W. HUNTER, in 14 volumes. Royal 8vo., quarter bound. R43-8 per set (4-9).

Census of India, 1891. General report on. F'cap., boards. R2-8 (7a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Province and Feudatory States. Vol. I. F'cap., boards. R5 (10a.)

Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of District Officers of the Civil Department. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (3a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Province and Feudatory States. Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Populations in the Andamans. Statistics of, 17th February, 1881. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (1a.)

Andaman and Nicobar Manual, as in force on 1st January, 1886. By LIEUT.-COL. W. B. BIRCH. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4a.)

Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science. Text Book on, for the use of the Senior Classes in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Royal 8vo., cloth. R1 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India from 1888 to 1895, Reports on. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (4a.) each.

Fauna of British India :—

Mammalia. Part I, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-8 (3a.)

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A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-96. 5a. (1a.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second edition, 1895. 4a. (3a.)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M.I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan Division.	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Patna ,,	R4 (3a.)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur ,,	R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Rajshahi ,,	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca ,,	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chittagong ,,	4a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa ,,	R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Chota Nagpur ,,	R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil R1 (1a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, VI of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1895-96. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1897. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Ward's Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)

The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	1891 (Benares), Part II.	R3 (7a.)
Ditto	ditto,	1892 (Bihar), Part II.	R5 (8a.)
Ditto	ditto,	1893 (Bihar), Part IV.	R2-8 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

The Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. R1-6 (6p.)

Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (2a.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes,	Vol. I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds,	Vol. I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Moths,	Vol. I.	R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8a (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1896. R1-8 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. BADEN-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto. **Volume IV.** The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto. **Volume V.** The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1890.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack. By N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May, 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 005600 and 005601, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R5,000 each, and Note No. 065839, 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Chunder Monee Dabea, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

DHIRENDRA KUMAR GANGULLY,
Legal representative of
CHUNDER MONEE DABEA, *deceased*,
Kadipur village, viâ Naldanga, Post Office, (Jessore).

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 016155, 4½, 1872 (reduced 4 per cent. of 1879) for R500, originally standing in the name of Nilmoney Chatterjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of undersigned after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

Names of the proprietors—MOTI LAL CHATTERJEE and HIRA LAL CHATTERJEE,

Certificate holders Estate—Nilmoney Chatterjee.

135, Chakuputtee, Chitpur, Calcutta.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes Nos. 053030 and 053027, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, and No. 049386, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R1,000 each, standing in the name of Chunessari Debi and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Chunessari Debi and Nalin Chandra Roy, respectively, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors after six months from the date of last advertisement on surrender of the lower halves of the Notes to that office.

Advertiser—NALIN CHANDRA ROY,
Address—Deputy Magistrate, Dinajpur.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
		R	
B 002927	3½ per cent, 1842 43	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
" 002928	"	500	
" 002929	"	500	
" 002930	"	500	
" 002931	"	1,000	
" 003107	3½ per cent, 1865	1,000	J. E. Dawn,
" 003108	"	1,000	
" 005603	"	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
" 005604	"	500	
" 005605	"	500	
" 004926	"	1,000	Devkaran Naujee,
" 005497	"	1,000	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
" 005504	"	1,000	
" 005505	"	1,000	
" 005399	"	1,000	

and last endorsed to Krishnaji Narayan Kher, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KRISHNAJI NARAYAN KHER,
Care of Messrs. Paranjapye Athalye & Co.,
134, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

In Pursuance of the Provisions of "The Indian Succession Act, 1865" and "The Trustees and Mortgages Powers Act, 1866."

Re CLAUDE VINCENT GRIMSTONE, DECEASED, late of *Mandalay, Upper Burma, European Inhabitant.*

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any debts, claims, or demands upon or against the estate of Mr. Claude V. Grimstone, late of Mandalay, Upper Burma, European Inhabitant, deceased (who died on or about the 28th day of May, 1897, and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of December, 1897, by Charles B. Boileau, the Sole Executor named in the said Will), are hereby required to send in particulars in writing of their debts, claims, or demands to the undersigned at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder, Fort Bombay, on or before the 31st day of January, 1898, and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of such time the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have had notice, and that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand he shall then not have had notice. And notice is also given that all debtors to the said estate are hereby called upon forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned —Dated this 31st day of December, 1897.

CHARLES B. BOILEAU,
YACHT CLUB.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th February, 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1898.

An Act to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the segregation and medical treatment of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lepers Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti ; but

(*3*) It shall not come into force in any part thereof until the Local Government, as hereinafter provided, has declared it applicable thereto.

(*4*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Act or any part thereof to the whole or any portion of the territories for the time being under its administration, and may in like manner amend or cancel any such notification.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "leper" means any person suffering from any variety of leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced ;

(*2*) "pauper leper" means a leper—

(*a*) who publicly solicits alms or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms, or

(*b*) who is at large without any ostensible means of subsistence ;

(*3*) "leper asylum" means a leper asylum appointed under section 3 ;

(*4*) "Board" means a Board constituted under section 5 ; and

(*5*) "District Magistrate" includes a Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Appointment of leper asylums by Local Government.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum for the purposes of this Act and specify the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum, and may, in like manner, alter or cancel any such notification.

Appointment of Inspectors of Lepers and Superintendents of Asylums.

4. Subject to any rules which may be made under section 16, the Local Government may appoint any Medical Officer of the Government or other qualified Medical man to be an Inspector of Lepers and any person to be a Superintendent of a Leper Asylum, with such establishment as may, in its opinion, be necessary, and every Inspector or Superintendent so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant.

Constitution of Board.

5. The Local Government shall constitute for every leper asylum appointed under section 3 a Board consisting of not less than three members, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer of the Government.

Arrest of pauper lepers.

6. (1) Within any local area which has been specified under section 3 any police-officer may arrest without a warrant any person who appears to him to be a pauper leper.

(2) Such police-officer shall forthwith take or send the person so arrested to the nearest convenient police-station.

Person arrested how to be dealt with.

7. Every person brought to a police-station under the last foregoing section shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before an Inspector of Lepers, who,—

(a) if he finds that such person is not a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, whereupon such person shall be forthwith released from arrest;

(b) if he finds that such person is a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give to the police-officer, in whose custody the leper is, a certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule, whereupon the leper shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

Procedure with regard to pauper lepers.

8. (1) If it appears to any Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or to any other Magistrate authorised in this behalf by the Local Government, upon the certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule, that any person is a leper, and if it further appears to the Magistrate that the person is a pauper leper, he may, after recording the evidence on the above-mentioned points, and his order thereon, send the pauper leper in charge of a police-officer, together with an order in Form C set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board or the District Magistrate:

Provided that, if the person denies the allegation of leprosy, the Magistrate shall call and examine the Inspector of Lepers, and shall take such further evidence as may be necessary to support or to rebut the allegation that the person is a leper, and may for this purpose adjourn the enquiry from time to time, remanding the person for observation or for other reason to such place as may be convenient, or admitting him to bail:

Provided also that if any friend or relative of any person found to be a pauper leper shall undertake in writing to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that such pauper leper shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from publicly begging in any area specified under section 3, the Magistrate, instead of sending the leper to an asylum, may make the leper over to the care of such friend or relative, requiring him, if he thinks fit, to enter into a bond with one or more sureties, to which the provisions of section 514 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be applicable. X of 1882.

(2) If the Magistrate finds that such person is not a leper, or that, if a leper, he is not a pauper leper, he shall forthwith discharge him.

Power to prohibit lepers from following certain trades and doing certain acts.

9. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, order that no leper shall, within any area specified under section 3,—

(a) personally prepare for sale or sell any article of food or drink or any drugs or clothing intended for human use; or

(b) bathe, wash clothes or take water from any public well or tank debarred by any municipal or local bye-law from use by lepers; or

(c) drive, conduct or ride in any public carriage plying for hire other than a railway carriage; or

(d) exercise any trade or calling which may by such notification be prohibited to lepers.

(2) Any such notification may comprise all or any of the above prohibitions.

(3) Whoever disobeys any order made pursuant to the powers conferred by this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees:

Provided that, when any person is accused of an offence under this section, the Magistrate before whom he is accused shall cause him to be examined by an Inspector of Lepers, and shall not proceed with the case unless such Inspector furnishes a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, in respect of such person.

Conviction after previous conviction.

10. (1) Whenever any leper who has been convicted of an offence punishable under the last foregoing section is again convicted of any offence punishable under that section, the Magistrate may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any punishment to which such leper may be liable, require him to enter into a bond, with one or more sureties, binding him to depart forthwith from the local area specified under section 3 in which he is, and not to enter that or any other local area so specified until an Inspector of Lepers shall have given him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule.

(2) If any such leper fails to furnish any security required under sub section (1), the Magistrate may send him in charge of a police-officer, with an order in Form D set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board or the District Magistrate.

(3) The powers conferred by this section shall only be exercised by a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Penalty on person employing lepers in prohibited trade.

11 Any person who, within any area specified under section 3, knowingly employs a leper in any trade or calling prohibited by order under section 9 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that the alleged leper shall be produced before the Magistrate and the Magistrate shall cause him to be examined by an Inspector of Lepers, and shall not proceed with the case unless such Inspector furnishes a certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule in respect of such alleged leper.

Re-arrest of escaped lepers.

12. Whoever, having been sent to a leper asylum under an order of a Magistrate in Form C or Form D set forth in the schedule, escapes from, or leaves, the asylum without the permission in writing of the Superintendent thereof, may be arrested by any police-officer without a warrant, and upon arrest shall be forthwith taken back to the leper asylum.

Inspection by Board.

13. Two or more members of the Board, one of whom shall be the Medical Officer, shall, once at least in every three months together inspect the leper asylum for which they are constituted, and see and examine (*a*) every leper therein admitted since the last inspection, together with the order for his admission, and (*b*), as far as circumstances will permit, every other leper therein, and shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the lepers therein.

Order of discharge by Board.

14. Any two members of the Board, one of whom shall be the Medical Officer, may at any time, by an order in writing in Form E set forth in the schedule and signed by them, direct the discharge from the leper asylum of any leper detained therein under the provisions of this Act.

Appeals.

15. Any person, other than a pauper leper, in respect of whom an Inspector of Lepers has issued a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, declaring him to be a leper, or has refused to issue a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, may appeal against the issue or refusal of any such certificate to such officer as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the decision of such officer shall be final.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

16. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act, and in particular—

(*a*) for the guidance of all or any of the officers discharging any duty under this Act; and

(*b*) for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, a leper asylum.

Power to local authorities to expend funds and appropriate property to asylums.

17. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment with respect to the purposes to which the funds or other property of a local authority may be applied, any local authority may—

(*a*) establish or maintain, or establish and maintain, or contribute towards the cost of the establishment or maintenance or the establishment and maintenance of, a leper asylum either within or without the local limits of such local authority;

(*b*) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as that Government may prescribe, appropriate any immoveable property vested in, or under the control of, such body, as a site for, or for use as, a leper asylum.

Protection to persons acting *bonâ fide* under Act.

18. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under, or in pursuance of, the provisions of this Act.

Power to Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to notify cessation of Bengal Act V of 1895 in certain areas.

19. When any part of this Act has been applied under sub-section (*4*) of section 1 to the whole or any portion of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that the whole or any part of the Lepers Act, 1895, shall, except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced, cease to have effect in the portion of the said territories to which this Act has been so applied. Beng. Act V of 1895.

SCHEDULE.

A.—CERTIFICATE.

(*Section 7.*)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of person examined*) and that the said is not a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 1898.

Given under my hand this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

Inspector of Lepers.

B.—CERTIFICATE.

(*Section 7.*)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of leper*), and that the said is a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 1898, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely,—

(*Here state the grounds.*)

Given under my hand this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

Inspector of Lepers.

C.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(*Section 8.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEPER ASYLUM AT .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to

me that (*name and description*) is a pauper leper as defined in the Lepers Act, 1898:

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said

into your custody together with this order and $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ safely to keep in the said asylum until $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ shall be discharged by order of the Board or the District Magistrate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .

Seal.

(*Signature*)

Magistrate.

D.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(*Section 10.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

LEPER ASYLUM AT .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has this day been convicted by me of an offence punishable under section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1898, and whereas it has been proved before me that the said (*name and description*) was previously convicted of an offence punishable under the same section:

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said

into your custody together with this order and $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ safely to keep in the said asylum until $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ shall be discharged by order of the Board or the District Magistrate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .

Seal.

(*Signature*)

Magistrate.

E.—ORDER OF DISCHARGE BY BOARD.*

(*Section 14.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE

LEPER ASYLUM AT .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) was committed to your custody under an order dated the day of 189 and there have appeared to us sufficient grounds for the opinion that $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ can be released without hazard or inconvenience to the community:

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody.

Given under our hands this day of 189 .

(*Signatures.*)

Members of the Asylum Board.

* A corresponding form may be used by the District Magistrate for orders of discharge issued under section 10 (2).

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial Offences was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1898 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial Offences was referred, have considered the Bill with the further amendments in the Penal Code given notice of at the meeting of Council held on the 21st December, 1897, and the papers noted in the list appended, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 2.*—We have altered *Illustration* (*b*) to this clause by making it apply to a Native State in India. We think it is unsafe to attempt to define the status of tribal territory in an *illustration*.

3. *Clause 4.*—We have carefully considered the new clause proposed by the Government, and we have inserted it in the Bill with the following amendments :—

(*a*) For the expression "the Government" we have substituted the phrase "the Government established by law in British India." This restores the language of the Act of 1870. Having regard to the terms of section 17 of the Indian Penal Code, which defines "Government," the omission of the words "established by law in British India" might be held to give an extended meaning to the term "Government," whereas it ought to have exactly the same meaning as in the Act of 1870.

(*b*) We have altered the term of imprisonment from ten years to three, thus restoring the law of 1870. The term of ten years is provided as an alternative for transportation in sections 121A and 122; but apparently the framers of the Act of 1870, in section 124A, wished to draw a marked distinction between minor offences and offences of a very serious character where transportation would be the only appropriate punishment.

(*c*) We have omitted the words "or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects," and have framed a new clause to deal with the offence thereby indicated. It appears to us that the offence of stirring up class-hatred differs in many important respects from the offence of sedition against the State. It comes more appropriately in the Chapter relating to offences against the public tranquillity. The offence only affects the Government or the State indirectly,

and the essence of the offence is that it predisposes classes of the people to action which may disturb the public tranquillity. The fact that this offence is punishable in England as seditious libel is probably due to historical causes, and has nothing to do with logical arrangement.

(*d*) We have omitted the words "or ill-will" at the conclusion of *explanation* 1. The expression "all feelings of ill-will" appears to us to be too wide and vague. It is only when feelings of ill-will amount to disloyalty or enmity that they constitute such disaffection as is contemplated by the clause. A certain amount of ill-will may be compatible with genuine loyalty.

(*e*) We have added *explanation* 3 to make it clear that criticism on the action of Government is not confined to cases in which it is sought to bring about an alteration of what has been done. For example, suppose the Government make an appointment which is considered objectionable. That appointment may be criticised, although the criticism may not have in view the cancellation of the appointment. We have made consequential amendments in *explanation* 2 to make the language of the two *explanations* uniform.

4. *Clause 5.*—The object of framing this clause has already been detailed. In framing it we have altered the words "enmity or ill-will" into "enmity or hatred," and we have fixed the maximum punishment at two years' imprisonment.

We recommend that the clause when passed should be included in section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, so that offences under it should only be prosecuted under the authority or with the sanction of the Government.

5. *Clause 6.*—We have inserted the clause proposed by the Government, but we have altered and enlarged the scope of the *exception* to the clause. No doubt the statements, rumours and reports referred to are of a highly mischievous character, but, having regard to the conditions under which modern journalism and the discussion of public questions are necessarily carried on, we think that, when the statement, rumour or report is published without any criminal intent, it is going too far to require the person who published it to prove its actual truth. To require such proof might be throwing an impossible burden upon him, and it should be sufficient for him to show that he had reasonable grounds for believing it, as, for instance, by showing that he made due inquiry before he published it.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	17th October, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	2nd November, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	4th November, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	3rd November, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Burma Gazette	13th November, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Assam Gazette	13th November, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1897.
Sindh Official Gazette	18th November, 1897.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	23rd November, 1897.
	Telugu	23rd November, 1897.
	Hindustani	23rd November, 1897.
	Kanarese	23rd November, 1897.
	Malayalam	23rd November, 1897.
Bombay	Marathi	23rd December, 1897.
	Gujarathi	23rd December, 1897.
	Kanarese	23rd December, 1897.
Bengal	Bengali	16th November, 1897.
	Hindi	23rd November, 1897.
	Uriya	25th November, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	20th November, 1897.
Punjab	Urdu	18th November, 1897.
Burma	Burmese	20th November, 1897.
Central Provinces	Hindi	1st December, 1897.
Assam	Bengali	27th November, 1897.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December, 1897.
Sindh	Sindhi	25th November, 1897.

7. We do not think that either the original provisions of the Bill as introduced or the further amendments in the Penal Code above referred to have been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that the Bill be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
C. C. STEVENS.
H. E. M. JAMES.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.*
G. H. P. EVANS.†
LAKSHMISHWAR SINGH.‡

The 31st January, 1

* I sign subject to the objections embodied in my minute of dissent.

† I think the words "tending to the disturbance of public tranquillity" or words to that effect might be advantageously inserted in section 153A.

‡ Note of dissent appended.

So far as I know, there never has been any serious doubt expressed as to the true meaning of section 124A now in the Penal Code. No difficulty could arise except upon the view that the *explanation* attached to the section cannot be read along with it as *virtually* defining the term "disaffection." It has thus become urgent to remove the difficulty interposed by that view. This is best met by throwing the substance of the *explanation* into the form of a definition as follows:—

"Feelings of disaffection mean all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India and to support the lawful authority thereof against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

This, which has come from the Defence Association, I suggested in the Committee and the majority were against me. By adding to such a definition provisos such as Mr. Stephen has made part of his section 102 in his "Draft Code," the law will, in my judgment, be elucidated far better than by the proposed *explanations*, which I am for omitting as a necessary consequence.

The proposed words "hatred, contempt and enmity" are, in my opinion, the very worst that could be chosen. Standing by themselves, they are, in the last degree, vague, misleading and obscure. By giving room for no small amount of fanciful speculation, they cannot fail to prove most hurtful to public interests by spreading a sense of *uncertainty* and *virtually* stifling all *frank* discussion of public questions. I would therefore score out, from the clause now proposed, the words "to bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or". I may also point out that the definition I have recommended would be wide enough to cover all forms of real *political* hatred, which should be penalised. I very much doubt whether what is proposed in the Bill as contained in these objected words is good or sound law at the present day.

I am for eliminating the penalty of transportation from the section. A study of the history of this section shews how it is a mistake in the section and how the Law Commissioners, who sat on the original Draft Penal Code, criticised it in strong terms. The danger of retaining it has been already once exemplified, and may be, any day, exemplified again and again. The danger lies in its being viewed—as it is too sure to be by not a few—as the maximum, permissible in all cases except where extenuating circumstances or other grounds for leniency exist.

I am opposed to the proposed clause 153A as a dangerous piece of legislation and as being impolitic (among other reasons) by necessitating Government to side with, or to appear to side with, one party as against another. In my humble judgment it will only accentuate the evil which it is meant to remove. Far from healing the differences which still linger, or which now and then come to the surface, it would widen the gap by encouraging insidious men to do mischief in stealth, with the sure hope that the Government would come down on such as openly resented. It would have all the repressive effects which the proposed amendments on 124A cannot fail to have, much to the detriment of undoubted rights and useful work.

In clause 505, as proposed to be altered, I would omit the words "or which is likely to cause" from each of (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) and substitute the words "and thereby to induce any person" for the words "whereby any person may be induced" in (*b*). Intent being in this, as in 124A, the essence of the offence, the words which I have objected to must of necessity introduce a world of confusion which might be easily illustrated. They are bound to operate prejudicially to public good. It is perhaps necessary to add, with reference to clause 153A and the changes in 505, that, whereas the prior sanction of Government which is prescribed will be something of a guarantee, it will mostly depend on the strength with which the case is urged by the District Officer; for I fear that, in the face of a strong representation by the latter, the Government would, naturally and perhaps not improperly, hesitate to take upon itself the responsibility of withholding sanction. The mischief of these sections lies not so much in the natural results which will follow, as in the unnatural and exaggerated dread they would undesirably inspire in most cases. In such a result the balance of advantage will *not* be on the side of the public.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

The 31st January, 1898.

I sign the report subject to the following observations:—

1. I think that, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, it should be clearly stated in section 124A that the intention to produce the effects mentioned therein is the basis of the offence. A similar alteration should be made in *explanation* 2, and after the words "by lawful means" the words "or for the purpose merely of showing that they are erroneous but" should be inserted, and after the word "without" the words "the intention of" should be added. As the High Court has pointed out, comments made for such a purpose and without the *intention* of exciting hatred or disaffection are legitimate and allowable. Criminal intent is the essence of the law of sedition as it prevails in England. It should be made quite clear that in all prosecutions under sections 124A, 153A and 505, the onus shall lie on the prosecution to prove the intention in the mind of the accused at the time, or at all events to adduce such evidence as to enable the Court reasonably to infer the same from his acts. In this as in all other penal cases the accused is entitled to demand that his guilt shall be fully proved against him by the prosecution beyond all reasonable doubt. I submit that this class

of prosecutions should not be exceptionally dealt with, but that they should be called upon to discharge the duties which ordinarily belong to all prosecutions in criminal cases, *viz.*, that the burden of proving the offence lies on them.

2. Having regard to the language of *explanation* 1 and to recent judicial rulings on the meaning of "disaffection" it seems to me that the words "brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or" are superfluous and may lead to unnecessary difficulties. As regards "hatred" I must confess that I am no better able than is Worcester's Dictionary to distinguish between the meaning of that word and "enmity," the term which is employed in *explanation* 1. As regards "contempt" the idea conveyed by that word seems to be fully covered by the rest of the section, unless indeed it is desired to give so dangerous an extension to the scope of the section as will enable Government to prosecute to a conviction persons responsible for those cartoons, skits or other comic productions with which newspapers and other periodicals not infrequently try to enliven their readers.

3. I think further that the definition of "disaffection" in *explanation* 1 to section 124A is far too vague, and would recommend the adoption in its place of some such definition as that suggested by the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association. I quote it here for the sake of convenience:—"Feelings of disaffection means all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India and to support the lawful authority thereof against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

4. The remarks I have made in paragraph 1 with regard to the importance of making the intention the basis of the offence contemplated by section 124A apply equally to the offence contemplated by the new section 153A. It should be clearly stated in the section that *mens rea* is an essential ingredient of the offence under section 153A.

5. Both section 153A and section 505 when passed should be included in section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, so that offenders under them should be prosecuted only under the authority and with the sanction of the Local Government.

6. There is one more point with regard to section 124A which has, I think, been overlooked and which to my mind is of great importance. The section as it stands is far too comprehensive. It appears to me that some attempt should be made to restrict the discretion of Judges in inflicting punishment. For instance, under the proposed section it is quite possible to punish a journalist or a public speaker who is only guilty of using indiscreet language calculated at most to give rise to trifling feelings of irritation. Surely such action on the part of the journalist or the public speaker ought not to be considered as a penal offence. I think there should be some differentiation between the punishment allotted for acts like those mentioned above and for intentional acts of sedition.

LAKSHMISHWAR SINGH.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Papers relating to the Bill as introduced.

From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 7634, dated 23rd November, 1897 [Paper No. 1].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 4159, dated 2nd December, 1897 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9563, dated 10th December, 1897 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Bombay, No. 9251, dated 18th December, 1897 [Paper No. 4].
From Government, Burma, No. 557-L.—26, dated 22nd December, 1897 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 137-L. & L.—2416-J., dated 20th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Government, Bengal, No. 5688-J., dated 21st December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 90-C.—690, dated 19th December, 1897 [Paper No. 8].
Note by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, dated 25th December, 1897 [Paper No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2045, dated 27th December, 1897 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 02—VI-954-C., dated 7th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Bengal, No. 451-J., dated 18th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Madras, No. 1828, dated 31st December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Punjab, No. 37, dated 8th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

Papers relating to the further amendments proposed in the Code.

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 45-T., dated 31st December, 1897 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 4-Camp, dated 3rd January, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
From Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 35-C., dated 5th January, 1898, and enclosures [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Burma, No. 150-L.—3, dated 6th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 63, dated 8th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.-3, dated 19th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 110, dated 12th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Bombay, No. 270, dated 10th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 213-C., dated 9th January, 1898 [Paper No. 9].
From Mahajana Sabha, Madras, dated 17th January, 1898 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, Punjab, No. 79, dated 14th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 207, dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 545-J., dated 22nd January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].
From European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, Calcutta, No. 768, dated 23rd January, 1898 [Paper No. 14].
From Government, Bengal, No. 544-J., dated 22nd January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
From Government, Madras, No. 115, dated 19th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 265-C., dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].
From Inhabitants of Madras, dated 21st January, 1898 [Paper No. 18].
From Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., dated 28th January, 1898 [Paper No. 19].
From Bombay Presidency Association, dated 26th January, 1898 [Paper No. 20].
Note by Bar Library, Calcutta, dated 28th January, 1898 [Paper No. 21].

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1898; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XLV, 1860.

2. Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following *section* is substituted therefor, namely:—

Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.

"4. The provisions of this Code apply *also* to any offence committed by—

(1) any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

(2) any other British subject within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India;

(3) any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

Explanation.—In this section the word 'offence' includes every act committed outside British India which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under this Code.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a coolie, who is a Native Indian subject, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(b) B, a European British subject, commits *a murder* in *Kashmir*. He can be tried and convicted of *murder* in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(c) C, a foreigner who is in the service of the Punjab Government, commits a murder in Jhind. He can be tried and convicted of murder at any place in British India in which he may be found.

(d) D, a British subject living in Indore, instigates E to commit a murder in Bombay. D is guilty of abetting murder."

Abetment in British India of offences outside it.

3. After section 108 of the Indian Penal Code the following *section* shall be added, namely:—

Abetment in British India of offences outside it

"108A. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Code who, in British India, abets the commission of any act without and beyond British India which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.

Illustration.

A, in British India, instigates B, a foreigner in Goa, to commit a murder in Goa. A is guilty of abetting murder."

Substitution of new section for section 124A, Act XLV, 1860.

4. Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

Sedition.

"124A.—Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, Her Majesty or the Government *established by law in British India*, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to *three* years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2.—Comments *expressing disapprobation of* the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence *under this section.*

Explanation 3.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence under this section."

Addition of new section after section 153, Act XLV, 1860.

5. *After section 153 of the Indian Penal Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—*

Promoting enmity between classes.

"153A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

Substitution of new section for section 505, Act XLV, 1860.

6. Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

Statements conducing to public mischief.

"505. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,—

(a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine or in the Imperial Service Troops to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby *any person* may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, *when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as aforesaid."*

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 22nd, 1898.

The charts of the seven days under review exhibit another week of very settled pressure conditions and of very little change of weather. From the first day of the week to the last, pressure was high over North-West and Central India, relatively high over Assam and Upper Burma, and low over the south of the Bay, Ceylon, and the south-east of the Arabian Sea. The pressure difference between these areas of high and low pressure, has varied from day to day, according as the barometer has risen in the north and fallen in the south or fallen in the north and risen in the south, but the main features of the distribution have remained unchanged throughout, and the winds accompanying this distribution have been very steady. Light airs and calms have prevailed over the central districts, westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds over the Bay of Bengal and easterly winds elsewhere. The weather has been practically rainless throughout India. The temperature conditions have shown large variations from the normal. Over North-West India, but more particularly over the western desert, the heat has been largely above the normal, while over the central parts of the country and the north of the Peninsula the mean temperature has been almost equally largely in defect.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 16th.*—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and had changed slightly over India. In most places the change had been upward. Pressure was highest over North-West and Central India, and lowest in the extreme south. Calms and variable breezes prevailed within the high pressure area in the north-west and centre,

westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain, north-westerly to north-easterly winds around the Bay and easterly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over the east and north of the Peninsula, Bengal, Assam, and part of Burma, and was excessive elsewhere. Local showers were reported from Darjeeling, Tinnevelly and Trivandrum, but elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Monday, January 17th.—The pressure changes over India were again slight or small, and the general conditions of pressure were generally the same as on the 16th. The barometer read slightly above the normal average over the central parts of the country and slightly below both in the north and south. The winds were the same as on the preceding day. The mean temperature of the preceding 24 hours had exceeded the normal average over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, and been generally lower than usual elsewhere. The principal positive variations were 6°·2 at Mooltan and 5°·3 at Bombay, the principal negative variations were about 4° at Sibsagar, Kindat, Moulmein and Tavoy.

Tuesday, January 18th.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere and over a considerable part of the country briskly. Pressure was highest, and considerably above the normal, over the central parts of the country and was lowest and slightly below the normal over Tenasserim. There was again no important change to record in the wind directions. The mean temperature remained high over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula, and low elsewhere. The excess was as much as 8°·7 at Quetta, the deficiency as much as 6°·1 at Sambalpur. There had been no rain.

Wednesday, January 19th.—The barometer had fallen briskly over Kashmir, risen briskly along the foot of the Himalayas, and changed slightly elsewhere. These changes had not introduced any important alteration in the general distribution of pressure. The winds had, however, changed somewhat. The westerly wind down the Gangetic Plain had died down and been replaced by calms, while northerly to easterly winds had appeared over the Punjab and Sind. The area of excessive temperature over North-West India had spread eastward down the Gangetic Plain to Bengal, but elsewhere the temperature distribution was practically unaltered. Tavoy reported a few drops of rain, but elsewhere the weather was rainless.

Thursday, January 20th.—The barometer had risen over Baluchistan and the extreme north-west of India, but had fallen elsewhere. Pressure was high in the north-west and centre, relatively high over Assam and Burma and low ove the south of the Bay. The barometer read higher than usual almost everywhere—more particularly in the north-west. The winds were generally similar to those reported on the 19th. The mean temperature was now lower than usual only in Upper Burma, the east, north and centre of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, and South-West Bengal, and was excessive elsewhere. The Kashmir stations reported light snow, and Chaman and Tavoy light rain.

Friday, January 21st.—The barometer had fallen everywhere—more in the north than in the south. Pressure remained high in the north-west and centre and low in the south, but the pressure difference was less than on the preceding day. Westerly winds had reappeared down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the winds were unaltered. The mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and excessive elsewhere. The excess was as much as 8°·8 at Karachi, the deficiency as much as 7°·4 at Chanda. Light snow had again fallen in Kashmir, but over India the weather was rainless.

Saturday, January 22nd.—The barometer had fallen briskly over the Indus Valley and had changed slightly and irregularly elsewhere. A shallow low pressure area had appeared over North Bihar, and the pressure differences had still further decreased, but these were the only changes in the pressure conditions. Calms were reported from Bengal and the central parts of the country, westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain and northerly to easterly breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature remained lower than usual over the Peninsula and higher than usual elsewhere. The greatest excess was 9°·2 at Bhuj, the greatest defect 5°·4 at Kurnool. Light showers were reported from Quetta and Negapatam.

Temperature.—The general temperature conditions, like the general pressure conditions, have been very steady during the week under review. For the first three days the heat was less than usual over the east and north of the Peninsula, North-East India and Burma, and was excessive over North-West India and the west of the Peninsula. On Wednesday, the 19th, the area of excessive heat in the north-west began to move eastward down the Gangetic Plain and gradually covered North-East India and Burma, so that the area of relatively low temperature was confined, by the close of the week, to the Peninsula and the south of the Central Provinces. In both cases the variations of the mean temperature from the normal were large, the excess on several days ranging between 7° and 10° and the deficiency between 4° and 6°.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	January 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·7	—1·9	—1·2	+0·2	+0·3	+0·7	+2·2	—0·2
Bengal and Assam	—1·2	—1·0	—1·9	—0·9	—0·1	+0·8	+1·1	—0·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·3	+2·0	+0·5	+0·5	+2·4	+3·6	+5·8	+2·4
Punjab	+3·1	+3·6	+3·6	+4·1	+5·5	+5·7	+7·3	+4·7
Bombay	+1·8	+2·3	+1·6	+0·9	—0·5	—1·6	—0·8	+0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	—0·6	—2·5	—2·9	—3·6	—3·2	—0·9	—1·9
Central India and Gujarat	+1·2	+0·4	+0·9	+1·4	+2·2	+2·5	+5·0	+1·9
Sind and Rajputana	+2·6	+3·2	+2·7	+4·2	+4·9	+5·8	+5·3	+4·1
Madras	—0·6	—0·7	—1·1	—1·6	—2·6	—4·2	—2·1	—1·8
Mean for whole of India	+0·9	+0·8	+0·3	+0·7	+0·9	+1·1	+2·5	+1·0

The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week was 1°·0 above the normal average, and for each day of the week the heat for the whole country was slightly excessive. The provincial variations exhibit a lower temperature than usual over Madras and the Central Provinces, a normal temperature over Burma, Bengal, and Bombay, and excessive heat elsewhere. The greatest excess was reported from North-West India and amounted to over 4° over the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The variations from the normal on the last day of the week were very remarkable in the north-west of India.

Rain.—As mentioned above the weather during the week under review has been practically rainless and the conditions exhibited by the rainfall table at the close are most exceptional. Four divisions only report any rainfall and of these four divisions three, *viz.*, the Assam Hills, the submontane Punjab and the Baluchistan Hills report average actual falls of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain. The fourth division, *viz.*, Madras (South) received an average fall for the week of 0·34″, so that it was only in this single division that effective rain was received during the whole week.

For the three weeks, January 2nd to January 22nd, there are only five divisions in which the total rainfall for that period has exceeded the normal average, *viz.*, deltaic, Central and Upper Burma, Malabar and the south of Madras. In all other divisions the rainfall has been short, and in many divisions rain has been altogether absent.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 22nd January 1898.			Rainfall data from 2nd to 22nd January 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd to 22nd January.	Excess or defect of (seasonal rainfall) expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0·19	0·06	+ 217
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0·15	0·02	+ 650
	4. Upper do.	0	0·06	—0·06	0·08	0·07	+ 14
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·33	— 100
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·38	— 100
	8. Do. Hills	0·02	0·15	—0·13	0·02	0·50	— 96
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·22	—0·22	0·07	0·56	— 88
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·26	— 100
	11. Central do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·25	— 100
	12. North do.	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·24	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·38	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·13	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·36	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·36	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·34	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·35	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·40	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·32	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·37	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·28	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·28	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·30	—0·30	0·01	0·69	— 99
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·52	—0·52	0	1·24	— 100
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·36	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·40	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·69	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·03	0·28	—0·25	0·06	0·85	— 93
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·88	—0·88	0·10	1·82	— 95
	31. North Punjab	0	0·34	—0·34	0·19	0·93	— 80
	32. West do.	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·25	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·44	0·26	+ 69
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·05	0·19	— 74
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·21	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0·03	0·07	— 57
	37. Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·10	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·26	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·28	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·36	— 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·24	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·20	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·09	0·43	—0·34	0·09	1·16	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·33	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·14	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·15	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·09	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·25	—0·25	0	0·34	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·10	—0·10	0·11	0·41	— 74
	57. Madras South	0·34	0·11	+0·23	1·04	0·46	+ 126

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 27th January 1*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th January.*—There were fair showers during the week in Tanjore and light scattered showers in other southern districts; elsewhere there was no rain. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rainfed areas, except in Malabar and in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations continue but are retarded by want of rain. Crops in rainfed areas, except in the extreme north and in parts of the Deccan, are suffering for want of rain. The harvest continues and the outturn is generally middling. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic. Fodder is generally available but is growing dear. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high; they are slightly easier on the West Coast, in the Deccan and in the Circars except in Ganjam; elsewhere they are fairly steady with a tendency to rise. Most staple grains are above or touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief were—Nellore—testworks—workers—men 1,222, women 2,070, children 1,372, total 4,664. Fed in kitchens—dependants—children 117. Others—men 10, women 12, children 11, total 150. Grand total on relief 4,814.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Slight rain fell in two districts of Sind. The standing crops are good except in parts of ten districts where they have been damaged by blight, cold, drought, or locusts. Cotton in one taluka of Bijapur and poppy in one of Baroda are diseased. The reaping of the early crops continues in four, and of late crops in three districts. Preparations for next season are progressing in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in three, and have fallen in eight districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was 12⅝ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur 9,195, of whom 8,624 are relief workers and 571 dependants. Of relief workers—3,041 are men, 3,957 women, and 1,626 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 36 women, and 516 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,650, of whom 1,045 are men, 1,168 women, and 437 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st January.*—There was general rain over Bengal Proper and in the north of Bihar during the week. The rain has benefited all standing crops, but slight damage is reported to have been done by hail in parts of Nadia, Champaran, and Darbhanga. In parts of South Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where no rain has fallen, it is required for the spring crops. Poppy is in good condition except the late-sown plants in Monghyr. Sugarcane and the early spring crops are being gathered. There is practically no change in the price of rice since last week. Scarcity of fodder is reported from the flooded tracts of Chittagong and from Kurigram in Rangpur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—Rain has fallen in the hills and in many of the submontane districts, but more is urgently wanted for the unirrigated crops. Irrigated crops and poppy are doing well. Sowing of *sawan* (*Panicum miliaceum*) has commenced in places. Markets are well stocked and prices remain practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Rain averaging from 1/10 to ½ of an inch has fallen in Ferozepore, Multan, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition of the irrigated crops is generally good; those on dry land are suffering from want of rain which is badly needed in most districts. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops. The stock of food-grains is sufficient. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur but did no damage. The condition of cattle is poor in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; fair in Delhi; and good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices have fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan, and have remained unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10¾ to 14¾, gram 11¼ to 12, barley 15, bulrush millet 16 to 22, great millet 18, maize 17 to 20½, and rice 10 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st January.*—The weather is clear. The days are becoming somewhat warmer. The condition of the winter crops is generally fair to good, but they have suffered to some extent from want of rain in the Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts, and some of them, more especially pulses, have been slightly damaged by cold and frost in parts of other districts. The reaping of a few of them has commenced. The price of *jowari* has fallen in Saugor, Damoh, and Chanda and has risen in Hoshangabad; elsewhere it is stationary. The numbers in receipt of relief are confined to 580 in poor-houses and orphanages, of whom 312 are orphan children awaiting disposal, and the rest sick persons, chiefly lepers, the remnants of prior relief. They are thus distributed—Bhandara 53, Balaghat 99, Raipur 203, and Bilaspur 225. Total 580.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are almost completed. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy has been completed in five districts. The cultivation of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous and island crops is in fair progress. Insects have caused slight damage to wheat, onions, and peas in Mandalay and to wheat and gram in Sagaing. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon town, Thongwa, Pakokku, and Mandalay; largely in Toungoo; and has risen slightly in Prome, Thayetmyo, and Shwebo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st February.*—There was slight rain in all districts during the week. The reaping of winter paddy is finished and the outturn is generally good. Land is being prepared for early rice in Goalpara, Kamrup, and Nowgong. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugar-cane, and pruning of tea continue. Prices of common rice—Sylhet 13, Gauhati and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri 11½, Silchar and Tezpur 10½, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Cachar, Darrang, and the Naga Hills districts.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st January.*—MYSORE: Prospects are fair. Prices have risen slightly in Kolar and have fallen in Mysore. Paddy has been sown in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug and has been harvested in Mysore and Shimoga.

COORG: The reaping of rice is almost completed. Picking of coffee continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* continue. The winter crops are in fair condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 21, Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana 12½, Ellichpur 22, Wun 25 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: There was no rain during the week. Winter rice sowing continues. The standing spring crops have been affected by cold. Prices of

grain are rising. Prices—wheat 5, coarse rice 6½, and *jowari* 11½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—The standing crops are in good condition except in Bhurtpore where they are in want of rain. Prospects are fair in Haraoti; good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in three States; rising in one; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st January.*—There was no rain during the week. Rain is urgently needed in the Bundelkhand and Bhopawar agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Malwa and Bhopawar and are in progress in other agencies. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa; and are falling in Bundelkhand and in Bhopawar. The opium crops are in good condition in Bhopal and Malwa.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 1st February.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 1st February.*—There was no rain during the week. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st January.*—No rain. The weather has been cloudy for the last three days, and it is getting appreciably warmer. Some very late sowings of wheat and barley are still going on. The plants of the early sowings are doing well. Prices—8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814	—1,926
Bombay . .	10,018	2,122	12,140	9,195	2,650	11,845	— 295
Central Provinces	...	770	770	...	580	580	— 190
Total .	16,500	3,150	19,650	13,859	3,380	17,239	—2,411

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 23RD JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 22ND JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897.	Week ending 23rd January, 1897. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 23rd January, 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 23rd January, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 22nd January, 1898. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 22nd January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 22nd January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 23rd January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 22nd January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	11,15,413	642	1,737	13,54,000	780	37,06,036	38,08,000	1,01,964	...
Bengal Central	140	125	18,173	145	125	20,400	163	57,071	56,400	...	671
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,72,847	200	862	1,33,000	154	5,44,476	4,08,000	...	1,36,476
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	156	752	1,16,605	155	752	1,27,000	169	3,85,771	4,00,000	14,229	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast state)	149	21	3,571	170	21	2,400	114	10,691	7,400	...	3,291
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	959	107	9	700	78	3,335	2,000	...	735
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra Rutlam-Nagdá)	218	1,815	3,86,637	213	1,815	4,07,000	224	12,96,596	12,84,000	..	12,596
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	643	38	17	400	24	2,188	1,200	...	988
South Indian	171	1,042	1,55,678	149	1,042	1,35,000	130	4,86,445	4,53,000	...	33,445
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	4,192	78	54	3,400	63	12,955	10,500	...	2,455
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,15,372	99	1,165	97,000	83	3,63,978	3,25,000	...	38,978
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	26,079	88	296	33,400	113	87,935	1,05,000	17,065	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,05,769	129	827	1,29,000	156	3,52,916	3,94,000	41,084	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	11,512	50	231	25,600	111	42,915	66,600	23,685	.
Assam-Bengal	59	360	21,552	60	286	26,000	91	68,374	70,400	6,026	
Burma	224	886	2,34,352	265	888	2,02,000	227	7,25,419	5,98,000	...	1,27,419
TOTAL	253	10,191	24,89,334	244	10,127	26,96,300	266	81,47,101	79,96,100	...	1,51,001
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	7,12,000	247	18,10,487	21,41,000	3,30,513	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,47,443	178	875	2,07,000	237	4,79,771	5,85,000	1,05,229	..
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,49,174	306	817	3,24,000	397	7,80,903	9,57,000	1,76,097	...
East Coast	102	500	41,357	83	535	58,800	110	1,19,249	1,64,000	44,751	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	28	1,786	64	28	2,800	100	4,957	6,800	1,843	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	..	..	.	(b)	...	.	(b)	..	
TOTAL	203	4,969	9,90,779	199	5,138	13,04,000	254	31,95,367	38,53,800	6,58,433	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	6,77,424	454	1,491	6,21,000	417	21,16,337	19,58,000	...	1,58,337
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	461	2,07,621	581	461	2,52,000	547	8,63,578	7,72,000	...	91,578
Madras	205	840	1,94,299	231	840	1,93,000	230	6,01,610	6,32,000	30,390	..
TOTAL	403	2,792	11,39,344	408	2,792	10,66,000	382	35,81,525	33,62,000		2,19,525
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	263	17,952	46,19,457	257	18,057	50,66,900	281	1,49,23,993	1,52,11,900	2,87,907	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	20,016	125	160	71,600	447	65,244	1,25,000	59,756	
Tarkessur	308	22	6,008	273	22	7,900	359	18,626	19,500	874	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...			.	402	20,300	50	...	64,300	64,300	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,814	73	66	5,000	76	17,993	17,200	...	793
Bengal Dooars	118	36	4,455	125	36	4,300	119	15,181	10,600		4,581
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	11,972	153	78	15,000	192	43,449	51,100	7,651	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	55	..	...	..	54	2,200	41	...	6,600	6,600	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	9,859	193	51	10,000	196	31,748	33,000	1,252	...
TOTAL	173	413	57,154	138	869	1,36,300	157	1,92,241	3,27,300	1,35,059	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	2,180	29	74	2,700	36	6,311	6,600	289	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,352	91	114	10,100	89	28,659	31,400	2,741	...
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	1,966	55	35	1,900	54	4,814	5,400	586	
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	71,165	214	334	77,400	232	2,14,174	2,22,000	7,826	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	100	13	1,195	92	13	300	23	3,303	1,200	...	2,103
Rajpura-Bhatinda	142	108	12,481	116	108	23,900	221	41,008	48,900	7,892	..
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,352	435	10	2,700	270	10,576	10,400	...	176
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	5,068	77	66	4,200	64	17,391	13,700	...	3,691
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	6,172	66	93	5,100	55	17,950	19,000	1,050	.
Kolhapur	77	29	2,289	79	29	800	28	7,261	2,400	...	4,861
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	4,285	60	79	2,200	28	13,002	8,100	...	4,902
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	400	400	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	1,692	77	22	1,300	59	6,518	3,500	...	3,018
TOTAL	128	968	1,23,197	127	996	1,32,700	133	3,70,967	3,73,000	2,033	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	37,801	113	334	34,000	102	1,08,418	96,900	..	11,518
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	40	3,504	76	46	3,600	78	10,351	10,600	249	...
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	5,400	5,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	24,933	68	364	21,100	58	86,753	61,800	...	24,953
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	1,970	33	60	2,200	37	6,157	7,100	943	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,887	105	94	6,500	69	23,178	18,800	...	4,378
TOTAL	93	898	78,095	87	949	69,500	73	2,34,857	2,00,000	...	34,857
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,231	48,77,903	241	20,871	54,05,400	259	1,57,24,058	1,61,12,800	3,90,742	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shaulpalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd February, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 23rd January, 1897.			Week ending 22nd January, 1898.			Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 23rd January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 22nd January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,737	11,15,413	642	1,737	13,54,000	780	4,29,17,171	4,71,32,000	42,14,829	...
Bengal Central	146	125	18,173	145	125	20,400	163	7,78,772	9,86,000	2,07,228	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,72,827	200	862	1,33,000	154	47,61,342	45,87,000	...	1,74,342
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,16,605	155	752	1,27,000	169	43,61,294	48,73,000	5,11,706	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast state)	134	21	3,571	170	21	2,400	114	1,12,487	1,22,000	9,513	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	959	107	9	700	78	56,788	48,900	...	7,888
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá)	212	1,815	3,86,637	213	1,815	4,07,000	224	1,60,99,441	1,55,65,000	...	5,34,441
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	643	38	17	400	24	43,252	33,400	...	9,852
South Indian	105	1,042	1,55,678	149	1,042	1,35,000	130	72,70,880	73,71,000	1,00,120	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,192	78	54	3,400	63	2,08,017	2,14,000	5,983	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,15,372	99	1,165	97,000	83	57,15,088	57,85,000	69,912	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	20,079	88	296	33,400	113	12,82,649	15,84,000	3,01,351	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,05,769	129	827	1,29,000	156	45,07,379	49,13,000	4,05,621	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	11,512	50	231	25,600	111	6,11,254	6,75,000	63,746	...
Assam-Bengal	61	300	21,552	60	286	26,000	91	4,86,525	7,79,000	2,92,475	...
Burma	175	880	2,34,352	265	888	2,02,000	227	58,95,023	63,63,000	4,67,977	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	24,89,334	244	10,127	26,90,300	200	9,51,07,302	10,10,31,300	59,23,938	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	7,12,000	247	2,31,48,269	2,73,68,000	42,19,731	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,47,443	178	875	2,07,000	237	65,91,647	70,39,000	4,47,353	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,49,174	306	817	3,24,000	397	1,26,39,099	1,25,78,000	...	61,099
East Coast	94	500	41,357	83	535	58,800	110	19,29,356	23,04,000	3,74,644	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	28	1,786	64	28	2,800	100	83,036	77,300	...	5,736
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*)5,426	(*d*) 4,300	...	1,126
TOTAL	219	4,909	9,90,779	199	5,138	13,04,600	254	4,43,96,833	4,93,70,000	49,73,767	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	6,77,424	454	1,491	6,21,000	417	2,53,92,227	2,19,70,000	...	34,22,227
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,67,621	581	461	2,52,000	547	1,23,82,949	1,13,12,000	...	10,70,949
Madras	253	840	1,94,299	231	840	1,93,000	230	88,39,465	93,08,000	4,68,535	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,39,344	408	2,792	10,66,000	382	4,66,14,641	4,25,90,000	...	40,24,641
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,952	40,19,457	257	18,057	50,60,900	281	18,61,18,830	19,29,91,900	68,73,064	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	100	20,016	125	160	71,600	447	10,49,242	13,58,000	3,08,758	...
Tarkessur	274	22	6,008	273	22	7,900	359	2,47,402	2,45,000	...	2,402
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	20,300	50	...	(*f*)1,55,000	1,55,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	4,814	73	66	5,000	76	3,67,634	3,42,000	...	25,634
Bengal Dooars	140	36	4,485	125	36	4,300	119	2,38,444	2,44,000	5,556	...
Dibru-Sadiya	108	78	11,972	153	78	15,000	192	5,31,487	6,51,000	1,19,513	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	(*g*) 74,800	74,800	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	9,859	193	51	10,000	196	6,46,131	6,30,000	...	16,131
TOTAL	170	413	57,154	138	869	1,36,300	157	30,80,400	36,99,800	6,19,400	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,180	29	74	2,700	36	80,903	77,800	...	3,103
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,352	91	114	10,100	89	3,82,744	2,89,000	...	93,744
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,906	58	35	1,900	54	(*h*)45,515	81,000	35,485	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	71,165	214	334	77,400	232	26,08,388	28,77,000	2,68,612	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	159	13	1,195	92	13	300	23	1,00,728	53,500	...	47,228
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	106	12,481	116	106	23,900	221	7,56,288	5,50,000	...	2,06,288
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,352	435	10	2,700	270	1,30,148	1,07,000	36,852	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,068	77	66	4,200	64	2,16,628	2,48,000	31,372	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	85	93	6,172	60	93	5,100	55	3,50,619	2,80,000	...	70,619
Kolhápur	76	29	2,289	79	29	800	28	96,522	70,800	...	25,722
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,285	60	79	2,200	28	1,86,359	1,67,000	...	19,359
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(*i*) 5,300	5,300	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,692	77	22	1,300	59	57,102	45,800	...	11,302
TOTAL	125	968	1,23,197	127	996	1,32,700	133	50,11,944	49,12,200	...	99,744
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	37,801	113	334	34,000	102	14,40,866	13,57,000	...	83,866
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	3,504	76	46	3,600	78	1,53,198	1,62,000	8,802	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	2,100	41	...	(*j*) 93,200	93,200	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	24,933	68	364	21,100	58	9,92,139	9,30,000	...	62,139
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,970	33	60	2,200	37	1,06,458	1,01,000	...	5,458
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,887	105	94	6,500	69	3,14,514	3,53,000	38,486	...
TOTAL	82	898	78,095	87	949	69,500	73	30,07,175	29,96,200	...	10,975
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,231	48,77,903	241	20,871	54,05,400	259	19,72,18,355	20,46,00,100	73,81,745	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 23rd January, 1897.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 22nd January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 8th January, 1898			For the week ending the 15th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 22nd January, 1898.			For the week ending the 29th January, 1898.		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.												
Nellore	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740
Total Madras	2,299	15	2,314	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869†	6,482	258	6,740†
Bombay.												
Bijapur	981	...	981	982	..	982	944	..	944	890	...	890
Sholapur	9,457	1,928	11,385	9,630	1,883	11,513	9,676	1,954	11,630	9,071	2,122	11,193
Poona	6,105	237	6,342	..	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	..
Belgaum	708	...	708	217	...	217	133	...	133	...	..	...
Total Bombay	17,251	2,165	19,416	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707	9,961	2,122	12,083
Central Provinces												
Damoh	...	252	252	...	251	251	..	230	230	...	...	..
Mandla	...	150	150	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Betul	.	74	74	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chindwara	...	1,233	1,233	..	82	82	...	...	...	..	...	..
Bhandara	...	273	273	...	260	260	...	238	238	.	142	142
Balaghat	...	210	210	...	...	...	...	167	167	...	143	143
Raipur	...	428	428	...	324	324	...	250	250	...	230	230
Bilaspur	28	3,376	3,404	...	623	623	...	350	350	...	255	255
Wardha	...	12	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central Provinces	28	6,008	6,036	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,235	1,235	...	770	770
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	19,578	8,188	27,766	13,990	3,585	17,575	12,613	3,198	15,811	10,443	3,150	19,593

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, usually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 4th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 572 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. IV of 1898.

ORDERED, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. IV of 1898.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 386 S. R., dated the 25th January 1898,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 136 S. R., dated the 10th January 1898, referring for decision the question of the liability to customs duty of a fuel economiser * * * *

2 I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India a fuel economiser may reasonably be treated as a component part of a boiler, and be admitted free of duty.

* * * * * *

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 580A., dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 1975, dated the 31st December 1897, on the operations of the Savings Banks in India, during the year 1896-97, and the Statements annexed to it.

ORDER that the Report and the Statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1975, dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1897.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1896-97.

2. These Banks are of two descriptions, *viz.*, Banks open to the public and Service Institutions; the former head now includes the Post Office Banks only, the Presidency Banks having been abolished in the year under review; and the latter, the State Railways Provident Institution, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, the Forest Officers' Provident Fund (opened in the year under review), and the Military Banks. The State Railways Provident Institution is for the non-pensionable employés of the State Railways, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund is for the Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, the Forest Officers' Provident Fund is for the officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Service, and for the officers of the Geological Survey Department, and the Military Banks are for the benefit of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of British Regiments.

3. I enclose the usual Statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year.

4. The principal features of the returns are shown in the following table, which also compares them with those of the previous year:—

Description of Banks.	Banks.		Depositors.		Interest earned.		Balance.		Nominal value of Government Promissory Notes.		Average of Depositor's Balance.	
	Number.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Number.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Balance of Government Promissory Notes held for depositors.	Net purchased or received, + sold or returned — during the year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease —.
					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Presidency, Calcutta .	...	—1	...	—7,236	676	—59,261	...	—17,10,030	...	—42,300	...	...
„ Madras .	...	—1	...	—1,646	149	—12,080	...	—3,52,539	...	...	...	...
„ Bombay .	...	—1	...	—22,049	5,219	—2,19,960	...	—69,37,850	...	—4,400	...	...
Railway . . .	11	...	16,048	+255	2,61,626	+25,221	75,80,913	+5,65,229	23,200	+9,800	472	+28
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . .	1	...	664	+9	1,21,587	+9,891	33,59,199	+3,31,349	...	...	5,059	+437
Forest Officers' Provident Fund . .	3	+3	136	+136	569	+569	45,167	+45,167	...	...	332	+332
Military . . .	161	—1	12,047	—3,236	62,741	—4,820	14,90,226	—2,55,274	...	...	123	+9
Post Office .	6,420	+77	713,320	+59,428	30,12,992	+3,41,041	9,63,92,411	+59,69,340	6,05,600	+1,36,600	135	—3
TOTAL .	6,596	+76	742,215	+25,661	34,65,559	+80,601	10,88,67,916	—23,44,608	6,28,800	+99,700	...	...

5. The Statement shows that on the 31st March 1897 there were 6,596 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 742,215 accounts, which earned interest from Government to the amount of R34,65,559, and held balances aggregating R10,88,67,916, exclusive of Government Securities held on behalf of the depositors to the nominal value of R6,28,800. As compared with the year 1895-96, there has been an increase of 76 in the number of banks, of 25,661 in the number of depositors, and of R80,601 in the amount of interest earned. On the other hand, the balance of deposits has declined by R23,44,608.

6. The Presidency Savings Banks Accounts were transferred finally to the Post Office with effect from the 1st October 1896. The transfer was made gradually, commencing from the beginning of the year, and no new depositors were admitted to the Presidency Savings Banks in the year under review.

7. Upon the working of the Post Office Banks, the Director-General of the Post Office has submitted a detailed report, and it is therefore necessary here o make some observations in respect of the other Banks only.

8. There has been a large decrease of R2,55,274 in the balances at the Military Banks. The decrease occurs in all the commands. The balances in these Banks, affected as they are by the transfer of troops between India and England, are liable to considerable fluctuations.

9. The Forest Officers' Provident Fund was created during the course of the year under review for the benefit of the members of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Department. The Officers of the Geological Survey of India Department are also permitted to subscribe to this Fund. The balance stands at R45,167.

10. The balances of the other Service Institutions still continue to increase, and now amount to R1,09,40,112, an increase over the previous year of R8,96,578.

11. The balances of the Savings Banks proper, including the Military Banks, amount to R9,78,82,637, which represents a decrease of R32,86,353 as compared with the balances of 1895-96. These balances are held by Government at call. This large decrease is due in a large measure to several special causes, the most prominent of which are the closing of the Presidency Savings Banks, the limitation to R10,000 of the balances in what are called "Public accounts" and the closing of the account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund. The closing of the Presidency Savings Banks resulted in the withdrawal of twenty lakhs of rupees, the limitation of the balances of Public Accounts caused a withdrawal of two and a quarter lakhs, and the closing of the Account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund produced a net withdrawal of twenty-three lakhs. There has been an increase of R99,700 in the balance of Government Promissory Notes held on account of depositors at the close of 1896-97, which now stands at R6,28,800.

12. Statement No. V distributing Savings Bank transactions between (1) European and Eurasian and (2) Native Depositors shows that it is in the accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors that the decrease in the balances of the Savings Banks proper has occurred. The decrease in the balances of European and Eurasian Depositors amounted to nearly fifty-six lakhs. This decrease is, however, in some degree not a real one, and is due to the extent of some 13 lakhs to a rectification in 1896-97 of misclassification in previous years in the Post Office of Native as Eurasian Depositors, and to a difference between the classification of Eurasian and Native Depositors adopted by the Presidency and that adopted by the Post Office Savings Banks. Allowing, however, for all the explanations given in this paragraph and in paragraphs 8 and 11, there has been a considerable withdrawal from the balances of European and Eurasian Depositors.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1897.

Banks.	Number of Working Banks.		Number of Depositors.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in number of Depositors.	Average Number of Depositors per Bank.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Banks open to the Public—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	1	...	7,236	...	—7,236	...	...
Madras	1	...	1,646	...	—1,646	...	...
Bombay	1	...	22,049	...	—22,049	...	...
Post Office Banks	6,343	6,420	653,892	713,320	+59,428	103	111
Total	6,346	6,420	684,823	713,320	+28,497	...	...
Service Institutions—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	11	11	15,793	16,048	+255	1,435	1,459
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1	1	655	664	+9	...	...
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	...	3	...	136	+136	...	45
Military Banks	162	161	15,283	12,047	—3,236	94	75
Total	174	176	31,731	28,895	—2,836	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,520	6,596	716,554	742,215	+25,661	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1885-86 to 1896-97.

Banks.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Banks open to the Public—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta	11,546	11,155	10,881	10,931	10,862	11,065	11,062	10,968	10,823	10,665	7,236	...
Madras	9,386	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959	2,717	2,618	2,431	1,646	...
Bombay	48,428	26,700	25,061	25,230	25,062	25,008	25,124	25,714	25,714	25,489	22,049	...
Post Office Banks	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453	520,967	574,050	611,947	653,892	713,320
District Banks	10,618	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Total	234,987	260,391	300,251	350,253	397,171	447,518	502,598	560,366	613,205	650,532	684,823	713,320
Service Institutions—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	11,638	12,168	12,848	14,372	14,598	14,151	13,605	14,115	14,875	15,051	15,793	16,048
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	313	380	465	500	532	559	599	623	658	646	655	664
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Military Banks	15,518	16,151	18 303	18,142	19,504	13,101	11,950	13,247	15,920	16,980	15,283	12,047
Total	27,469	28,699	31,616	33,014	34,634	27,811	26,154	27,985	31,453	32,677	31,731	28,895
GRAND TOTAL	262,456	289,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,329	528,752	588,351	644,658	683,209	716,554	742,215

Statement

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of
Finance and Rev

Years.	DEPOSITS.										WITH			
	Presidency Banks.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	Total.	Presidency Banks.			Districts Banks.
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.								Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	
1863-64	7,27	4,34	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,14	24,75	8,09	4,87	93	...
1864-65	6,85	4,36	7,25	...	...	...	...	...	15,17	33,63	7,19	4,91	6,59	...
1865-66	8,21	5,02	9,02	...	...	...	...	...	15,79	38,04	7,61	4,20	6,36	...
1866-67	11,20	6,18	14,35	...	...	...	...	...	12,71	44,44	8,83	4,76	5,84	...
1867-68	15,58	7,40	13,21	...	...	...	...	...	18,72	54,91	10,70	5,58	8,12	...
1868-69	21,92	8,96	14,97	...	...	...	...	...	18,51	64,36	14,65	6,82	11,51	...
1869-70	22,95	9,58	16,89	...	...	...	...	..	17,08	66,50	20,40	8,63	12,85	...
1870-71	22,39	9,02	19,79	1,76	...	...	...	...	14,45	67,41	19,82	8,94	13,96	28
1871-72	24,01	10,41	21,74	4,22	...	...	...	...	14,66	75,04	21,48	8,13	15,21	1,62
1872-73	27,61	10,91	28,90	5,95		...	...	...	16,53	89 90	23,28	9,20	16,44	2,60
1873-74	25,97	13,07	54,20	7,99	.	...	..	.	16,50	1,17,73	27,88	12,81	32,38	3,90
1874-75	13,30	9,23	22,32	10,33	...	...	...	...	17,91	73,09	17,43	9,62	22,79	5,51
1875-76	12,45	8,69	23,23	10,95	...	...	...	...	18,43	73,75	14,51	7,93	17,97	6,54
1876-77	12,29	8,93	21,87	11,27	...	...	...	...	17,43	71,79	13,56	8,80	19,70	7,85
1877-78	11,48	9,04	19,02	14,98	...	..	.	.	18,04	72,56	12,55	8,22	23,71	11,44
1878-79	10,70	8,90	16,67	13,68	...	...	..	...	17,84	67,79	11 61	10,39	19,40	9,28
1879-80	15,99	10,73	29,38	21,78	...	...	8	..	21,66	99,62	12,38	8,73	11,27	10,26
1880-81	24,79	18,70	70,06	59,38	...	...	3,16	...	28,39	2,04,48	17,74	11,46	21,66	32,66
1881-82	20,48	14,62	62,04	39,71	..	...	4,83	...	22,71	1,64,39	21,06	13,95	53,48	37,44
1882-83	19,23	10,89	54,21	36,02	44,00		4,53	...	17,35	1,86,23	20,72	14,34	44,12	35,34
1883-84	17,16	11,66	55,16	34,00	1,05,45	...	5,72	...	16,39	2,45,54	20,97	12,79	58,13	34,58
1884-85	16,82	11,43	53,41	35,04	1,69,31	...	10,62	72	11,86	3,09,21	17,50	12,10	49,92	38,45
1885-86	13,73	10,22	49,94	28,13	2,49,86	...	9,36	2,22	11,76	3,77,22	16,47	11,59	60,12	73,92
1886-87	13,05	3,67	28,10	67	4,58,67	...	13,27	2,33	13,17	5,32,93	14,31	21,77	1,10,73	30,20
1887-88	13,77	3,06	26,52	56	3,93,82	...	9,85	3,43	14,47	4,65,48	12,95	3,27	27,14	55
1888-89	13,79	3,23	27,94	...	4,53,25	...	14,97	3,27	15,26	5,31,71	14,39	3,88	26,92	...
1889-90	7,83	1,82	14,94	...	3,48,91	...	10,84	3,43	19,85	4,07,62	11,50	3,18	23,37	...
1890-91	8,08	1,79	15,80	...	2,89,50	...	11,48	4,00	13,73	3,44 38	7,75	2,37	16,58	...
1891-92	8,55	2,34	17,19	...	3,23,99	...	11,20	3,94	13,07	3,80,37	7,19	2,10	14,24	...
1892-93	8,74	1,97	18,87	..	3,54,73	...	13,76	4,12	15,76	4,17,05	8,09	2,03	14,84	...
1893-94	8,41	1,61	16,94		3,64,90	...	11,70	4,45	17,58	4,25,59	9,17	2,18	18,04	...
1894-95	7,53	1,69	15,34	...	3,48,70	...	12,89	4,84	18,40	4,09,39	8,50	1,77	17,29	...
1895-96	8,25	1,54	14,39	...	3,92,66	...	14,02	5,09	20,58	4,56,53	15,07	2,82	21,60	...
1896-97	78	5	1,33	...	4,81,60	45	14,29	5,11	14,91	5,18,52	17,88	3,57	70,71	...

II. (l)

...vings Banks from 1863-64 to 1896-97 (in thousands of Rupees) as entered in the ... Accounts.

...DRAWALS.						BALANCE.										
Post Office Banks.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	TOTAL.	Presidency Banks. Calcutta.	Presidency Banks. Madras.	Presidency Banks. Bombay.	District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	TOTAL.	YEARS.
...	...	...	...	12,29	26,18	9,25	12,13	18,01	...	...	...	...	...	24,82	61,21	1863-64
...	...	...	...	17,54	36,23	8,91	11,58	18,67	...	...	...	...	...	22,45	61,61	1864-65
...		...	...	18,10	36,27	9,51	12,40	21,33	...	...	...	...	...	20,14	63,38	1865-66
...	...	...	...	14,35	33,78	11,88	13,82	29,84	...	...	...	...	...	18,50	74,04	1866-67
...	...	...	...	16,33	40,73	16,76	15,64	34,93	...	...	...	...	...	20,89	88,22	1867-68
...	...	...	...	18,47	51,45	24,03	17,78	38,39	...	...	...	...	...	20,93	1,01,13	1868-69
...	...	...	...	17,65	59,53	26,58	18,73	42,43	...	...	...	...	...	20,36	1,08,10	1869-70
...	...	...	...	17,51	60,51	29,15	18,81	48,26	1,48	...	...	...	...	17,30	1,15,00	1870-71
...	...	...	...	13,46	59,90	31,68	21,09	54,79	4,08	...	...	...	...	18,50	1,30,14	1871-72
...	...	...	...	14,24	65,76	36,01	22,80	67,25	7,43	...	...	...	...	20,79	1,54,28	1872-73
...	...	...	...	14,89	91,86	34,10	23,06	80,07	11,52	...	...	...	...	22,40	1,80,15	1873-74
...	...	...	...	16,75	72,10	29,97	22,67	88,60	16,34	...	...	...	...	23,56	1,81,14	1874-75
...	...	...	...	18,39	65,34	27,91	23,43	93,86	20,75	...	...	...	...	23,60	1,89,55	1875-76
...	...	...	...	17,81	67,72	26,64	23,56	96,03	24,17	...	...	...	...	23,22	1,93,62	1876-77
...	...	...	...	17,71	73,64	25,57	24,38	91,33	27,71	...	...	...	...	23,55	1,92,54	1877-78
...	...	...	...	18,41	69,09	24,66	22,89	88,60	32,11	...	...	...	...	22,98	1,91,24	1878-79
...	...	5	...	19,88	62,57	8,27	24,89	1,06,71	43,63	...	...	3	...	24,76	2,28,29	1879-80
...	...	67	...	27,21	1,11,40	35,32	32,13	1,55,11	70,35	...	...	2,52	...	25,94	3,21,37	1880-81
...	...	2,28	...	30,28	1,58,49	34,74	32,80	1,63,67	72,62	...	...	5,07	...	8,37	3,27,27	1881-82
16,03	...	2,42	...	18,89	1,51,86	33,25	29,35	1,73,76	73,30	27,97	...	7,18	...	16,83	3,61,64	1882-83
58,42	...	2,78	...	18,92	2,06,59	29,44	28,22	1,70,79	72,72	75,00	...	10,12	...	14,30	4,00,59	1883-84
1,10,07	...	7,55	...	11,50	2,41,09	28,76	27,55	1,47,28	75,31	1,34,24	...	13,19	72	14,66	4,68,71	1884-85
[illegible]	...	4,42	3	12,55	3,37,81	28,02	26,18	1,64,10	29,52	2,25,39	...	18,13	2,91	13,87	5,08,12	1885-86
2,58,66	...	12,56	34	12,96	4,61,53	26,76	808	81,47	—1	4,25,40	...	18,84	4,90	14,08	5,79,52	1886-87
3,13,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,61	37	13,81	3,77,45	27,58	7,87	80,85	...	5,05,47	...	23,08	7,96	14,74	6,67,55	1887-88
[illegible]	...	5,43	45	16,47	4,37,01	26,98	7,22	81,87	...	5,89,25	...	32,62	10,78	13,53	7,62,25	1888-89
[illegible]	...	7,39	88	19,18	4,16,69	23,31	5,85	73,44	...	5,86,97	...	36,07	13,34	14,20	7,53,18	1889-90
[illegible]	...	6,41	1,03	15,40	2,91,34	23,64	5,27	72,66	...	6,34,67	...	41,14	16,31	12,53	8,06,22	1890-91
[illegible]	...	6,45	68	14,57	2,97,96	25,00	5,51	75,61	...	7,05,93	...	45,98	19,57	11,03	8,88,63	1891-92
2,78,78	...	9,55	67	15,16	3,29,12	25,65	5,45	79,64	...	7,81,88	...	50,19	23,02	11,63	9,77,46	1892-93
3,20,20	...	5,04	1,57	14,60	3,70,80	24,89	4,88	78,54	...	8,26,57	...	56,85	25,90	14,62	10,32,25	1893-94
3,35,09	...	5,84	3,14	16,51	3,88,14	23,92	4,80	76,59	...	8,40,18	...	63,90	27,60	16,51	10,53,50	1894-95
3,28,61	...	7,77	2,41	19,63	3,97,91	17,10	3,52	69,38	...	9,04,23	...	70,13	30,28	17,46	11,12,12	1895-96
4,21,90	...	8,63	1,80	17,47	5,41,96	...	...	...	...	9,63,93	45	75,81	33,59	14,90	10,88,68	1896-97

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Post Office and Military Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions, Civil Engineers' Provident Fund and Forest Officers' Provident Fund, according to their professions, on the 31st March 1897.

	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.						
Banks open to the Public—								
Post Office Banks	1,94,590	46,043	1,16,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	2,98,640	7,13,320
Service Institutions.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	15,618	63	...	367	...	...	...	16,048
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	664
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Military Banks	...	...	12,047	...	...	...	...	12,047
Total 1896-97	2,11,008	46,106	1,28,875	27,794	7,991	21,801	2,98,640	7,42,215
Total 1895-96	2,08,224	45,074	1,23,243	28,925	8,197	21,406	2,81,485	7,16,554
Increase + Decrease — in 1896-97	+2,784	+1,032	+5,632	—1,131	—206	+395	+17,155	+25,661
Percentage of each class in—								
Post Office Banks	27·3	6·4	16·4	3·8	1·1	3·1	41·9	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	97·4	·4	...	2·2	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	28·4	6·2	17·4	3·7	1·1	·3	40·2	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1895-96 and 1896-97 and the Balances held at the close of each year.

	INTEREST EARNED IN			BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF			AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK.		AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
BANKS OPEN TO PUBLIC—										
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta	59,937	676	—59,261	17,10,030	...	—17,10,030	17,10,030	...	236	...
Madras	12,229	149	—12,080	3,52,539	...	—3,52,539	3,52,539	...	214	...
Bombay	2,25,179	5,219	—2,19,960	69,37,850	...	—69,37,850	69,37,850	...	314	...
TOTAL	2,97,345	6,044	—2,91,301	90,00,419	...	—90,00,419	...	...	...	...
Post Office Banks	26,71,951	30,12,992	+3,41,041	9,04,23,071	9,63,92,411	+59,69,340	14,255	15,014	138	135
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—										
State Railway Provident Institutions	2,36,405	2,61,626	+25,221	70,15,684	75,80,913	+5,65,229	6,37,719	6,89,174	444	472
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1,11,696	1,21,587	+9,891	30,27,850	33,59,199	+3,31,349	30,27,850	33,59,199	4,622	5,059
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	...	569	+569	...	45,167	+45,167	...	15,052	...	332
Military Banks—										
Bengal Command	19,656	18,210	—1,446	5,26,118	4,00,959	—1,25,159	9,743	7,556	144	155
Punjab Do.	19,821	19,308	—513	5,47,045	4,71,760	—75,285	14,027	12,096	88	99
Madras	14,467	12,092	—2,375	2,99,202	2,70,017	—29,185	10,317	9,311	113	127
Bombay	13,617	13,131	—486	3,73,135	3,47,490	—25,645	9,328	8,687	134	134
TOTAL	67,561	62,741	—4,820	17,45,500	14,90,226	—2,55,274	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	33,84,958	34,65,559	+80,601	11,12,12,524	10,88,67,916	—23,44,608	...	...	...	...

Statement V.

Interest earned and Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors, respectively, as recorded in the Savings Bank Ledgers.

	Native Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.						European and Eurasian Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.					
	Number of Accounts.		Amounts of Interest earned.		Balance.		Number of Accounts.		Amounts of Interest earned.		Balance.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—			R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
Presidency Banks—Calcutta . .	5,320	...	39,218	549	11,23,531	...	1,916	...	20,719	127	5,86,499	...
Madras . .	1,133	...	4,835a	119	1,68,212	...	513	...	5,113a	30	1,84,327	...
Bombay . .	16,841	...	1,60,779	1,320	49,45,504	...	5,208	...	64,400	3,899	19,92,346	...
Post Office Banks .	593,590	650,025	23,46,547	25,65,360	7,75,26,803	8,60,51,834	60,302	63,295	3,25,404	4,47,632	1,28,96,269	1,03,40,577
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	12,645	12,988	1,01,461	1,13,773	30,79,280	33,72,310	3,148	3,060	1,34,944	1,47,853	39,36,404	42,08,603
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	96	97	12,084	12,942	3,39,531	3,69,685	559	567	99,612	1,08,645	26,88,319	29,89,514
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	...	27	...	62	...	4,793	...	109	...	507	...	40,374
Military Banks—Bengal Command	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,653	2,580	19,656	18,210	5,26,118	4,00,959
Punjab " .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,182	4,748	19,821	19,308	5,47,045	4,71,760
Madras . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,657	2,128	14,467	12,092	2,99,202	2,70,017
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791	2,591	13,617	13,131	3,73,136	3,47,490
TOTAL .	629,625	663,137	26,64,924	26,94,125	8,71,82,861	8,97,98,622	86,929	79,078	7,17,753	7,71,434	2,40,29,665	1,90,69,294

a. R2,281 on account of interest on Madras Presidency Savings Bank deposits in 1895-96 chiefly on closed and Dead Accounts have not been distributed for want of information.

Statement VI.

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks Depositors.

	Notes purchased for Depositors.						Notes received from Depositors.						Notes sold or returned.						Notes remaining in custody of the Comptroller General, the Accountant General, Madras, and the Accountant General, Bombay.						
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Banks open to the Public—																									
Presidency Banks—																									
Calcutta .	600	1,500	31,400	4,200	7,500	...	10,000	...	300	1,000	100	...	500	1,200	17,700	4,200	10,500	42,300	19,800	29,900	30,200	44,200	45,200	42,300	...
Madras .	23,000	9,000	16,500	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	7,000	12,800	28,500	...	...	...	16,000	18,000	22,500	...	...	...
Bombay .	1,000	3,500	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	3,500	6,500	2,000	1,000	4,400	28,800	9,900	9,900	6,400	5,400	4,400	...
Post Office Banks.	108,900	262,100	379,100	246,500	146,500	834,300	13,400	8,300	6,800	14,500	11,800	55,400	120,700	241,200	333,000	239,100	161,500	753,100	366,600	368,200	397,400	450,300	472,200	469,000	605,600
Service Institutions—																									
State Railway Provident Institutions .	...	...	...	...	4,500	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	9,900	13,400	23,200
Total .	133,500	276,100	430,000	257,700	158,500	844,100	23,400	8,300	7,100	15,500	11,900	55,400	134,200	253,900	369,800	273,800	174,000	799,800	416,200	425,000	455,500	523,400	532,700	529,100	628,800

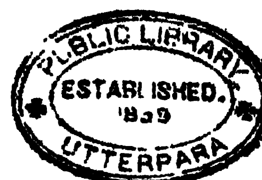
Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on the 31st March 1897.

	Classification of Depositors.								Interest earned in		Balance head at close of	
	Class I, professional		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agriculture.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	A Having fixed Incomes.	B Having variable Incomes.										
									R	R	R	R
India	8,231	1,488	5,927	704	108	1,293	10,234	27,985	1,48,043	1,50,051	50,12,998	50,45,087
Central Provinces	5,952	985	3,401	299	62	318	5,907	16,924	68,408	68,925	22,92,165	22,66,474
Burma	6,204	1,079	14,798	720	79	2,103	8,124	33,107	83,456	86,044	31,41,580	32,15,958
Assam	3,846	1,126	2,855	275	165	596	4,724	13,587	52,379	54,034	18,07,546	18,74,262
Bengal	58,292	16,609	21,392	7,495	3,307	4,164	104,591	215,850	7,65,112	8,80,466	2,73,81,898	2,55,71,791
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	20,197	4,869	20,387	1,855	595	1,642	26,802	76,347	2,94,762	2,94,263	97,66,413	98,47,477
Punjab	14,907	4,013	15,951	1,475	327	2,229	16,795	55,697	2,54,937	2,60,396	84,24,612	88,10,128
Berar	2,286	425	1,044	129	77	159	2,350	6,470	24,201	26,229	8,11,885	8,99,096
Madras	34,868	8,368	14,580	7,037	2,347	3,837	38,710	109,747	2,45,822	2,41,416	82,14,806	80,56,848
Bombay	39,807	7,081	16,493	7,438	924	5,460	80,403	157,606	10,32,176	9,57,212	3,25,69,587	3,08,05,290
TOTAL	194,590	46,043	116,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	298,640	713,320	29,69,296	30,19,036	9,94,23,490	9,63,92,411

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Calcutta, the 10th February 1898.

No. 80.—The services of Mr A. Butterworth, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 11th February 1898.

No. 83.—Mr. E. V. Westmacott has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th January 1898.

No. 87.—The services of Mr. T. Emerson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 10th February 1898.

No. 144.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Government of Bombay:—

Captain H. G. Benn, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. L. Alexander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

No. 145.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties:—

Lieutenant H. Brand, 5th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant W. J. W. Brackenbury, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No. 148.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. E. J. Croly, F.R.C.S.I., A.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 9th January 1898.

SANITARY.

The 9th February 1898.

No. 272.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade regarding quarantine regulations at Malta is published for general information:—

Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, January 12, 18

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of the following telegram, dated 8th January 1898, from the Governor of Malta:—"Following paragraph inserted in Government Notice, No. 211, 19th November 1897, in substitution for paragraph 4—Passengers from Bombay or Kurrachee shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments, where they will be subject to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection shall have been thoroughly disinfected. A further notice provided that passengers from Bombay, Kurrachee, Beyrouth, Tripoli, Tunis may be medically visited at home during one fortnight after date of arrival."

(*See Home Department Notification No. 2718, dated the 24th December 1897, published in the* Gazette of India *of the 25th December 1897.*)

The 11th February 1898.

No. 278.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the Kurnool District of the Madras Presidency if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) or the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at Srisailam or Mahanandi on the occasion of the Sivaratri festival which will be held at those places on the 19th February 1898;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Gajjalakond and Kurnool Road (both inclusive) on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 13th to the 21st February 1898 (both days inclusive) at any station within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) or the Hyderabad State, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to go on pilgrimage to the Sivaratri festival.

POLICE.

The 11th February 1898.

No. 83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to create a general Police District embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway, by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, by the Rajpipla State Railway, by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system (including the Holkar State Railway, the Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway, the Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway, the Rajputana State Railway, the Western Rajputana State Railway, the Palanpur-Deesa Railway, the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway, the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, and the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, but excluding the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway), and by the Tapti Valley Railway, respectively, all lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes being included, and to direct the enrolment under Act V of 1861 of a Police force for service therein.

II.—The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Governor of Bombay in Council to discharge within the general Police District aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under Act V of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (X of 1882), and any other enactment relating to Police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

III.—The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department are hereby cancelled:—

No. 4, dated the 6th January 1891.
No. 39, dated the 24th January 1896.
No. 359, dated the 24th June 1897.
No. 490, dated the 28th August 1897.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th February 1898.

No. 66.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon is published for general information :—

Programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's visitation of Behar, 1898.

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta . . .	......	Friday February 11th.	
Bhagalpur . .	Saturday, February 12th . .	Saturday „ 12th.	
Jamalpur . .	„ „ 12th . .	Monday „ 14th.	
Arrah . . .	Monday „ 14th . .	Tuesday „ 15th.	
Bankipur . .	Tuesday „ 15th . .	Friday „ 18th.	
Muzafferpur . .	Friday „ 18th . .	Monday „ 21st.	
Calcutta . . .	Tuesday „ 22nd . .	......	

No. 68.—The Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, on his return from furlough, was appointed Chaplain of Shillong, Assam, with effect from the 30th October 1897.

The 11th February 1898.

No. 71.—The services of the Reverend C. P. C. Nugent, a Chaplain on the Ecclesiastical Establishment, now on privilege leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for permanent employment in the Lahore Diocese.

EDUCATION.

The 10th February 1898.

No. 45.—The services of Mr. S. Robson, of the Indian Educational Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Principal of the Government College, Lahore.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1898.

No. 247—25-3.—The services of Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., R.E., Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th February, 1898.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 11th February, 1898.

No. 312—24-4.—Veterinary Major J. Mills, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th February, 1898.

No. 250-E.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section 1, of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4-E., dated the 15th November 1895, to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Political Agent, Bolan Pass, to be the presiding officer of the Court of the Political Agent, Bolan Pass.

The 10th February, 1898.

No. 167-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Obbard, or until further orders.

The 11th February, 1898.

No. 269-E.-A.—In virtue of the powers conferred by section 8 of the "Persian Coast

and Islands Order in Council, 1889," and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the said Coast and Islands by the said Order, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. George White Sealy, Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the local limits of the telegraph stations of Jask and Charbar and along the alignment of telegraph between these two places being within the local limits of the said Coast and Islands; and under section 22 of the said Code of Criminal Procedure, to appoint him to be a Justice of the Peace within the above local limits.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th February 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 139.—Major A. J. W. Allen, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Kohat-Samana Kurrum line, with effect from the 31st January 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 140.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.—

Lieutenant Henry Percival Keelan, Lancashire Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 14th September 1896.

Lieutenant George Chrystie, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry (Punjab Frontier Force), 23rd October 1896.

Lieutenant Charles Robertson, Highland Light Infantry, Officiating Squadron Officer, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 3rd October 1897.

Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Carlisle Williams, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers, 20th December 1897.

Lieutenant Roland Langharne Clennell Wilkinson, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse), 23rd December 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund George Sexton, Bedfordshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 4th January 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Sexton will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 4th January 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Second-Lieutenant John Tate Ferris, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 13th January 1898.

No. 141.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of States for India :—

Second Lieutenants—

William Albany Fetherstonhaugh, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 4th November 1897.

Hubert Cecil Delacour Jarrett, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 10th December 1897.

Geoffrey Norman Stewart Keene, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 16th December 1897.

Arthur Young, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 19th December 1897.

Grant Espie Hardie, Officiating Wing Officer, 23rd (Rifle) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, 20th December 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointments are made with effect from the dates of joining :—

No. 142.—*14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Muhammad Murad Hakim to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 143.—*17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Narayan Rao Ghatge to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 144.—Colonel J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., R.A., Commanding, Royal Artillery, Jhansi, to officiate in command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major General A. G. Yeatman Biggs, C.B., deceased.—Dated 2nd February 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MOHMAND.

No. 145.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1318 of 1897, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council directs the publication of the sub-joined communication from the Adjutant General in India, submitting, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, a subsidiary despatch by Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., bringing to notice the names of officers of Civil Departments, who were employed with the Mohmand Field Force :—

Letter from the Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 490-F. "Field Operations—N.-W. F." / Mohmand, dated Fort William, the 1st February 1898.

In continuation of this office letter No. 2080-F., dated 10th November 1897, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in Chief, to forward, for the information of Government, the

enclosed subsidiary despatch from Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C.B., bringing to notice the names of certain officers of Civil Departments who were employed with the Mohmand Field Force.

2. His Excellency has much pleasure in endorsing Brigadier-General Elles' commendation of the officers now brought to notice.

Letter from Brigadier-General E. R. ELLES, C.B., Commanding Peshawar District, late Commanding the Mohmand Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—No. 581, "Field Operations," dated Peshawar, the 22nd January 1898.

In continuation of my No. 520 of the 13th October 1897, I have the honour to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of the following officers for their good services during the Mohmand Expedition:—

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., Civil Service, rendered very valuable services as political officer. The prompt settlement obtained was entirely due to his knowledge of the tribes, his perfect command of their language, which enabled him to deal directly with the *jirgas*, and his firmness in dealing with the *jirgas*. His judicious selection of subordinates greatly contributed to the success of the expedition. My movements were almost entirely based on information obtained by him regarding distances and water. I am under the greatest obligations to Mr. Merk for the manner in which he conducted the political business throughout.

Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, Assistant Political Officer, carried out his work very firmly and in great harmony with the military officers at the various posts.

Captain H. V. Cox, in charge of the Imperial Service Troops, the Patiala and Nabha Regiments, carried on all work connected with them with great smoothness and was most zealous in his work.

Major W. J. Bythell, Royal Engineers, Survey Officer, did excellent work under the difficulty of marching daily and was most keen and energetic.

Mr. C. J. Stowell carried out all postal arrangements entirely to my satisfaction. Everything was carried on most creditably by him and his subordinates.

Mr. H. S. Pike, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, ably assisted by his subordinate, Mr. J. C. Murphy, laid the telegraph line rapidly and well, and the telegraph work was most satisfactory; all concerned working very willingly.

TIRAH.

No. 146.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties:—

Lieutenant H. G. W. Chandler, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Commandant, Native Troops Depôt, Peshawar, *vice* Captain W. Prior, 13th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who has vacated.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 147.—Conductor John Williams, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 148.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental Second-in-Command, Indian Army:—

Captain Francis Vaughan Whittall.—Dated 21st December 1897.

No. 149.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

30th January 1898.

Philip Mainwaring Carnegy.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st February 1898.

David Henry Drake-Brockman.

5th February 1898.

Henry Herbert Southey.
Harry McNeale Patterson.
Henry Harvey Nurse.
Walter Cleland Scott.
Arthur Henry Dopping Creagh.
John Robert Blackhall Graham Carter.
Ernest Richard Inglis Chitty.
Francis Heale Taylor.
John Hill.
Charles Eccles Nixon Priestley.
John Jocelyn Doyne Sillery.
Edward Francis Twigg.
Hubert Lionel Stanton.
John Patrick Cumberlege Hennessy.
Edward Augustus Wood Stotherd.
Gilbert Vallentin Holmes.
Reginald Eckford Roome.
James Masson Wikeley.
Thomas Steward Barton.
Alfred Percy Browne.
Arthur Charles Malleson Waterfield.
Henry Hugh Roddy.
Roger Lloyd Kennion.
Francis Douglas Grant.
Harry Arthur Hale Thompson.

Henry Tweddell.
Richard Randal Vaughan.
George Arthur Dale.
Edmund Flower Rainey.
Robert Edward Vaughan.
Charles John Gunning.
Henry Coape-Smith.
Henry Arthur Peyton Lindsay.
Colin Campbell Renton.
Alexander James Badcock.
Reginald Joseph Bentinck.
William Karl Scharlieb.
Ernest Cave Rowcroft.
Alfred Granville Burne Turner.
Charles Henry Davies.
Robert Arthur Edward Benn.
William George Lawrence Beynon, D.S.O.
Edward Mary Joseph Molyneux.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 150.—Surgeon-Colonel R. C. Eaton, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. A. Atkins retired,—Dated 17th January, 1898.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 151.—*Madras Command*—

First Class Barrack Sergeant Charles Witt, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th July 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 152.—Sergeant Henry Clarke to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 27th July 1897, *vice* Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Leonard Manley, killed in action.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 153.—Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, James McPherson, Chief Clerk, office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, John Bartlett, Head Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Frederick Waller, Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Edgar Bredin, Timber Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Otho D. Heathcote to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Joseph Harrison, Foreman Moulder, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Viney, Head Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*;

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Henry Robinson, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Richard Dickson (Overseer) to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub Conductor William Horatio Turkington to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant Joseph Henry Allen, Assistant Overseer, Proof Department, Balasore, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store Sergeant Charles Mumford Hewson to be Sub-Conductor;

With effect from the 19th December 1897, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Henry Myland, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 154.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Ahmadyar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Shahwali Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kote Duffadars Musada Singh and Shah-Sawar Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* native officers left with the Depot Squadron, with effect from the 16th August 1897.

The supernumeraries in the establishment, resulting from the above promotions, will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancies in the regiment.

No. 155.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Ressaidar Ahmed Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Sultan Khan transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 16th December 1897.

Jemadar Ghani Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ahmed Khan, promoted, with effect from 16th December 1897.

Jemadar Altaf Husain Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Abdul Hak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 156.—*2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Varyám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bal Singh, deceased; with effect from the 16th October 1897.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 157.—The undermentioned soldier of the Native Army in the Punjab Command is granted the medal for long service and good conduct with gratuity, under the provisions of paragraph 6 of G. G. O. 686 of 1897 :—

No. 749.—Sepoy (Armourer) Imam Din, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

2. In G. G. O. 1368 of 1897, under "Punjab Command"—"Medals inscribed For long Service and Good Conduct with gratuity" *for* "No. 687.—Camel Sowar Muhammad Khan" *read*

"No. 687.—Camel Sowar Ghulam Muhammad Khan."

and *for*

No 81.—Sowar Muhammad Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

No. 157.—Sowar Muhammad Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

read

No. 81.—Sowar Muhammad Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

No. 157. Sowar Muhammad Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.

3. In the same G. G. O. under "Hyderabad," "Medals inscribed For long Service and Good Conduct with gratuity" *for* "No. 2155.—Sepoy Lalum Singh" *read*

"No. 2155.—Sepoy Lalun Singh."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 158.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant A. Lea-Juckes resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th December 1897.

No. 159.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Henry John Stedman Cotton, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel.

No. 160.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant Harry Findlay to be Surgeon Captain.

No. 161.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

William Blenner Hasset De Courcy, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Pickford, promoted.

No. 162.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant George Cook to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 163.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Alfred Leonard Hewitt, Esq., to be Major, *vice* Thurston, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Rogers Long to be Captain, *vice* Ollenbach, transferred to the unattached list.

Second Lieutenant C. M. Webb resigns his commission.

No. 164.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

George Arthur Dowrie, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Phillips, promoted.

No. 165.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Henry John Stedman Cotton, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel.

No. 166.—Second Lieutenant A. S. Burnett resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd November 1897.

No. 167.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Lieutenant William Hugh Sprott to be Captain, *vice* Martin, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 168.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Percy Edward Cleaver to be Captain, *vice* Hartnoll, transferred to the supernumerary list.

John Vernon Griffin, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cleaver, promoted.

No. 169.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

William Robert Bright, Gentleman, to be Major, *vice* Binning, promoted.

No. 170.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Christopher Howard, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February 1898, *vice* Hawes, promoted.

Robert Francis Rickards Cooke, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dwane, promoted.

MEDALS.

No. 171.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the volunteer long service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 :—

Oudh Light Horse.

Trooper S. Hartwell.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

Trooper W. S. Taylor.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer E. Chambers.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer M. Paul.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Corporal C. H. Law.
Volunteer A. S. Davies.
Volunteer J. W. Lowrie.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant H. J. Rogers.
Orderly Room Sergeant E. Chatalier.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Color-Sergeant H. Beard.
Sergeant R. Almond.
Sergeant H. Stubbs.
Corporal E. T. Scrivener.
Volunteer A. G. DaCosta.
Volunteer G. A. Downes.
Volunteer J. Watson.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Corporal A. M. Douyere.
Corporal L. E. Pereira.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Volunteer M. Connell.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.
Color-Sergeant J. Lee.
Lance-Corporal E. Jahans.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Quartermaster Sergeant G. D. Smith.
Color-Sergeant F. Anthony.
Color-Sergeant E. W. Stanley.
Sergeant F. L. McAfee.
Sergeant C. Watson.
Lance-Sergeant R. D'Cruz.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Color-Sergeant J. B. Goff.
Volunteer W. Atkins.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.
Sergeant-Major A. V. DeSouza.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.
Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Hodge.
Orderly Room Sergeant W. E. J. Greenwood.
Sergeant R. C. Inglis.
Volunteer W. R. P. Gordon.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.
Sergeant E. S. Nicholas.

Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Armourer Sergeant J. R. Lee.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles.
Sergeant E. A. Jones.
Volunteer W. Brown.
Volunteer J. W. L. Glass.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.
Captain J. M. Lang.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Color-Sergeant J. N. Gereson.
Sergeant P. R. O. Mills.
Corporal P. W. Goldie.
Volunteer W. Bradd.
Volunteer C. P. Hughes.

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.
Color-Sergeant T. H. Lovett.
Volunteer J. E. D'Monte.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.
Lance-Corporal D. D. Matcher.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers.
Sergeant S. B. Whetton.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 172.—Lieutenant H. G. Le Mesurier, R.E., is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, with effect from the 9th October 1897.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it i notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers o the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between 5th and the 11t February 1898 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.	Assistant Surgeon C. G. S. Jenkins.	21st January 1898.	Peshawar.		
Ditto . . .	Assistant Surgeon F. C. Ross.	29th January 1898.	Mecan Meer.		
1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.	Lieutenant P. G. Stewart.	5th February 1898.	Nowshera.		
Royal Artillery . . .	Lieutenant H. D. Hammond.	8th February 1898.	Ditto.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1898.

No. 48.—Mr. G. M. R Field, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th January, 1898.

No. 49.—Mr. N. G. Priestley in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class II, grade 1, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

No. 51.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on such portions of the Cooch Behar State Railway Extensions across the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar and thence to a point on the Jhainti river near Santrabari as are situate in British territory and have been sanctioned for construction.

No. 52.—Colonel C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for one year four months and twenty-six days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 53.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 54.—Mr. D W. McPherson, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

No. 55.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

No. 56.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Examiner of Accounts, from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from the East Coast Railway to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, on return from privilege leave.

The 7th February, 1898.

No. 58.—Mr. E. J. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is transferred to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 8th February, 1898.

No 60.—Lieutenant A. Adams, R.E., in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class II, grade 4 of that Establishment, with effect from the 4th July, 1897.

The 9th February, 1898.

No. 61.—Mr. H. Rigg, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th February 1898.

The 10th February, 1898.

No. 62.—The furlough for seven months granted to Mr. C. Muirhead, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in Notification No. 168, dated the 23rd April, 1897, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate and extended to twelve months

No. 64.—Captain V. Murray, R.E., in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to class II, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

The 11th February, 1898.

No. 66.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Heap, J. H. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	1st October, 1897.
O'Hara, J. G. M. . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	12th October, 1897.
Sykes, C. F. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer. 2nd grade.	Permanent .	1st November, 1897.
Heap, J. H. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	9th November, 1897.
Muter, Lieutenant R. S., R E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	11th November, 1897.
Walton, H. R. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent .	29th December, 1897.

The 5th February, 1898.

No. 50.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 114 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1898.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 32 T., dated the 17th January 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt, on the Cooch Behar State Railway extensions across the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar and thence to a point on the Jhainti river near Santrabari, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to such portions of the said extensions of the Cooch Behar State Railway as are situate in British territory and have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

ORDERED, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director of Railway Traffic, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th February, 1898.

No. 57.—Mr. J. W. L. Toozs, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, has, at his own request, been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st December, 1897.

This cancels Notification No. 523, dated 22nd December, 1897.

The 8th February, 1898.

No. 59.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 452, dated the 29th October 1897, the services of Captain R. S. Maclagan, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

The 11th February, 1898.

No. 65.—With reference to Notification No. 41, dated the 27th January, 1897, Mr. W. C. Davis is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Examiner, 1st grade (new classification).

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th February, 1898.

No. 63.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph

Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for Rules 76, 94 and 142 (*d*), respectively, of the Rules for Inland telegrams published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 245, dated the 25th June, 1897, the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

76. If the sender of an Inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has begun, he can do so; and the charges, less a fee of four annas, will be returned. If, however, the telegram has been stamped either by the sender or by the booking office, and the stamps have been obliterated, the charges can only be refunded on application being made to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within one month of the date of booking the message. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a paid Service Advice (Rule 46) addressed to the Terminal Office. If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph, in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram; otherwise he is informed by post.

94. The Pass is available for only thirty days (date of issue included), after which it lapses. When the addressee does not use the Pass, its value will be refunded to the sender on production of the Pass should he apply for the same within the prescribed period. (See Rules 142 (*d*) and 144.)

142 (*d*). The full amount of every sum deposited in advance with the object of obtaining a reply (Rule 91) when the addressee has not made use of the Pass (Rule 94).

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

NAMES OF PERSONS OR FUND ON WHOSE BEHALF HELD	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT: 3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97				TOTAL	NAMES OF OFFICERS TO WHOM INTEREST IS SENT.
Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund	3,37,800					3,37,600	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000					20,000	
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500					1,500	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500					2,500	
Mussamat Kundan Bayee	3,000					3,000	
Bhopal Boundry Settlement Fund	5,200					5,200	
Mir Yakub Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600					15,000	Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan
Zarghun Khan	4,400					4,400	Political Agent, Zhob.
Rao Bahadoor Roshun Sing	1,50,000					1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand
Bundelkhand Rajcoomar College	25,000					25,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400					2,400	
Sarila State	1,50,000					1,50,000	
Debi Gir, a minor	2,000					2,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency	3,000					3,000	
Malik Sultan Mahomed	200					200	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27 000					27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand and Superintendent of Rewah
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	19,000					19 000	Political Agent and Consul, Muskat
Abdul Aziz, minor	2,600					2,600	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Pishin.
Abdul Ghaffor	900					900	
Minor sons of Saadat Maluk Khan	1,000					1,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Residency Office	2,500					2,500	Resident in Nepal
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar	2,200					2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
Security Deposit of Mutsuddy, Resident's Office	1,000					1,000	Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad
Hussain Ali Khan, minor	600					600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad
Mahomed Najmuddin		800				800	
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper	2,200					2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair
Security Deposit of Contractors	8,500					8,500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000					2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000					50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Residency School Fund	30,100					30,100	
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000					3,000	
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	4,000					4,000	
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000					10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000					1,000	
Ditto School Fund	5,000					5,000	
Guna Dispensary Fund	2,500					2,500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer	10,000					10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
Jeypore College	1,000					1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Resident, Jeypore.
Abu Vernacular School Fund	4,000					4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	12,200	25,000				37,200	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College
Mayo College Endowment Fund	6,80,600					6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Hospital Assistants in Rajputana	38,000					38,000	Agent, Governor General, Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Indore Residency Bazar Fund		10,000				10,000	Agent, Governor General, Central India.
Ajmere Dispensary Fund	4,000					4,000	Commissioner of Ajmere.
Todgorh Dispensary Fund	1,500					1,500	
Ajmere Government College	2,400					2,400	Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.
Police Clothing Fund	5,000					5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
Security Deposit of Opium and Ganja Contractors.	1,500					1,500	Commissioner of Coorg.
Apparundra Mandana	1,600					1,600	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg
Subadar Kodandra Cootiah	1,000					1,000	
Subedar G. A Ramaswamy Jyengar	1,000					1,000	
E. Rangachar, Sheristadar	500					500	
K. Streenivassiangar, Treasurer, Coorg Treasury		3,000				3,000	
Palty Kandra Jyemiah, Subadar	2,000					2,000	
Mr. Mohomed Hussain Saib, Subedar		200				200	
Pulianda Deviah	500					500	
Security Deposit of Pandanda Appiah, Sheristadar.		500				500	
Security Deposit of Ram Row, Treasurer	900					900	
Thompson Prize Fund	1,000					1,000	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
School Endowment Plantation Fund	8,500					8,500	
Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpett School	500					500	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools Coorg.
Dispensary Fund, Verajandrapet	2,000					2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapet Municipality.
Municipal Fund, Verajandrapet	1,100					1,100	
Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpet Municipality	500					500	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpet Municipality.
Congetti Chengappa, minor	200					200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Abkari Contractor	77,400	1,400				78,800	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
Ajmere Government College Scholarship Fund	1,400					1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instruction, Ajmere-Merwara, and Principal, Government College, Ajmere.
Carried over	17,58,000	40,900	..	.	..	17,98,900	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—continued.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.	4 per cent., Debenture.	Various 4 per cent., Loans.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom interest is sent.
Brought forward	17,58,000	40,900	...	...	...	17,98,900	
Chuni Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
Chandmal	75,500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Civil Dispensary, Mercara	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Abu and Abu Road Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.
Brandis Prize for Sylviculture	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Principial, Mayo College	12,400	4,000	...	...	...	16,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Machamada Chik Ganapathy	200	...	...	...	...	200	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Chikkana Somakka	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Vakkaligar Basavegowda	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Chennabasavanja	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Puppiah Mallama	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instructions Punjab.
Bullion-keeper's Security	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
Senior Melter	300	1,000	...	...	...	1,300	
Krishna Lal Ray, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Estate of late King of Oudh	5,68,800	...	...	...	...	5,68,800	
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon Ajmere.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Security Deposit of Head Clerk and Cashier	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
Security Deposit of Srigopal Banerjee, Forest Ranger.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Conservator of Forests, Assam.
Security Deposit of Mahomed Yassin, Forest Ranger.	400	...	...	...	...	400	Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Central Provinces.
Security Deposit of Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester.	300	...	...	...	...	300	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division.
Security Deposit of Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
Ditto of Buxar Rohomon, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Dwarka Nath Chakerbutty, Forester.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Security Deposit of Jogendra Nath Ghose, Forester.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Security Deposit of Gopal Chandra Chakerbutty, Forester.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Security Deposit of Durga Charan Chakerbutty, Forester.	...	500	...	...	.	500	
Security Deposit of Jivan Krishna Sanyal, Forester.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Security Deposit of Bama Charan Bose, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Rasick Lal Roy, ditto	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Preo Nath Chuckerbutty, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Kali Prosanno Banerji, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Prosonno Kumar Sen, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Bignan Chunder Banerji, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Gopal Chunder Mitter, ditto	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Umesh Chunder Chakerbutty, ditto	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharji, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Nanda Lal Singha, ditto	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Ditto of Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Ditto of Soonder Sing, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling Division.
Ditto of Luchman Sing, ditto	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Ditto of Kebal Krishna Dutta, ditto	400	...	...	...	...	400	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Singhbhoom Division.
Ditto of Guru Dass Chatterji, ditto	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Brojo Kumar Sen, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division.
Nobo Chandra Kastagir, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Kali Prosonno Sen, ditto	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Tirath Pershad, ditto	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Betul.
Thakur Kesri Sing	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmere.
Thakur Shankar Sing	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent Baghelkhand and Rai Jai Pergash Lal Bahadur.	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	Collector of Shahabad. Political Agent Baghelkhand and Rai Jai Pergash Lal Bahadur.
Security Deposit of Treasurer and his subordinates.	75,900	...	...	...	...	75,900	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
Security Deposit of Cashier	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing.
Ditto of G. W. Allen & Co.	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Ditto of Cashier	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT	27,38,400	61,400	1,500	...	...	28,01,300	
GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD UNDER ARTICLE 167 OF THE CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE.							
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	...	500	...	...	500	No interest drawn.
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Montgomery Division	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400	
Commissioner of Coorg	...	...	...	...	200	200	
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kulu Forest Division.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY.	...	...	2,400	...	200	2,600	
Carried over	27,38,400	61,400	3,900	...	200	28,03,900	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December, 1897, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—concluded.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom interest is sent
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent., Loans.	4 per cent., Debenture.	Various 4 per cent., Loans.	Total.	
Brought forward	27,38,400	61,400	3,900	...	200	28,03,900	
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes.							
S. Appu Row, Pensioned Tahsildar	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
F. J. Gonsalves	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Koylash Chunder Sen	...	...	700	...	...	700	
Mussamat Moola Bibi	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Hari Moti Dassee	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Navanidrai Dulputrai	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Investment on Account of Lost Currency Notes.							
Nobo Coomar Mukerjee	4,700	...	...	...	...	4,700	
Raman Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	6,40,000	...	...	...	...	6,40,000	
General Family Pension Fund	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000	
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,68,000	...	...	...	...	3,68,000	
Patriotic Fund	2,51,300	...	...	...	...	2,51,300	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000	
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	70,500	...	...	...	...	70,500	
National Leprosy Fund	16,500	...	...	...	...	16,500	
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Abdar Razack Indemnity Fund	88,400	...	...	...	...	88,400	
Jhallawar State	4,85,300	...	..	...	...	4,85,300	
Total Comptroller General's Trust Account.	19,46,100	2,61,000	700	500	...	22,08,300	
Investment on Account of Lost Currency Notes.							
Hiralal Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	
H. Fidda Ali	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Raj Kumar Chowdhuri	...	...	300	...	...	300	
J. Kabiraj	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Shib Doyal Sing	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600	
Abinash Chandra Chuckerbutty	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Bhagobut Chundra Roy	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Chandra Kant Bose	...	...	200	...	...	200	
P. G. Paul	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Mah Nin Byoo	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Janoki Nath Biswas	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,500	...	..	2,500	
Moung Tun Gyee Maook, Bhamo	...	...	900	...	...	900	
Mowla Bux Abdur Rashid	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Deoki Ram Jaisuer	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Abdul Rashid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	...	400	
Hari Nath Sircar	...	...	2,100	...	...	2,100	
Mr. J. H. Freeborne	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan.	...	...	500	...	...	500	No interest drawn.
Chandra Kant Mazumdar	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Taji Ahir	..	500	...	...	...	500	
Munshi Nundji, Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	200	200	
Ram Lal	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Toolsy Ram	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Nobocoomar Bose	...	...	...	...	400	400	
Mr. A. Carapiet	...	...	...	...	400	400	
Radha Madhub Datta	...	...	...	...	500	500	
Sheikh Bhadoo Biswas	...	...	...	...	600	600	
Moulvi Ahmed Ali	...	...	...	...	800	800	
Mahomed Hossain and Mahomed Yacoob Khan	...	...	...	...	2,100	2,100	
Mahomed Sheriff Khan	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500	
S. R. M. M. Arunachellam Chetty	...	...	3,600	...	...	3,600	
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Pyari Mohan and Nanda Mohan Shaha	...	...	400	...	...	400	
Government Agency Balance	...	...	...	...	500	500	
Total Comptroller General's Trust Account in Safe Custody.	...	1,000	27,200	...	6,700	34,900	
GRAND TOTAL	46,84,500	3,23,400	31,800	500	6,900	50,47,100	

Besides the above, the following G. P. Notes have been received but not yet converted into Book Debt certificates:—

	R
Case No. 433 Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division	500
" " 444 Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division	500
" " 449 Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division	500
" " 456 Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	100

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 7th February 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 518 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th February 1898:—

No. 45 of 1898.—G. F. Horbury, M. Inst. C.E., Byculla ironworks, Bombay, for an improved latrine for natives.

No. 46 of 1898.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of No. 34 Portman square, in the county of London for an improvment in ammunition holders for machine gun carriages.

No. 47 of 1898.—J. S. E. Lumsden, assistant examiner, office of Accountant General, Military department, for an automatic machine for pulling punkahs, rocking cradles or other similar domestic purposes.

No. 48 of 1898.—Khetter Mohun Kurmokar, blacksmith, of No. 10—5 Mominpore lane, Alipore, and Annada Prasad Mukerji, projector, Oriental Hosiery company, of No. 2 Ashu Babu's lane, Kidderpore, in the district of 24-Pargannahs, for an improved motor for actuating punkahs and other similar purposes, to be called a "powerball."

No. 49 of 1898.—J. L. Spoor, portland-cement manufacturer, Madras, for the manufacture of cement.

No. 50 of 1898.—Charles James Dear, gentleman, of 127 Victoria street, Westminster London, for an improved machine for the breaking, scutching, decorticating, and like treatment of ramie and other fibrous plants.

No. 51 of 1898.—Johann Ferdinand Robert Knobloch, engineer, of No. 10 von der Tann-Strasse, Hamburg, in the German empire, for improvements in turbine apparatus for tide mills.

No. 52 of 1898.—The Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the empire of Germany, for improvement in the manufacture of alizarine lumps.

No. 53 of 1898.—Fromms Extract company, limited, of 61½ Fore street, London, for improvements in vegetable extracts, and the method of obtaining the same.

No. 54 of 1898.—Peter Smith Swan, broker, 12 Clive Row, Calcutta, for an improved *kodáli* or hoe.

No. 55 of 1898.—Dosabhai Khurshedji Madan, merchant, near 14 Parsee Punchat lane, Fort, Bombay, for an improved machine for extracting fibres.

No. 56 of 1898.—John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers and contractors, of the Byculla ironworks, Bombay, for an improved latrine seat for the use of natives of India, to be called "the Aryan latrine seat."

No. 519 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a

fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 235 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for improvements in vault lights. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 285 of 1897.—Arthur Pillsbury Dodge, lawyer, of 622 Lord's court building, in the city, county and state of New York, U.S.A., for a steam motor especially designed for street car service. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 313 of 1897.—Eliza Jessie Stewart, gentlewoman, of 27 Eardley crescent, Earl's court, London, for improvements in dyeing. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 360 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for window lights and prismatic glass for windows. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 361 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for vault and canopy lights and prismatic glass for vaults and canopies. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 362 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for basement lights and methods and means for lighting basement. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 363 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for electro-glazing for joining glass, tiles and the like. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 364 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for means and devices for joining prism lights together to form prism plates. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 365 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for methods of mounting paving tiles and vault lights. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 366 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for devices for mechanically framing window lights, tile sections and the like. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 367 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for prismatic window plates for increasing the illumination of apartment by natural light. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 368 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for combining mechanical and electro-glazing methods of mounting or framing prism lights and tiles together. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 369 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for prismatic window lights and plates with irregular prisms for directing the light as required into the apartment. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 370 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for prismatic canopies for windows. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 371 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for combining ornamental and prism lights and plates for windows. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 372 of 1898.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of No. 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for improvements in prisms for windows. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 520 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel's invention for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (From 23 February 1898 to 23 February 1899.)

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore's invention for improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein. (From 8 February 1898 to 8 February 1899.)

No. 177 of 1890.—Dadabhai Ruttonji Dalal's invention for a new and improved automatic totalisator. (From 1 February 1898 to 1 February 1899.)

No. 325 of 1893—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff's invention for improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewage. (From 5 January 1898 to 5 January 1899.)

No. 521 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 62 of 1893.—Sardar Gulab Singh's invention for an improved pump for lifting up water, etc. (Specification filed 2 November 1893.)

No. 124 of 1893.—John Charles Taite's invention for improvements in or relating to ventilators for railway carriages. (Specification filed 31 October 1893.)

No. 132 of 1893.—Messrs. Jessop & Co.'s invention for an improved cart wheel specially suitable for Government transport work, planters, contractors, etc. (Specification filed 3 November 1893.)

No. 231 of 1893.—Hubert Athelstone Penfold's invention for fastening the front of waterproof coats. (Specification filed 4 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 94 of 1892.—Elisha Barton Cutten's invention for improvements relating to the production of soda and chlorine, and to apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 5 November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

No. 49 of 1890.—James Raper Thame's invention for improvements in barrels, boxes, cases or receptacles, or like articles manufactured from paper or like pulp, and in the means or apparatus employed in their manufacture. (Specification filed 30 October 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(4) (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AGREEMENT.

Shillong, the 27th January, 1898.

This Agreement is executed on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven by the India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894 :

Whereas we the said India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited carry on the business of common carriers by means of Steamer Service at Fenchuganj in the District of Sylhet and it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894, for the construction of the work useful to the public : And whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act :

We the said India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said piece of land, take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs construct godowns and offices etc. on the land within one year from the date of this agreement, and maintain the same and use the land for mooring steamers and flats etc. : We do further agree and bind ourselves our legal representatives successors and assigns that we will allow the public a right of way over the land and also the right of access to the godowns that will be constructed by us.

Schedule.

East by Fenchuganj Mowapore Road, west by the lands of Taluks Shukhai ; Deb and Romi Khan ; north by Local Board Road from Fenchuganj to Steamer Godown ; south by Ilam land settled by India General Steam Navigation Company Limited and the lands of Taluk No. 5 Narsing Roy and Taluk Chand Murad, and Local Board Road and tank.

Within the above boundaries 29 Bighas 9 Khattas and 14 Chattaks of land more or less.

A. H. WALKER,
Joint Agent, I. G. & R. S. N. Co., Ld.

WITNESSES :

RAM KUMAR CHOWDRY,
Steamer Office, Fenchuganj.

ISWAR CHANDRA CHAKRABERTY,
Steamer Office, Fenchuganj.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1898

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th January, 1898	1,08,40,000	1,97,47,100	14,57,97,000	2,79,11,200	1,43,39,900	9,40,800	28,500	20,87,54,500	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	21,99,32,727
Add—																						
Amount of 1893-94, Couponed Notes transferred to in London . . .	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1898 . .	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1898 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1898 . .	54,000	5,000	10,200	76,600	12,500	...	...	1,04,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,300
	1,08,94,000	1,97,52,100	14,58,47,200	2,79,87,800	1,43,52,400	9,45,800	28,500	20,89,13,800	8,427	5,000	1,800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,08,027	5,000	2,000	68,000	75,000	1,24,000	31,200	22,01,46,027
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	40,700	11,38,500	63,000	24,300	5,000	...	12,71,500	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	8,500	8,500	...	...	12,81,000
Balance on 31st January, 1898	1,08,94,000	1,97,11,400	14,47,08,700	2,79,24,800	1,43,28,100	9,40,800	28,500	20,76,42,300	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,88,65,027

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1897, enfaced from India,	9,779 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	8,937 lakhs.
" 1st Dec., 1897, " 15th Dec., " ditto	29 "	ditto	21 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto	9 "	ditto	4 "
" 1st Jan., 1898, " 15th Jan., 1898, ditto	3 "	ditto	11 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto	2 "	ditto	13 "
	9,822 lakhs.		8,986 lakhs.
	8,986 "		
Balance against India	836 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1898

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	25,01,360 0 0
		Other authorised Investments	73,76,340 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,07,09,900 1 6
Public Deposits at Head Office 54,39,042 4 0; Public Deposits at Branches 1,00,06,297 15 11	1,54,45,340 3 11	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,24,03,182 4 0
		Bills discounted and purchased	1,34,97,104 6 10
		Balances with other Banks	12,31,200 3 8
		Bullion	2,871 3 0
		Dead Stock	13,16,137 6 5
		Stamps	9,907 6 0
		Sundries	13,16,577 13 6
			7,03,64,640 12 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,58,56,987 11 0	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 69,41,055 5 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,47,39,334 12 6	2,16,80,390 2 0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,83,919 0 8		
Sundries	19,08,783 15 4		
RUPEES	9,20,45,030 14 11	RUPEES	9,20,45,030 14 11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th February, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 34·.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Wood, Richard Samuel, Superintendent of the Central Provinces Secretariat Press.	Nagpur	4th January, 1898	The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, on the 27th January, 1898.	Deceased died intestate. Draft of an unexecuted Will found among his effects. Deceased's nearest heirs, his two widowed sisters, Mrs. Laura Mary Grindal and Mrs. Alice Martha O'Sullivan, who reside in Lahore, intend applying for Letters of Administration.
Fraser, John (Jute Mill, Shamnagar).	Presidency General Hospital.	7th January, 1898	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 13th January, 1898.	No Will found. No application.
Marum, Richard (of St. Vincent's Home).	Ditto	12th January, 1898	The same Judge, 17th January, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Conway, Daniel (of Sr. Leven Bank).	Ditto	16th January, 1898	The same Judge, 25th January, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Case, Elizabeth (of 15, Tangra Road, Entally).	Ditto	20th January, 1898	The same Judge, 29th January, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Horn, Robert (Clerk, High Court, Calcutta).	Ditto	21st January, 1898	The same Judge, 29th January, 1898.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 11th February, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1898.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	1,33,60,000	9,42,28,045	10,75,88,045	3,17,72,397	...	3,17,72,397
Allahabad	...	1,29,84,575	1,29,84,575	1,78,22,380	...	1,78,22,380
Lahore	...	1,93,99,105	1,93,99,105	1,82,42,525	...	1,82,42,525
Bombay	42,59,830	5,43,81,105	5,80,40,935	3,14,39,062	...	3,14,39,062
Karachi	...	72,54,835	72,54,835	42,74,255	...	42,74,255
Madras	57,39,675	2,45,80,360	3,03,20,035	1,65,76,187	...	1,65,76,187
Calicut	...	11,05,580	11,05,580	10,75,888	...	10,75,888
Rangoon	...	58,89,545	58,89,545	1,92,80,015	...	1,92,80,015
	2,33,59,505	21,98,23,150	24,31,82,655			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
Total			24,31,82,655	14,10,82,709	...	14,10,82,709
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
Net Total						14,10,82,709
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						21,00,000*
Grand Total						24,31,82,655

* Bhopali rupees have been received in full re-payment of this advance and are in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1898.

No. 278.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 40 days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd February, 1898.

No. 81-330.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 98G., dated the 28th January, 1898, Captain F. A. C. Kreyer, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, assumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, from Captain F. G. Beville on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain.*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December 1897, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.					
		3½ per cent., 1865.	3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	Stock.	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	46,500	...	11,700	...	3,760	61,960
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Mean Meer	26 000	...	3,200	...	1,000	30,200
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	38,400	...	14,000	...	26,620	79,020
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	12,900	...	...	...	...	12,900
5	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore	29,100	300	...	...	3,260	32,660
6	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	6,900	...	...	...	..	6,900
7	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	3,300	...	...	...	...	3,300
8	Commissariat Transport Officer, Kashmir	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
9	Commissariat Transport Officer, Potitical Agency Gilgit	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500
10	Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar	1,500	...	500	...	...	2,000
		1,68,100	300	29,400	...	34,640	2,32,440
	Safe custody.	Various 4 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent	Various 3 per cent.			
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	...	1,600	...	...	...	1,600
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Mean Meer	100	1,200	1,600	...	...	2,900
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi	...	18,100	...	...	...	18,100
4	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar	...	...	300	...	...	300
		100	20,900	1,900	...	...	22,900

J. G. DOWNING, *Major*,
For *Controller of Military Accounts*.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND,
RAWALPINDI,
The 4th February, 1898.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on 31st December, 1897, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officers from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
		3½ per cent., 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	4 per cent., 1865.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	STOCK.								
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	22 500	...	...	...	...	...	22,500
2	" " Allahabad	500	14,100	1,700	...	...	...	...	16,300
3	" " Agra	...	17,900	400	...	...	...	...	18,300
4	" " Lucknow	...	27,300	3,500	...	...	...	...	30,800
5	" " Bareilly	...	18,500	1,700	...	...	...	..	20,200
6	" " Meerut	...	49,200	500	...	...	...	...	49,700
7	" " Jubbulpore	...	11,700	500	..	...	..	...	12,200
8	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
9	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
10	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca	...	1,200	...	...	...	..	...	1,200
11	" Remount Rearing Depot, Karnal	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
12	Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Saharanpore	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1.500
13	Ordnance Officer, Agra	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
14	" " Allahabad	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
15	" " Fort William	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
16	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	...	26,700	500	...	...	...	...	27,200
17	Officer Commanding, 1st Royal Irish Regiment	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
18	Pay Examiner	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
		500	2,60,900	8,800	...	...	...	...	2,70,200
			Various 3½ per cent.						
	SAFE CUSTODY.								
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	...	29,500	23,000	500	...	...	...	53,000
2	" " Allahabad	...	6,100	800	200	...	...	12,520	19,620
3	" " Agra	...	8,100	500	...	...	...	...	6,600
4	" " Lucknow	...	12,000	1,000	...	...	2,100	33,685	48,785
5	" " Meerut	...	7,500	200	100	500	...	40,560	48,860
6	" " Bareilly	...	1 000	...	800	...	...	19,030	20,830
7	" " Jubbulpore	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
8	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
9	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
10	Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
11	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
12	" Gun-Carriage Factory, Fategarh	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
13	Superintendent of Presidency Remount Depot, Calcutta	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200
14	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	...	400	300	...	...	...	...	700
15	Agent for Government Consignment, Calcutta	...	6,700	...	...	...	...	...	6,700
		...	81,900	28,000	1,600	500	2,100	1,05,795	2,19,895

W. J. B. BIRD, *Lieutenant-Colonel*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, MILITARY ACCOUNTS.
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, BENGAL COMMAND,
Calcutta, the 11th February, 1898.

II D

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1898.

No. 28.—Offices reported opened and closed during January, 1898 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
Abozai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	31st Jan.	Opened.
Calcutta Race Stand.	Bengal	29th "	Closed.
Dhekiajuli	Assam	7th "	Opened.
Doaba (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	30th "	Closed.
Gandoo (Field Office).	Ditto	25th "	Opened.
Gokal	North-Western Provinces.	2nd "	Ditto.
Jalala (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	2nd "	Closed.
Katlang (Field Office).	Ditto	4th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	16th "	Closed.
Kalakhat (Field Office).	Ditto	16th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	21st "	Closed.
Kuchi (Field Office).	Ditto	17th "	Ditto.
Kumarkhali	Bengal	1st "	Opened.
Lalgudi	Madras	9th "	Ditto.
Mahaban	North-Western Provinces.	2nd "	Closed.
Michni (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	29th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	30th "	Closed.
Nandurbar	Bombay	30th "	Opened.
Nathdwara	Rajputana	21st "	Ditto.
Okara	Punjab	18th "	Ditto.
Pingna	Eastern Bengal	13th "	Ditto.
*Pur Camp	Punjab	31st "	Ditto.
Rustam (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	16th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	20th "	Closed.
Sadda (Field Office).	Ditto	20th "	Opened.
Sanghao (Field Office).	Ditto	6th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	15th "	Closed.
Shabkadar (Field Office).	Ditto	30th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	31st "	Closed.
*Sirhaul Camp	Punjab	9th "	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	18th "	Closed.
Sarkhabi (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	13th "	Opened.
Ywataung	Burma	15th "	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
Gachhipura	Jodhpore-Bickanir Railway.	22nd Jan.	Opened.
Rai Bojha	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	10th "	Closed.

* Camp of Exercise.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1898.

No. 68.—Mr. W. K. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Telegraph, has been granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 28th January, 1898.

D. W. McPHERSON,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 31st January, 1898.

No. 717-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section 2, clause (b) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the following Rules are issued by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India :—

If a traveller from any station in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, or from any infected area alights at any intermediate station on any Railway in Central India with the object of obtaining a fresh ticket so as to conceal the fact that he comes from an infected area, the Railway Police or other persons deputed for this duty shall take down his name and the number of the fresh ticket issued, and shall send information by telegram to the station for which the fresh ticket is issued, so that he may, on alighting, be placed under observation. The Station Master and Railway Officials shall assist in carrying out the provisions of this Rule.

2. At stations where Railway Police are not posted, the Station Master on receiving information of any person re-booking, shall telegraph the information up the line to all authorities concerned.

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 8th February, 1898.

No. 697-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by the Code of Criminal Precedure, 1882, as applied by the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896, to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased, in supersession of his Notification No. 7289, dated the 12th November, 1895, to direct that the person for the time being appointed by the Governor-General in Council to hold the office of Political Agent, Bolan Pass, shall be a Magistrate of the 1st class and the District Magistrate for the Bolan Pass District.

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1898.

The Reverend Arthur Edward Stone, B.A., Garrison Chaplain of Fort William, is appoint-

ed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to officiate as Archdeacon of the Diocese of Calcutta during the absence on furlough of the Venerable W. MacCarthy, with effect from the 7th February, 1898, or any subsequent date on which he may assume charge of the same.

Mr. Stone is further appointed to be his Lordship's Commissary during the absence of the Bishop from Calcutta.

A. M. DUNNE,
Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1898.

No. 1.—The transfer of Mr. J. M. Hartley, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Pubic Works Accounts, Punjab, ordered in this Office Notification No. 10, dated the 21st December, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1898.

No. 21.—Major H. E. Passy, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 3rd class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 25th year, commenced 9th August, 1897.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General, Military Department.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1898.

No. 95.—Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. L. GRIESBACH,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

CORRIGENDUM.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1898.

For Article 371(*b*), Civil Service Regulations, *read* Article 340, Civil Service Regulations, in Eastern Bengal State Railway Notification No. 1, dated 20th January, 1898, published in Part II of the *India Gazette*, dated 22nd January, 1898.

C. H. COWIE, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 31st January, 1898.

No. 266.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Assistant Superintendent, Dera Ghazi Khan Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1898.

No. 9.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Storekeeper, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for 22 months, under article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April, 1898, or such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Director.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1898.

No. 10.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal. Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1898.

No. 11808.—Mr. A Cordeiro, Postmaster, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 16th February, 1898, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Heman Das is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Cordeiro or until further orders.

The 10th February, 1898.

No. 11985.—Mr. R. W. Hanson is appointed, until further orders, to act substantively *pro tempore* as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 13th January, 1898.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th February, 1898.

Aanovice, Freme.
Abbott, F.
Anderson, John.
Browne, Mrs. Gore.
Chesterman & Co.
De Rosa, M. E. (Hair-Dresser).
Deverennee & Co.
Finlay and Robertson (Commission Agents).
Gowno, Mr., Manager, Gee Gees Stores and Agency Co.
Hagijannig Michael, Editor, "Indian Citizen."
Hoeck, H.
Johnson & Co., Iron Mongers.
King & Co. (Booksellers).
Lancester, D.
Leslie, Rogers & Co.
Mackonzie, P., Process Block Co.
Macleod, J. G.
McPherson, Miss A., care of Captain McPherson.
Molm, Mrs. (Missionary).
Munro, C. F.
Nougerede, R. de la, Engineer and Contractor.
Palmer & Co.
Payot, Henry, Mrs.
Peiars, Will A., Manager, Foreign Agencies and Adveitising.
Pemberton & Son (Watchmaker).
Secretary of Society for the Resuscitation of Indian Literature.
Taylor & Co., James.
The Manager, the Scottish Widows' Assurance Company.
The Sole Chief Agents for India for the Scottish Commercial Fire Assurrance Co.
Vibart, H.
Wild & Co.
Wood & Co., R.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, C. H.
Anderson, A. G.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Baldwin, J.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Bogassiere, Count de La.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Best, S. J.
Billinghurst, P.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Brockman, T. D.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H. T.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Cantchauk, Miss Mina.
Capel, C.
Chill, E. A.
Chill, Mrs. E.
Credner, Capt. H.
Crosser, Rev. J. R.
Dagmar, Miss V.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
D'Arc, W.
DeDalmas, Comte.
DeManley, Lord.
Derosa, Edward.
DeSilva, F. H.
DeSouza, J. F.
Dowling, Miss M.
Dressel, Miss W.
Dyer, Revd. J. P.
Elliott, S. E.
Ellmore, Mr., Representing Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Ld.
Essa, Leon.
Fitch, C.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Fletcher, Robert.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gainslord, F.
Galimidi, J.
George, G.
Handcock, James P.
Hardwick, A. A.
Hendry, G. S.
Heywood, J. G.
Hill, S. C.
Hill, W.B.
Hoare, H. V.
Holtom, Mrs. J. E.
Howie, J.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Keys, C. F.
Kidd, Dr. E. C.
Knapp, Mrs. A. M.
Kusenburg, Otto.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C. H.
Lawrence, A. W.
Leonard, E.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Low, Mrs. J. G.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machang, A. S.
Manghan, Frank.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, Wm.
Mathews, E.
McNamee, R.
McNab, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
O'Connor, Miss E.
O'Laird, E. J.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Park, Robert G.
Parker, G. C.
Pepin, E. A.
Peppe, Mrs.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Ponniska, Marie.
Portman, Montague B.
Preece, Percy.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Reilly, E.
Renton, G. H.
Renton, Walter.
Reynard, L.
Rider, Thomas.
Rigg, E.
Roberton, Mrs.
Ross, Johnny.
Rosenfeld, J.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Sarratt, George.
Sarsfield, C. H.
Setts, J. R.
Sharp, Irwin.
Shields, H. R.
Singleton, M. L.
Sloane, T. H.
Smith, H. Eliott.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
Sprague, Capt. J.
Stavridi, A. G.
Storry, Mrs.
Tabor, Mrs. H.
Thompson, J.
Veligan, John.
Vigar, C.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Unger, G. E.
Ward, R.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Walker, P. A.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Calda, Geogio.
Chill, E. A., Dr.
Crozier, J. E.
Dettmar, Henry.
Fischer, Morris.
Hake, P. G.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Sturge, L. J.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Von Witikind, P. R. Dr.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, M., Mrs.
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Algar, Alfred.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Baxter, Miss.
Culley, Mr.
Cotton, Powell.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cawasji Hormasji.
Collen, J. Clayton.
Colkers, Alex.
Cox, H. E.
Darwall, Mrs.
Delabannce (Telegram).
Denny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Dalby, James.
Dreshler, A. C.
Deavin, H. P.
Dell'Aquila, Pietro.
Ellison, P.
Fitgerald, Gerald, Mrs.
Fison, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Favre, Auguste.
Gaynor, G. H.
Grant, Eugene.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gandson, A.
Glover, L. D.
Greengrass, Mrs.
Hassain, S. M.
Hitchcock, C.
Hajee Ismail Joosain.
Hartly, W.
Iremonger, F. C.
King, H. G.
Kristianson, Lavinia, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Kesuilal, Jamualal.
Kirk Alastair, H.
Lowensohn, Philip.
Low, J. S., Mrs.
Milmer, C., Mons.
McDonald, G.
Martin, E. E.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonieta Sign.
Mohomed Husein.
Middleton, A.
Poulter, R. C.
Perrie, W. F.
Roodow, James.
Richards, W. E.
Rice, S. M.
Saagge, H. E.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.)
Slane, Miss.
Spiks, Frederick.
Vitale, Barbero.
Wiliams, B., Mrs.
Walke, William.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.
Waisband, Golda.
Wegener, George, Dr.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th February, 1898.

Cowie, E. H.
Cowie, M., Mrs.
Prosser, J.
Robertson, W. M.
Williams, W. J.
Wishart, A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 12th February, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	17th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	16th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	12th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	15th ,,	Per French Str. *Dupleix*.
Colombo	18th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Palawan*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	17th ,,	*Viâ* Madras.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandaway	14th ,,	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	15th ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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॥ আধ „ „	৭৷৹	„	৮৲
। পিকি „ „	৩৸৹	„	৪৷৹

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Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments

☞ ***The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.***

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1896. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1896. 12a. (1a. 0p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896. R2-8 (4a.)

Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1890. R2-8 (3a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

MEDICAL.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1896. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1896. R2 (2a.)

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893—96. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1896. R1 (2a.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1896. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1896-97. R1 (2a. 0p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1896-97. R4 (3a.)

Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896. 8a. (1a.)

Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition. 8a. (2a. 6p.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3. (4a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—
for 1896. 2a. (1a.)
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1896. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1897. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R3 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1896-97. R5 (4a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. R4 (3a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1896-97. 4a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1898. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8. (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Hymenoptera. Volume I. R17 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1890. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 053603, of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Barada Charan Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BARADA CHARAN BANERJEE,

Moorapara, Post Office Rupgunj, Dacca.

The 18th January 1898.

Lost.

The upper halves of Government Promissory Notes Nos. 053030 and 053027, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, and No. 049386, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R1,000 each, standing in the name of Chunessari Debi and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Chunessari Debi and Nalin Chandra Roy, respectively, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors after six months from the date of last advertisement on surrender of the lower halves of the Notes to that office.

Advertiser—NALIN CHANDRA ROY,

Address—Deputy Magistrate, Dinajpur.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes :—

Number.	Loan.	Amount.	Originally standing in the name of
		R	
B 002927	3½ per cent., 1842-43	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
" 002928	"	500	
" 002929	"	500	
" 002930	"	500	
" 002931	"	1,000	
" 003103	3½ per cent., 1865	1,000	J. E. Dawn,
" 003108	"	1,000	
" 005603	"	500	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
" 005604	"	500	
" 005605	"	500	
" 004926	"	1,000	Devkaran Naujee,
" 005497	"	1,000	Krishnaji Narayan Kher,
" 005504	"	1,000	
" 005505	"	1,000	
" 005399	"	1,000	

and last endorsed to Krishnaji Narayan Kher, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

KRISHNAJI NARAYAN KHER,

Care of Messrs. Paranjapye Athalye & Co.,
134, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	13·6	15·3 to 20·4	38·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	15·3	38·25	37·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	17	16·15	46·75	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	14·45	17	38·76	68	90·1	53·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	17·85	51	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13·6	18·7	42·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	14·62	15·47	42·67	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	21·25	54·4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	18·02	23·29	57·8	62·39	72·76	61·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	19·55	24·65	49·3	64·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	13·6	17	27·2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	13·43	17	26·35	34·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	22·5	42·08	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	40	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	33·12	36·25	46·25	51·87	...	...	35	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	27·5	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	45	45	42·5	45	...	...	30	35	30	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·75	37·5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	33·12	42·5	50	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	32·5	37·81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·81	32·03	46·25	52·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25·94	38·12	35·62	41·25	...	...	23·12	33·12	15	35
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	38·75	35·16	45	...	...	31·41	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	44·37	36·25	50	...	...	36·25	36·25	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	21·67	31·82	37·19	53·49	38·54	53·49	44·45	58·44	27·19	43·59	25·31	40·68
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·53	30·21	36·35	48·49	37·19	48·49	40	53·33	22·24	42·08	20	36·35
Jhánsi	22·19	28·59	40·94	50	40	45·73	47·29	53·23	20	39·06	18·54	37·19
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	43·75	51·72	38·12	48·91	...	55·31	20·47	41·72	20	40·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	20·94	28·59	33·33	45·73	34·06	48·54	...	...	20·52	39·01	21·61	38·12
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	30·78	...	51·87	...	50·78	...	37·29	...	45·11	...	29·43
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25·62	29·37	...	...	36·2	48·44	...	...	25·78	...	22·19	...

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	70·55	51	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	90·95	46·07	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	47·5	...	...	400	335	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·75	41·25	65	41·25	350	400	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	360	Midnapur.
30	40	4 15·47	...	25	32·5	43·75	37·5	40	35	320	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	36·87	60	48·12	300	266·25	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	43·75	40	360	310	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	26·25	47·5	43·75	70	47·5	300	330	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·41	28·91	35·78	27·66	360	325	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	26·56	19·06	33·12	36·25	35	38·75	30	260	240	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·69	31·87	39·37	36·87	44·37	35	290	270	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	20·62	36·25	36·25	...	50	47·03	266·56	246·25	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
26·2	43·59	...	...	23·12	37·6	41·87	41·61	54·95	50·31	291·04	278·02	Benares.
												Central—
21·93	43·85	...	...	20·78	38·54	36·35	38·75	51·61	43·85	255·99	237·03	Cawnpore.
20	...	...	...	17·5	36·35	32·03	40	40·94	50	250	213·33	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	...	...	...	260	260	Meerut.
21·09	44·69	...	...	...	37·81	34·84	43·12	54·69	50	276·87	259·06	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
22·35	42·29	...	...	...	35·57	40	42·13	...	...	266·25	227·5	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	46·46	...	...	...	36·15	...	43·02	...	54·69	...	240	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22·81	37·66	34·22	40	...	...	255·62	241·25	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Godlpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	50	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	41·87	65	85	...	...	40	27·5	—	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	34·37 and 36·87	40	47·5 and 62·5	55 to 75	...	...	...	...	1·75(a)	2(a)
Calcutta	...	...	35	37·5	70	70	...	...	5·5(a)	6·75(a)	4·5(a)	5·5(a)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	34·37	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(a)	5(a)
Pabna	...	...	39·06	42·5	70	80	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	45	60	88·91	...	...	·17(b)	·06(b)	·17(b)	·1(b)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	35	30	65	25	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2·62(a)	2·62(a)
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	40·62	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	5	2·81
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	40	40	70	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	36·25	100	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	45·16	49·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	42·08	...	...	65·05	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	33·75	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	41·25	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	37·19	...	...	...	...	115 to 125	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	44·32	...	...	...	75	...	90	...	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·44	...	...

(a) Per kahan. (b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	25	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	40·99	50	...	...	25	44·37	22·19	45·08
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	22·5	33·33	90	80	33·12	46·87	38·12	53·33	25·62	36·35	20·62	36·35
Central—												
Lahore	24·58	32·66	44·11	51·61	33·33	45·57	36·41	52·5	22·5	41·04	21·3	39·01
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	30·78	36·35	50	35·57	47·03	41·04	55·16	21·04	41·09	19·06	40
Submontane—												
Amritsar	26·67	31·35	45·73	51·61	30·78	45·73	34·79	51·61	23·54	40	23·54	36·35
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	28·59	57·45	66·77	33·33	48·85	36·35	51·61	23·54	36·35	25	30
Western—												
Multan	19·06	29·63	40	61·56	38·12	44·43	43·28	51·61	25·78	36·35	25·78	34·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	51·87	41·25	41·87	43·12	...	...	27·81	23·12	24·37	27·5
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	35	38·12	...	...	24·37	...	...	29·69
Quetta	...	...	...	...	40	44·37	65	65	30	32·5	30	37·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	44·22	...	...	...	...	...	21·35	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	38·02	...	...	...	...	...	31·46
Poona	...	...	...	47·24	...	45·16	...	...	...	...	...	34·74
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	50·57	...	...	...	...	...	41·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	41·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	52·6	...	...	...	...	...	33·18
Ahmadabad	28·75	30	52·5	47·5	...	50	...	...	...	35	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	31	39	36·5	39	56	...	...	...	22	25
Central—												
Jubbulpore	20	...	27·56	42·12	36·37	44·19	42·12	50	...	...	20	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	35	38·06	36	38·06	47	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	52·31	40·74	...	...	...	...	23·54	34·61
Ellichpur	...	...	80	80	53·33	50	66·62	55·78	...	...	22·25	33·33
Amráoti	...	...	...	66·25	53·12	44·37	56·87	56·25	...	...	26·87	30·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	25
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·01	28·7
Cuddapah	27·92	31·93	47·03	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·74	27·19
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·75	26·77	45·68	45·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·38	20·52	52·08	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·62	22·86
Mysore—												
Mysore	37·23	20·42	43·89	39·57	58·78	62·69	101·48	68·37	...	...	20·11	18·59
Bangalore	19·6	17·62	54·87	47	58·8	54·87	54·88	55·44	...	...	24·5	23·4

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
27·97	48·44	...	...	24·06	40	40	41·56	...	...	320	266·67	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
22·5	40	...	...	19·69	36·35	33·75	40	56·87	66·67	310	304·74	Ferozpur.
												Central—
23·12	45·1	...	...	22·71	36·82	34·69	39·01	56·09	58·18	328·44	305	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
20·52	43·23	...	...	19·53	38·12	36·35	40·99	50	42·76	320	278·44	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	44·43	...	...	21·04	39·32	34·06	40	...	...	350	336·82	Amritsar.
												Northern—
25	43·29	...	...	23·18	37·5	33·33	43·85	57·13	50	290·94	290	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
25·78	39·06	...	...	25·78	38·07	37·19	45·68	...	...	320	336·82	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
30	34·37	...	...	...	...	37·19	37·5	65	...	347·5	358	Karáchi.
25	34·06	...	...	...	...	32·81	40·62	...	...	307·5	310	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	330	360	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Dharwar.
...	36·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
31·87	37·66	...	...	...	...	50·73	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	41·04	...	...	...	...	...	38·44	...	...	...	350	Ahmadnagar.
21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
27·03	40·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	38·75	...	33·75	...	...	...	40	46·25	46·25	...	290	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·5	36	52	41	318	300	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·31	36·44	50	44·19	240	227·5	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	38·06	54	40	270	250	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·54	...	36·54	...	...	Básim.
40	50	...	...	...	...	53·33	50	61·5	40	320	263	Ellichpur.
33·75	44·37	...	...	...	...	50	40	56·87	40	300	280	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
21·87	16·25	...	...	...	...	56·87	56·87	...	...	400	456·87	Coimbatore.
...	...	22·71	28·49	...	...	27·6	33·18	...	...	359·95	342·92	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	64·01	44·43	...	...	412·08	348·7	Bellary.
27·03	30·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·33	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	32·18	20·73	...	...	39·06	27·19	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	45·52	...	...	329·11	386·72	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	23·38	18·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
30·99	26·09	...	...	...	...	33·38	28·85	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
23·51	...	...	19·59	...	...	26·03	23·49	72·68	44·96	331·87	427·75	Mysore.
24·82	...	...	20·06	...	...	41·16	23·5	58·8	42·16	411·3	428·44	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1896 AND 1897—concluded.

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	50	50	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	55·36	110	80	5·62	5	5·62	11·41
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	53·33	114·27	72·71	10	13·28	6·25	10
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	80	5·73	5	8·91	8·75
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·73	7·24
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	100	61·56	5	11·41	6·67	13·75
Western—												
Multan	..	...	...	...	100	123·07	133·33	80	3·07	4·43	6·67	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	66·25	65	...	...	.	135	105	72·5	...	5·21	...	...
Shikárpur	39·37	41·56	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	55·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Dhulia	.	49·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	38·56	38·56	60	100	133·31	70	...	3·44	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	43	40	180	160	120	57	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·25	76·25			...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	3·22(b)	3·31(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	71·87	65·62	...	...	...	...	115	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	111·3	98·49	51·61	44·32	...	...	6·87	6·56
Central—												
Bellary	63·38	45·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	..	.	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	66·67	66·67	122·97	46·15	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·83	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	57·6	...	...	131·67	131·67	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	111·67	89·74	...	...	...	...	5·36	6·41
Mysore—												
Mysore	66·61	46·62	...	...	374	374	124·67	70·76	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·15
Bangalore	68·55	64·11	...	...	342·75	428·4	85·69	67·45	3·5	9·62	13·71	25·62

(a) Per head load. (b) Per 100 pullies.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere
										Panjab—
										Southern—
6·25	...	...	...	50	42·5	...	...	75	60	Ferozpur.
										Central—
6·67	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	80	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
5	6·67	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
6·67	12·5	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Ráwalpindi.
										Western—
3·33	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	5·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	30	28	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
4	8	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	50	Ellichpur.
...	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	90	100	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	85	77·5	85	77·5	50	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	100	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 90	Bangalore.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	11 4	10 12	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	6 11	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 2	9 13	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	22 1	20 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 6	12 2	14 6	13 2	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10	6 12½	...	...	5 7½	5 7½	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 12	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	..	..	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 — and 11 8	7 — and 10 —	7 8 and 12 —	7 12 and 10 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	11 4	13 5	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	9 12	7 —	12 —	13 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 8	7 —	...	...	8 6	8 4 to 8 8	13 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 8 and 8 —	6 8	9 8 and 11 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 12	6 4	8 —	8 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 11	6 2	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	7 4½	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	7 4	7 —	20 4	20 4	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 14	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	—	4 —	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	7 2	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 3	5 3	18 13	11 8	6 11	6 —	15 2	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 15	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	28 7	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 6½	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 2	6 4	10 8	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 6	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 4	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	11 6	12 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 —	...	...	14 9	10 —	11 —	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 4	...	9 8	9 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	...	9 12	...	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	.	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 —	8 8	...	10 —	8 — and 12 —	8 — and 11 —	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 10	..	..	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 11	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	7 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	9 — and 12 3	..	...	...	...
Malda	...	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	17 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	12 —	10 —	..	.	...	...
Dinajpur	8 12	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	12 —	13 3	14 5	...	..	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	..	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 1	7 1	...		9 10	6 13	13 2	13 10	..	.	..	..
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 13	13 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	..	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...		.	...
Mánbhum	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	17 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	6 — to 8 8	5 8 to 7 12	...	...	10 —	6 8 to 11 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	..	...
Palámau	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	12 15	13 8	13 3½	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	7 —	13 5	12 4			.	..
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	10 12½	...	...	8 6	7 14	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 4	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 4	17 8	20 8	...	...
Patna	11 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	26 —	27 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 — and 10 8	10 — and 11 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	12 — and 12 8	14 — and 14 8	14 — and 14 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 8	8 — and 13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	..	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	12 12	10 2	12 10	7 10	15 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	8 —	15 —	10 —	8 —	7 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	10 8	11 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	10 9	11 —	15 —	13 —	6 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	..
Champaran	9 —	9 8	13 —	11 8	6 8	6 8	15 —	14 8	...	.	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 8	9 1	13 8	13 3	5 10	6 2	10 8	10 6	15 11	15 12	14 9	14 4
Benares	10 5	10 —	14 10	15 3	6 8	6 4	10 13½	10 13½	16 —	16 12	15 3	15 3
Ghazipur	9 —	10 8	14 —	14 4	5 12	5 12	10 4	10 8	16 4	20 —	14 8	15 —
Jaunpur	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	15 8
Allahabad	9 8	9 12	15 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 4	17 8	17 —	15 8	15 8
Central—												
Bánda	9 12	9 12	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	23 —	22 8	18 —	17 8
Fatehpur	9 8	9 8	15 8	16 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 8	19 4	21 —	17 8	18 —
Hamirpur	10 2	9 14	15 4	14 7	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 15	20 —	22 15	18 —	17 —
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Cawnpore	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 8	18 —	17 8
Jhánsi	10 —	10 8	19 8	10 12	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	21 4	21 12	19 12	19 8
Etáwah	11 2	11 —	17 8	19 9	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 2	18 12	19 4	18 2	18 10
Farukhabad	11 4	11 4	16 5	17 11	5 1	5 7	8 2 to 10 3	8 2½ to 9 14	17 1	17 11	17 1	17 1
Mainpuri	11 12	12 —	17 12	17 10	4 8	4 8	14 —	6 — to 14 —	17 4	17 14	17 12	17 10
Etah	11 6	11 6	17 12	17 4	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 12	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 2
Western—												
Meerut	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Agra	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 12	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 8
Muttra	12 8	12 —	20 4	20 4	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	21 8	21 8	21 —	20 —
Aligarh	10 12	10 12	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	18 8	18 8	17 8	18 —
Bulandshahr	11 8	11 8	17 12	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 —	17 12	17 —	17 4	16 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 8	15 —	16 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	9 10	8 14	14 12	13 4	4 7	4 7	10 6	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 14	9 7	14 13	14 13	5 6	5 13	13 8	13 8	17 1	17 1	13 8	13 8
Basti	11 12	12 4	15 —	15 —	9 6	7 8	13 4	13 12	13 8	13 8	...	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	13 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 8	10 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 —	...	...	18 —	...	9 12	10 2	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	...	...	8 8	9 3	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	12 2*	12 8*	...	...	10 8	10 8	8 —	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 12	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	14 —	12 —	9 2	9 2	Mánbhum.
22 —	22 —	...	...	9 — to 10 —	8 8 to 9 —	16 —	15 —	9 8	6 — to 8 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
19 2	18 —	...	...	9 9	10 11	18 —	19 —	13 8	11 4	8 11½	8 12	Palámau.
18 8	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	9 4	...	11 8	11 —⅝	21 6	21 —	8 8	8 6⅞	10 —	9 15⅝	Monghyr.
...	...	8 8	8 4	10 8	11 4	20 —	20 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	10 8 and 10 12	11 — and 11 8	17 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	24 —	20 —	8 —	9 —	10 4	10 4	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	20 4	20 2	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	23 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	18 —	19 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
...	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	20 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	18 4	18 4	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	20 —	21 —	11 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 3	9 7	16 8	20 8	6 4	6 —	9 10	9 11	Mirzapur.
18 7	16 12	14 10	14 10	9 12	9 12	17 3½	17 5	7 5	7 5	10 13	10 3	Benares.
14 8	14 8	13 8	14 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	18 —	6 12	7 —	9 8	9 8	Ghazípur.
...	16 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 —	16 —	6 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	17 8	16 8	9 8	9 —	10 4	10 4	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 4	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 4	7 —	7 4	10 4	10 4	Hamírpur.
9 —†	9 —†	10 —	10 —	11 —†	11 —†	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Jalaun.
15 —	15 8	18 —	17 —	10 12	10 8	19 —	20 —	9 8	9 12	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 4	10 8	22 8	23 —	9 12	9 8	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 4	10 8	10 4	19 14	21 1	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —	Etáwah.
...	...	...	20 —	9 9	10 3	19 12	20 1	8 2 to 8 8	10 3½	11 8	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 3	19 8	20 4	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
13 8	16 8	10 —	10 —	11 4	10 12	17 12	18 4	9 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	...	17 —	12 —	11 —	19 —	18 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 4	Agra.
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 12	12 8	20 4	20 4	13 4	13 4	12 4	12 4	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	10 12	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 12	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 4	17 8	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 8	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 4	15 8	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
18 14	18 14	12 9	12 9	9 14	9 7	17 1	17 8	7 3	7 3	9 10	10 —	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	14 4	14 4	10 4	10 4	11 —	11 —	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—*continued.* (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	11 12	12 —	19 9	18 12	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 8	18 8	19 —	17 12	17 12
Budaun	11 4	11 5 & 11 10	17 7	15 11 & 16 15	6 3	6 6	9 15	10 2	17 15	18 7	17 1	17 9
Pilibhit	11 —	11 4	17 8	17 8	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	19 —	...	15 14	15 4
Bareli	10 9	10 9	15 14	15 4	7 —	6 8	10 15	10 9	17 9	16 12	15 14	15 9
Moradabad	11 —	11 3	10 8	10 3	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	19 6	18 14	17 3	17 1
Bijnor	11 4	11 —	13 8	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 4	...	...	16 —	16 —
Muzaffarnagar	12 —	11 7	15 6	14 6	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 8	18 8	17 8	17 9	16 8
Saháranpur	12 1	12 1	18 8	18 8	5 6	5 6	10 12	10 12	17 3	17 3	18 12	18 12
Dehra-Dún	11 8	10 12	19 —	15 —	9 12	9 9	10 4	10 1	17 8	16 —	18 8	15 4
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
Almora	14 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	10 6	10 8	14 —	13 —	5 —	5 8	11 8	11 —	16 —	15 8	15 —	13 —
Sultanpur	11 8	10 12	14 8	14 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	18 4	16 —	15 —	14 8
Rae-Bareli	10 8	10 12	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	17 8	18 4	10 8	16 —
Unao	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	6 8	7 —	11 8	12 —	18 8	20 —	18 —	17 —
Lucknow	11 4	11 —	16 8	15 8	4 12	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 8	17 4	17 4
Hardoi	11 4	11 8	14 —	16 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 8	20 —	...	20 —	18 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 12	11 4	17 —	16 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	...
Barabanki	10 12	11 4	12 —	13 —	9 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 10	11 10	15 —	15 —	8 12	8 14	12 —	12 6	19 4	18 10	14 —	14 —
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 6	22 8	22 —	10 —	17 —
Sitapur	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	19 —
Kheri	11 12	11 10	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	22 8	20 8	20 —	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 10	10 4	...	...	6 3	7 —	10 5	10 10	22 —	...	12 6	...
Bánswára	13 12	12 —	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 8	10 2	14 1	13 11	8 3	8 3	5 15	8 9	17 3	17 3	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 —	14 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 3	10 2	16 6	16 7	5 9	6 2	7 5	7 12	15 1	13 2	13 9	12 14
Ajmere	10 4	10 —	16 10½	16 8	5 2½	4 8	7 2½	6 2½	18 8	18 8	15 2½	15 2½
Abu	9 7 & 10 12½	9 10 & 10 10	16 2	15 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 14	...	13 —	13 —
Kishengarh	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	15 4	15 8
Bundi	10 4	10 4	18 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	24 12	24 12	...	...
Kotah	10 8	10 —	12 4	12 4	5 14	5 13	6 13	6 9	20 —	10 12	9 1	9 2
Jhallawar	10 2	9 11	10 14½	10 15½	6 8	6 8	9 2½	9 12½	19 2	18 8	14 6	13 9
Tonk	7 13	7 9	18 6	16 11	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 —	26 —	19 12	20 1	17 6
Jaipur	9 4	9 4	18 4	17 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	21 —	18 —	17 8
Karauli	9 11	9 6	21 14	21 9	11 4	10 5	12 8	11 9	24 6	22 8	22 13	21 14
Dholpur	9 13½	9 13½	20 4	20 3	6 9	6 3	7 14	7 14	22 6½	23 5½	23 1½	23 4½
Bhartpur	11 3½	11 1	21 7½	22 0	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	23 14	24 10	23 1½	22 2
Alwar	11 10	11 5½	21 —	19 7½	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	23 3	23 8	21 9	20 14½
Deoli Cantonment	10 2	10 8	18 11	18 5	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	22 2	19 8	18 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	19 8	19 —	13 8	13 8
Balmer	8 14	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 4	16 4
Anadra	10 4 & 11 8	10 3 & 11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	10 12	11 —	16 —	15 6	7 8	7 10	8 8	8 8	13 —	11 14	11 4	11 12
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 1½ & 10 5	9 11 & 10 —	14 11	14 6	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	14 6	13 12	12 13 & 14 1	12 8 & 13 12
Jaisalmer	7 3	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 3	10 —	10 —	11 3	13 —
Bikaner	8 4½	8 —	15 —	14 2	3 12	3 12	5 15	5 1	...	...	12 12½	13 [illegible]
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	7 12	11 8	11 8	7 8	7 5	8 8	8 8	21 8	20 —	14 —	14 6
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	22 —	19 —	16 —	15 8
Gwalior	8 3½	7 15½	15 5	13 13	5 12	4 8½	6 6	6 6	17 8½	16 7½	17 —	16 3½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Ferozpur	11 12	11 4	14 12	14 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 4	16 8	17 4	16 8
Central—												
Lahore	12 —	11 8	16 12	14 —	...	...	8 13	11 —	17 12	16 8	16 4	15 12
Gujranwála	12 —	11 12	17 12	16 —	...	...	9 4	8 4	18 —	13 4	16 —	9 —
Gujrát	11 4	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —
Jhelam	14 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	22 —	21 —	10 —	9 12	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 4	Shahjahánpur.
18 8	19 —	16 —	14 —	11 13 {	11 7 & 11 12 }	19 2	18 9	8 1	8 4	10 2	10 6	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	11 6	12 —	19 —	19 —	9 12	8 14	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	..	11 9	11 9	10 9	9 11	17 —	16 12	7 6	8 8	10 9	10 1	Bareli.
...	..	11 8	11 8	10 —	9 8	19 —	18 8	7 —	7 —	11 ·	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	...	9 10	...	...	6 12	7 14	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 12	19 12	18 11	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
21 4	21 4	17 3	17 3	10 1	10 1	20 7	20 7	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
19 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	9 5½§	20 8	18 2	10 —	8 11	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 12	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	...	...	5 —‖	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	9 —	7 8	7 4	12 —	10 4	Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	9 12	16 4	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
17 —	17 —	16 —	19 —	8 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	19 8	19 8	8 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
18 —	18 —	16 8	17 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	10 —	10 4	11 4	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	20 —	9 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 12	19 4	19 4	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	Gonda.
22 —	21 —	10 12	10 8	11 8	11 8	20 —	19 —	11 —	10 12	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	21 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	15 —	17 —	16 8	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
18 —	17 —	11 —	...	12 —	12 8	21 —	20 4	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	..	..	...	15 2	15 8	23 6	23 14	...	9 13	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	30 —	36 —	16 4	16 4	8 12	8 9	Bánswara.
...	...	11 11	10 15	10 15	10 9	17 15	16 13	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 9	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	..	...	11 8	12 —	19 8	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	..	9 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 12	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	9 14	18 —	17 13½		...	12 8	12 —	Ajmere.
...	..	...	...	9 9	8 9½	16 12	16 4	{6 1 &6 5	6 — &6 4}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 8	10 8	18 4	18 4	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 12	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	Bundi.
...	...	..	...	12 10	11 10	18 2	17 4	4 9	4 9	10 3	10 7	Kotah.
...	...	14 8½	14 10	13 6	13 11	22 10½	22 7	...	...	10 3½	10 6	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	8 15	7 12	23 —	21 14	...	...	10 —	9 12	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	20 — {	10 — & 18 8	10 8 & 18 — }	20 4	21 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	21 14	21 14	10 10	10 10	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 15	10 10	Kerauli.
...	...	13 8	13 8	9 9	9 5½	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 10¾	11 10¾	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 8	11 3½	11 —	18 2	17 —	10 2	10 4	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 14	11 9½	21 12	21 10	16 —	15 14	12 9	12 5	Alwar.
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	..	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 6	18 4	18 4	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	9 8	19 8	18 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	..	8 12	9 1	15 —	13 12	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...			21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	..	..	..	8 8½	9 4			6 11¾	6 7½	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	..	..	...	10 8	10 8	25 —	25 —	13 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*		...	12 8	12 8	...		6 4	6 4	12 4	12 1	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —‡	6 9½	17 8½	17 8½	8 8	6 0	9 9	9 9	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	13 12	13 8	11 8	11 4	19 8	17 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	16 4	17 —	11 5	11 6	16 10	16 8	6 14	7 2	12 13	12 13	Lahore.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 2	10 2	17 12	11 8	11 —	7 —	13 5	13 5	Gujránwála.
‡	‡	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—continued. (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Gholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 8	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 8	20 —
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 —	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	17 8
Rohtak	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Karnál	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 10	11 14	17 8	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	17 —	18 8
Ludhiána	12 8	11 8	17 —	16 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	17 —
Jalandhar	13 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	12 12	12 12	16 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 8	16 8	15 —	14 8
Gurdáspur	13 —	12 4	16 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	12 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Siálkot	12 —	11 4	17 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 4	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —
Kángra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	11 12	10 12	16 12	15 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	15 12	14 12	15 12	14 12
Hazára	11 4	11 4	18 —	17 8	...	...	7 14	8 —	‡	‡	12 —	11 —
Peshávar	11 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	12 2	11 10	16 10	18 9	...	...	8 3	8 —	‡	‡	16 3	15 12
Bannu	14 9	14 9	25 5	24 6	...	...	9 1	8 15	20 —	17 4	20 5	20 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	12 —	12 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	16 8	16 —
Jhang	11 4	11 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	15 4	15 4
Multan	10 4	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	13 8
Montgomery	11 12	11 6	15 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	16 4	15 8
Dera Ismael Khan	12 8	12 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	23 2	22 8	16 14	16 —
Muzaffargarh	11 8	10 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 10	10 5	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 6	10 4	16 14	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	8 8	8 —	13 8	13 —	15 —	15 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	20 —	17 —	16 8	16 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	17 —	18 —
Quetta	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnágiri	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	11 10	11 6	12 2	10 6	10 6	9 4	9 4
Alibág	5 9	5 9	...	...	12 9	12 9	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	12 4	11 —	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	12 —	*	*	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 3	9 3	...	...	11 7	9 9	12 7	10 1	18 14	19 13	13 1	13 1
Belgaum	7 1	7 10	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 10	13 2	16 10	15 9	15 10	15 10
Satara	7 10	7 4	...	...	7 —	6 10	8 5	7 10	10 9	10 4	10 7	10 1
Sholapur	5 9	5 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 5	8 5	9 13	9 13	12 15	11 10
Bijapur	7 9	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 —	9 —	17 5	16 3	16 11	15 —
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 12	11 12	12 10	11 8
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11
Nasik	8 10	7 15	...	...	8 2	7 6	8 12	8 1	*	*	17 10	15 9
Dhulia	8 12	7 14	...	...	6 8	6 1	9 7	8 8	19 —	19 —	17 7	14 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 15	6 15	13 14	11 9	14 13	11 9
Broach	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	13 —	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	*	*	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	14 —	15 —	14 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	13 8
Disa Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 —	14 —	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 4	14 13	12 8	11 15
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	10 9	22 9	22 9	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 3	9 —	...	...	8 10	7 —	9 6	9 3	19 4	19 3	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	10 14	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 6	13 5	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 8	12 8	17 13	16 10	...	...
Wardha	8 14	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 7	9 7	20 —	17 13	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	13 —	10 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	10 —	9 8	12 —	11 8	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	Rohtak.
23 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
22 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	11 4	10 8	21 8	22 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	14 —	13 8	12 —	11 —	21 4	20 —	6 8	6 —	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	21 —	19 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	11 8	20 4	19 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
†	‡	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	19 —	18 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	12 4	11 —	17 8	16 8	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	17 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	11 12	11 12	11 12	10 —	17 —	15 12	*	*	13 12	13 8	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	8 12	8 12	15 12	15 4	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	13 —	14 —	10 —	9 6	17 —	17 —	14 —	16 —	14 —	13 —	Peshúwar.
†	†	†	†	11 —	11 8	15 12	15 12	†	†	15 2	14 —	Kohát.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 4	14 2	13 2	24 14	24 6	4 10	4 10	19 6	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	†	†	13 —	12 8	Sháhpur.
18 —	16 —	20 —	22 —	10 8	9 12	19 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	Jhang.
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	11 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	13 2	13 12	14 12	13 12	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 8	9 8	‡	‡	*	*	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	10 10	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 8	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 12	8 7	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	9 —	10 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 1	...	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
10 —	10 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 14	11 14	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 14	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 4	11 4	Dharwar.
21 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 13	7 3	8 4	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	11 14	*	11 —	11 2	Satara.
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 5	...	...	6 2	6 9	9 —	9 —	Sholapur.
*	*	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	11 6	10 9	Bijapur.
12 13	12 13	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 12	10 12	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
23 —	18 6	...	...	7 13	7 2	...	...	5 11	6 7	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 15	10 9	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	6 15	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
*	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 6	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	9 7	8 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	80 —	75 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	7 8	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	5 14	5 7	10 —	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 6	6 —	9 2	9 2	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 2	9 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 2	10 4	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	8 14	7 4	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	22 14	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 4	...	...	9 4	9 8	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	12 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	15 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 13	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 4	16 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 2	9 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	14 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	8 4	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	11 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	7 —	6 —	19 8	18 —	15 —	14 8
Básim	7 —	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	...	...
Akola	7 10	8 —	...	...	5 5	4 12	6 14	6 —	19 9	19 13	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	13 —	12 —	11 —
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	10 —	7 8	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	*	*	5 2	5 5	5 10	6 3	9 13	9 9	10 8	10 8
Boláram	5 4	5 4	*	*	5 4	5 4	7 4	7 4	10 7	11 1	*	*
Chadarghát	6 —	6 6	*	*	4 8	5 4	9 12	8 8	9 8	11 —	8 12	13 —
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 8	13 3	16 6	16 6
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	13 14	13 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 0	13 14	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 13	13 0	13 13	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 5	12 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	6 13	...	...	17 13	17 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 14	13 14	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	*	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 2	10 5	11 5	11 5	10 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 —	12 3	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	10 14	10 14	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	16 14	15 6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 10	...	...	17 6	16 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 —	12 5	13 —	15 3	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	13 13	16 3	14 11	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 11	6 9	...	...	7 11	7 2	8 8	8 8	18 —	16 10	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 9	6 8	6 4	6 —	6 13	6 12	6 9	7 1	15 6	15 12	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 4	7 8	7 12	...	17 —	...	...
Hassan	...	...	6 —	6 14	8 8	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	11 9	19 3	20 12	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	5 8	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 8	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 10	5 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	8 —	

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 7	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 —	...	...	6 8	7 11	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	8 —	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 4	5 12	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 9	11 12	Akola.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	16 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
11 8	11 8	*	*	6 14	7 6	*	*	5 10	6 —	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	7 8	8 2	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	8 —	7 12	*	*	*	*	9 4	9 8	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 3	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
15 8	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13&12 2	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
10 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 —	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 13	Ganjam.
15 3	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
14 11	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
11 5	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
15 6	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	N. Arcot.
15 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
18 2	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
15 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
15 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
17 —	17 —	...	...	5 10	6 9	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
17 —	17 13	...	...	6 6	6 4	...	...	10 8	7 1	9 15	9 15	Bangalore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	11 —	11 8	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
21 13	21 13	...	...	6 —	10 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8	Hassan.
20 —	20 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
22 1	24 4	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
18 8	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	4 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather summary in the *Gazette of India.*
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 15th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 22nd January, 1898.			For the week ending the 29th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 5th February, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814
	Total Madras	3,161	31	3,192	1,860	9	1,869†	6,482	258	6,740†	4,664	150	4,814
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	982	...	982	944	...	944	890	...	890	...	...	...
2	Sholapur	9,630	1,883	11,513	9,676	1,954	11,630	9,071	2,122	11,193	9,195	2,650	11,845
3	Poona	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	217	...	217	133	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Bombay	10,829	1,944	12,773	10,753	1,954	12,707	9,961	2,122	12,083	9,195	2,650	11,845
	Central Provinces.												
1	Damoh	...	251	251	...	230	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Betul	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Chindwara	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhandara	...	260	260	...	238	238	...	142	142	...	53	52
5	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	167	167	...	143	113	...	99	99
6	Raipur	...	324	324	...	250	250	...	230	230	...	203	203
7	Bilaspur	...	623	623	...	350	350	...	255	255	...	225	225
	Total Central Provinces	...	1,610	1,610	...	1,235	1,235	...	770	770	...	580	580
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	13,990	3,585	17,575	12,613	3,198	15,811	16,443	3,150	19,593	13,859	3,380	17,239

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 11th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 29th, 1898.

The weather has been a good deal more disturbed over Northern India during the present than during last week, but over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula the weather has remained fine and quiet. Light snow commenced over the Kashmir Himalayas and light rain in Baluchistan on Sunday the 23rd. This rain and snow extended to other parts of the North-Western Himalayas and rain to several plains stations in North-Western India on the 24th and 25th. On the 26th the showers were fewer and widely scattered over Northern India, but on the 27th there was general moderate rain over Bengal and showers continued to fall over North-East India until the close of the week. This rainfall was due directly, in North-West India and indirectly in North-East India, to a barometric depression which appeared over Sind on the 23rd and slowly travelled eastward across Northern India. During the whole week there has been a large area of high pressure over the central parts of the country, and from this area pressure has decreased southward and has been steadily low over the South of the Bay and the South-East of the Arabian Sea. Accompanying these pressure conditions, there have been very steady winds over Central and Southern India and very unsteady changeable winds over Northern India. The mean temperature has been generally lower than usual during the week over the central parts of the country and the north and east of the Peninsula, and higher than usual elsewhere. The variations of the mean temperature have been large in different parts of the country but more particularly in the north-west where the heat has been very excessive.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 23rd.*—Pressure had risen over the greater part of the country. Pressure was highest in the North Punjab, relatively high over the central districts and low over the south of the Bay. A very shallow depression had appeared over Sind. The winds were generally westerly down the Gangetic Plain, north-east over the Bay and easterly elsewhere. On the North-West Himalayas the force was rising. The mean temperature was low over the central parts of India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and was high elsewhere. At Montgomery, the variation from the normal was +9°·7 and at Chanda — 5°·6. Light snow had fallen over Kashmir, light rain over Baluchistan and light to moderate rain over the south of the Peninsula.

Monday, January 24th.—The barometer had begun to rise in Baluchistan but was falling in almost all parts of India. The fall had been brisk to rapid over Rajputana, and the shallow depression noticed over Sind on the previous day was passing through Rajputana. In other respects the general distribution of pressure was little changed. The winds were irregularly cyclonic in the north-west and were little changed elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low over the east and north of the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere. The excess amounted to 11°·8, at Montgomery, the deficiency to 3°·9, at Vizagapatam. Light rain and snow had fallen at the north-west hill stations and light rain at a few plains stations in the north-west.

Tuesday, January 25th.—The barometer had risen in the north-west and continued to fall elsewhere. The fall was greatest over the west of the North-Western Provinces, and the depression, which had been passing through Rajputana on the 24th, had reached the Gangetic Plain. A large high pressure area had appeared over North-West India where the winds were northerly; calms prevailed over Bengal. Northerly winds over the Bay and easterly winds elsewhere. The temperature had fallen rapidly in the north-west and was below the normal at Rawalpindi and Karachi. The highest temperatures relatively to the normal were reported from the west of the North-Western Provinces, while over the east of the Peninsula the weather remained cooler than usual. Showers continued to be reported from the north-western hill stations and from a few plains stations.

Wednesday, January 26th.—Pressure had increased slightly to rapidly over the North-Western and Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, while it had decreased or been steady elsewhere. The depression had continued to move eastward and lay over North Bihar, while the highest pressures were reported from Eastern Rajputana. A small local depression was shown over Lower Bengal. The winds were westerly and north-westerly over Northern India, irregularly cyclonic over Bengal, northerly over the Bay, and easterly elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Rajputana and Gujarat as well as over the east of the Peninsula, but was high elsewhere. The greatest excess was reported from the North-Western Provinces. A few scattered showers had been received over Northern India.

Thursday, January 27th.—The barometer had fallen over North-Western India and had risen elsewhere. The depression noticed over North Bihar had filled up, while the small Bengal depression had passed eastward to south-east Bengal. The winds were little changed. The temperature was low over the central parts of the country and the east of the Peninsula, and high in all other parts of the country. Thunderstorms had given light or moderate rain to all parts of Bengal except West Bengal and Orissa, but the rainfall had ceased in the north-west.

Friday, January 28th.—The barometer had risen everywhere. A large high pressure area covered Northern and Central India, while the lowest pressures were reported from the south of the Bay. Northerly winds continued over the Bay, but elsewhere variable or easterly winds were reported. The mean temperature was low over the Central Provinces, the east of the Peninsula and Lower Bengal, but elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Light rain had been received over Assam, East Bengal and Upper and Central Burma.

Saturday, January 29th.—Pressure had increased briskly over the Indus Valley and part of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the changes were slight. Pressure remained high over Northern and Central India, and low over the south-east of the Arabian Sea. Northerly to easterly winds prevailed, the force being light to moderate. The mean temperature remained low over the south, east and north of the Peninsula and Lower Bengal, and high elsewhere. A shower had been received over parts of Upper Burma, but, with this exception, the weather had been rainless.

Temperature.—The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal has been very steady during the week. Thus, the south, east and north of the Peninsula, part of the Central Provinces and also of Lower Bengal, have had throughout the greater part of the week under review, a lower temperature than usual, while in other parts of the country the temperature has been steadily in excess. The only exception has been in North-Western India where a sudden and large fall of temperature occurred after the rainfall in the beginning of the week, a fall which temporarily reduced temperature to below the normal average in some districts.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week.

PROVINCE.	JANUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	23rd.	24th	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0.8	−0.3	+0.3	+1.3	+3.0	+1.6	−0.9	+0.8
Bengal and Assam . .	+1.4	+2.4	+2.6	+4.4	+2.9	−2.1	−0.9	+1.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.0	+7.4	+8.5	+6.1	+0.3	+1.9	+3.7	+4.6
Punjab	+6.8	+9.0	+2.2	+1.1	+2.9	+4.5	+6.5	+4.7
Bombay	−0.9	+2.3	+2.4	+2.5	+1.8	+1.5	+3.0	+1.8
Central Provinces and Berar	−0.5	+2.4	+4.2	+4.0	−2.3	−3.1	−0.6	+0.6
Central India and Gujarat .	+4.6	+6.7	+7.5	+1.7	−1.0	+1.9	+3.6	+3.6
Sind and Rajputana . .	+6.5	+9.0	+5.2	−0.5	+2.3	+6.4	+7.8	+5.2
Madras	−1.4	−1.0	+0.1	−0.4	0	+0.1	−1.3	−0.6
Mean for whole of India .	+2.4	+4.2	+3.7	+2.2	+1.1	+1.4	+2.3	+2.5

In Madras, the Central Provinces and Burma, the mean temperature of the week has been about normal; in Bengal and Bombay it has been in slight excess, in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India and Gujarat in considerable excess, and in Sind and Rajputana in large excess. The mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week has been 2½° above the normal.

Rain:—The weather has been much more disturbed, and the rainfall area much wider than was the case last week. Last week there were only four divisions which reported any rain at all, and only one division which reported effective rainfall, while during the present week no less than twenty-four divisions report some rain, and of these, no less than eighteen have received effective rainfall. Rain has been received over Upper Burma, all the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North and South Bihar, North Oudh, the West Submontane and the Hill divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the South, Central, Submontane, Hill, North and West divisions of the Punjab, the South-Central division of Madras, the Baluchistan hill division, the south of the East Coast and the south of Madras. In the case of Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, the West Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, South-Central Madras, and the Baluchistan Hills, the average actual rainfall of the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the remaining divisions mentioned above, the rainfall was effective and ranged from 0·76" in Deltaic Bengal, and 0·69" in East Bengal and the Punjab Hills, to 0·11" in North Oudh and 0·12" in the West Punjab.

The rainfall was practically confined to the Punjab, Bengal and Upper Burma, the remaining parts of the country having been rainless or nearly so. The average actual rainfall of the week exceeded the average normal rainfall in no less than eleven divisions, *viz.*, all the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, the South Punjab, South-Central Madras, the south of the East Coast and South Madras. This rainfall has diminished the deficiency in the seasonal rainfall which has hitherto prevailed over Northern India, and in the case of Deltaic, Central and North Bengal, has changed it into an excess. Elsewhere there has not been much change, and the three last columns of the table show that for the four weeks January 2nd to January 29th, no rain whatever has been received over Tenasserim, Arakan, South-West Bengal, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East Punjab, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, North Bombay, Rajputana, Central India and the greater part of Madras. In many of these regions the anticipated rainfall is light, and the absence of rain more or less unimportant, but in parts of the Punjab the actual deficiency is large, while over Madras, though the actual deficiency is small, the continued absence of rain is important.

The following important falls of rain are reported during the week under review:—Narayanganj 1·90", Faridpur 3·24", Magura (Jessore) 2·30", Bahera (Darbhanga) 1·27", Jhelum 1·62" and Hazara 1·46".

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 29th January 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 2nd to 29th January 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, and to 29th Jan.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0·19	0·06	+ 217
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0·15	0·03	+ 400
	4. Upper do.	0·07	0·08	—0·01	0·16	0·15	+ 7
	5. Arakan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·69	0·19	+0·50	0·69	0·51	+ 35
	7. Assam Surma	0·31	0·25	+0·06	0·31	0·63	— 51
	8. Do. Hills	0·44	0·26	+0·18	0·46	0·76	— 39
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·50	0·32	+0·18	0·57	0·88	— 35
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·76	0·17	+0·59	0·76	0·43	+ 77
	11. Central do.	0·53	0·14	+0·39	0·53	0·39	+ 36
	12. North do.	0·46	0·15	+0·31	0·46	0·39	+ 18
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·29	—0·29	0	0·67	— 100
	14. Orissa	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·29	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·02	0·23	—0·21	0·02	0·58	— 96
	16. South Bihar	0·01	0·20	—0·19	0·01	0·55	— 98
	17. North do.	0·14	0·22	—0·03	0·14	0·56	— 75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·53	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·29	—0·29	0	0·69	— 100
	20. North do.	0·11	0·41	—0·30	0·11	0·73	— 85
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·53	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·22	—0·22	0	0·50	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·52	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·07	0·42	—0·35	0·08	1·12	— 93
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·27	0·67	—0·40	0·27	1·91	— 86
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·56	— 100
	27. South do.	0·29	0·21	+0·08	0·29	0·61	— 52
	28. Central do.	0·28	0·35	—0·07	0·28	1·04	— 73
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·26	0·41	—0·15	0·32	1·26	— 75
	30. Do. Hills	0·69	0·78	—0·09	0·79	2·60	— 70
	31. North Punjab	0·31	0·59	—0·28	0·50	1·52	— 67
	32. West do.	0·12	0·15	—0·03	0·12	0·40	— 70
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·44	0·27	+ 63
	34. Madras South-Central	0·08	0·03	+0·05	0·13	0·21	— 38
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·27	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0·03	0·07	— 57
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·13	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·32	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·45	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·50	— 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·40	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·28	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·03	0·60	—0·57	0·12	1·76	— 93
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·41	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·21	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·28	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·18	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·05	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·37	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·18	0·08	+0·10	0·29	0·48	— 40
	57. Madras South	0·19	0·15	+0·04	1·23	0·60	+ 105

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 3rd February, 1898.*

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th February.*—There was no rain during the week, except a few light scattered showers in Tanjore. The water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rain-fed areas, except in Malabar and in parts of the Northern Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue, but are retarded by want of rain, which cannot now be expected for some weeks. Crops in rain-fed areas, except in the extreme north and in parts of the Deccan, are suffering from want of rain. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling, but is poor in parts. Pasture is generally sufficient, but is failing in parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic. Fodder is generally available, but is growing dear. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are very high generally; they are steady or are slightly easier, except in Bellary, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly. Most staple grains are dearer than or are touching scarcity rates in Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, and Salem. There is no improvement in prospects. For Nellore test work the figures are incomplete.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Reaping of early crops continues in three and of late crops in seven districts. The standing crops have been injured by blight, cold, or locusts in parts of seven districts. Cotton is diseased in parts of Bijapur. Preparations for next season are progressing in four districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in seven districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The prices of jowari in Sholapur was 13⅝ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur—8,962—of whom 8,376 are relief workers and 586 dependants. Of relief workers—2,955 are men, 3,866 women, and 1,555 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 46 women, and 521 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 3,813, of whom 2,131 are men, 1,215 women, and 467 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th February.*—There was general rain in Bihar and the north of Bengal, and slight showers are also reported from parts of East Bengal and Chota Nagpur. The spring crops in general have benefited by the rain, but a few crops in flower have suffered. In Jalpaiguri the standing crops are reported to have suffered from a severe hailstorm on the night of the 5th instant. Reports of the poppy crop in Bihar are favourable, but round Motihari it has been damaged by hail, and in Siwan some blight has appeared in light soils. The ploughing of lands for *bhadoi* and jute has begun in the Rajshahi Division. The pressing of sugarcane is proceeding, and potatoes, mustard, and other early spring crops are being gathered. The price of rice has fluctuated in a few places, but on the whole it has been stationary for some weeks past.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Light rain has fallen in most districts and has benefited the unirrigated crops; in some districts, however, the showers were accompanied by hail. The crops on irrigated lands are reported to be doing well. More rain is required. Sowings of *sawan* (*Panicum miliaceum*) and other extra crops are in progress and peas are being gathered. Markets are fully supplied. Prices remain steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th February.*—A fall of ⅛ of an inch is reported from one tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, and ½ inch in Umballa district. No rain elsewhere. Sugarcane is still being pressed in some districts.

Extra spring sowings have commenced in Amritsar. The condition of irrigated crops is generally good; unirrigated crops are suffering from want of rain, which is badly needed in most districts. Stocks of food-grain are sufficient. Locusts are reported in parts of Shahpur, but no damage has been done. Crops on land dependent on rain have been damaged by insects in Delhi. Caterpillars are reported to have injured the rapeseed crop in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of cattle is poor in Sialkot and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; fair in Delhi, and good elsewhere. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot and in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan and is becoming scarce in Jullundar; elsewhere it is sufficient. Prices have risen in Shahpur, fallen in Peshawar, and are almost unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 10¾ to 13¼, gram 11½ to 12¾; barley 19, great millet 19, bulrush millet 16 to 22, maize 17½ to 21½, and rice 10 to 10½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th February.*—The weather was somewhat cloudy during the latter part of week with light rain in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, and Sambalpur. The winter crops are generally in fair to good condition, though they have suffered to some extent in places from want of rain and from the attacks of insects. Some of them are being reaped and others are ripening. An estimated yield of 12 annas is reported from Chhindwara. Fodder is growing scarce in portions of Sambalpur. The price of *jowar* has risen in Nimar and Chanda, and of rice in Mandla, Nagpur, and Chanda; the rise is due to exports to Madras; elsewhere prices have fallen or are stationary. Relief is confined to 228 sick in poor-houses and 195 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing is nearly completed. In Upper Burma reaping of wet weather paddy is completed. Cultivation of dry weather paddy and miscellaneons crops is progressing and crops promise well. Reaping of *jowar* and maize is completed in Myingyan and of sesamum in Sagaing. Hailstorms have caused slight damage to peas in Mandalay. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Bassein, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, Pakoku, and Mandalay, and has fallen slightly in Prome; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Slight rainfall in all districts has been beneficial to fodder crops and to new tea clearances. Land is being prepared for summer paddy in most districts of the Assam Valley. Ploughing of land for low land late rice has commenced in Sylhet. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea continue. Condition of cattle is fair. Prices—common rice—Sylhet 12½, Gauhati and Sibsagar 12, Dhubri 11½, Tezpur 10½, Silchar 10, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Naga Hills and in parts of Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Mysore and Hassan and have risen in Shimoga. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Kolar.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has commenced. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* are in progress. The winter crops are in fair condition. Fodder and water-supply are ample. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—*Jowar*—Akola 22, Amraoti 21, Basim 20, Buldana 22, Ellichpur 22, Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The spring harvest has commenced in parts. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat—5, coarse rice 6½, and jowari 11¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Rainfall—Bikanir 7 cents and Suratgarh 12 cents. Standing crops are in good condition and prospects are fair to good. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Meywar and Bikanir and good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling in three States ; fluctuating in one ; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Some rain fell at Indore during the week. Rain is urgently needed in the Bundelkhand and Bhopawar Agencies. The condition of the standing crops is good throughout Central India. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies. Prices are falling in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Malwa.

Kashmir—*For week ending 8th February.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 8th February.*—No rain. Prices are stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Rain 1·42. From the evening of the 4th to the evening of the 5th there have been several good showers accompanied by thunderstorms, and for a few minutes by very small hailstones. The rains have considerably intensified the cold, but they will do good to the crops. Price 8 seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	...	...	...	Not	reported.		
Bombay . .	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	+ 930
Central Provinces	...	580	580	...	423	423	— 157
Total .	9,195	3,230	12,425	8,962	4,236	13,198	+ 773

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 30TH JANUARY, 1897, AND FROM 1ST TO 29TH JANUARY, 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1897	Week ending 30th January, 1897. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open	Earnings from 1st to 30th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st to 29th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	12,80,524	737	1,737	12,01,000	691	49,86,560	50,08,000	21,440	...
Bengal Central	140	125	18,134	145	125	30,300	242	75,205	86,700	11,495	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,51,778	176	802	1,32,000	153	6,96,254	5,40,000	...	1,56,254
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	158	752	1,21,428	161	752	1,23,000	164	5,07,199	5,23,000	15,801	...
Bezwada Extn (East Coast State)	149	21	4,609	219	21	2,100	100	15,300	9,500	...	5,800
Madras Kistna sec. (Bezwada Mad.)	157	9	1,203	140	9	600	67	4,598	3,200	...	1,398
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	218	1,815	4,14,646	228	1,815	3,92,000	216	17,11,242	16,76,000	.	35,242
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	623	37	17	400	24	2,811	1,600	...	1,211
South Indian	171	1,042	1,58,369	152	1,042	1,46,000	140	6,44,814	6,00,000	...	44,814
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	4,427	82	54	3,700	69	17,382	14,500	...	2,882
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,22,552	105	1,165	90,400	78	4,86,530	4,15,000	.	71,530
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	26,410	89	290	31,500	106	1,14,345	1,36,000	21,655	...
Bengal and North Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,14,043	139	827	1,41,000	170	4,66,959	5,35,000	68,041	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	20,446	89	231	24,000	104	63,301	90,600	27,239	.
Assam-Bengal	59	360	23,832	66	280	24,000	80	92,206	1,01,000	8,794	
Burma	224	880	2,55,694	290	937	2,23,000	238	9,82,113	8,21,000		1,61,113
Total	253	10,191	27,19,778	207	10,176	25,65,000	252	1,08,06,879	1,05,01,100		3,05,779
State lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	200	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,683	6,93,000	240	23,61,506	28,34,000	4,72,494	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,82,462	220	875	2,00,000	235	6,62,233	7,90,000	1,27,767	.
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2 6 gauges)	284	814	2,75,012	338	817	3,26,000	399	10,55,915	12,83,000	2,27,085	...
East Coast	102	500	55,549	111	535	80,000	101	1,74,798	2,50,000	75,202	.
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	26	1,581	56	28	1,400	50	6,538	8,200	1,662	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57					(*b*)	...		(*b*)	..	.
Total	203	4,909	10,65,023	214	5,138	13,12,400	255	42,60,930	51,65,200	9,04 210	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	405	1,491	6,98,234	466	1,491	6,63,000	445	28,14,571	26,20,000	...	1,94,571
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	461	2,84,706	618	461	2,44,000	525	11,48,344	10,14,000		1,34,344
Madras	255	840	2,17,900	259	840	2,22,000	264	8,19 510	8,54,000	34,490	
Total	409	2,792	12,00,900	430	2,792	11,27,000	404	47,52,4[illegible]5	44,88,000		2,94,435
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,952	49,80 301	278	18,100	50,05,000	270	1,99,10,[illegible]94	2,03,14,300	3,04,006	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	82,711	142	160	58,300	364	87,955	1,83,000	95,045	...
Tarkessur	308	22	5,002	257	22	7,200	327	24,288	26 700	2,412	
Southern-Punjab (Delhi Samasata)					403	21,400	53	...	85,800	85,800	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	60	4,269	65	60	4,900	74	22,261	22,000	..	261
Bengal Dooars	116	30	4,323	130	30	5,200	144	19,504	15 900		3,704
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	16,297	209	78	15,100	194	53,740	60,200	6,454	..
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	.			54	2,100	39	...	8,700	8,700	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11 559	227	51	11,000	216	43,307	44,000	693	...
Total	173	413	64,820	157	803	1,25,200	144	2,57,001	4,52,200	1,95,139	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	34	74	2,858	39	74	1,900	26	9,169	8,600		569
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	9,550	84	114	11,100	97	38,215	42,500	4,285	...
Nagda Ujjain	74	34	2,016	59	35	2,100	60	6,830	7,500	670	.
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	75,459	227	334	76,200	228	2,89,633	2,98,000	8,367	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	100	13	1,080	84	13	300	23	4,389	1,500		2,889
Rajpura Bhatinda	142	108	12,481	116	108	21,500	199	53,489	70,500	17,011	..
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,177	418	10	3,800	380	14,753	14,200	.	553
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	4,856	74	66	3,900	59	22,247	16,700	.	5,547
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	6,881	74	93	4,300	46	24,831	23,300		1,531
Kolhapur	77	29	2,310	80	29	900	31	9,571	3,300	..	6,271
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	4,868	68	79	1,800	23	17,870	9,800	...	8,070
Ankleswar Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	..		.	19	100	5		500	500	..
Cooch Behar	67	22	2,018	92	22	1,600	73	8,536	5,000	..	3,536
Total	128	908	1,28,566	133	990	1,29,500	130	4,99,533	5,01,400	1,867	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	44,269	133	334	32,400	97	1,52,687	1,29,000	...	23,687
Jetalsar Rajkot	87	40	3,895	85	40	3,200	70	14,246	13,800	.	446
Jamnagar	49	..	..	.	51	1,500	29	...	6,900	6,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	25,821	71	304	20,300	56	1,12,574	82,100	...	30,474
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,132	30	60	1,900	32	8,289	9,000	711	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	9,193	98	94	6,100	65	32,371	25,000	..	7,371
Total	93	898	85,310	95	949	65,400	69	3,20,167	2,65,800	...	54,367
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,231	52,64,997	260	20,920	53 25,100	255	2,09,87,055	2,14,31,700	4,46,645	..

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th February, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 30th January, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th January, 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 30th January, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 30th January, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 29th January, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,737	12,80,524	737	1,737	12,01,000	691	4,41,97,695	4,83,32,000	41,34,305	...
Bengal Central	146	125	18,134	145	125	30,300	242	7,96,900	10,10,000	2,19,094	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,51,778	176	862	1,32,000	153	49,13,140	47,25,000	...	1,88,120
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,21,428	161	752	1,23,000	164	44,82,722	50,07,000	5,24,278	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	134	21	4,609	219	21	2,100	100	1,17,096	1,25,000	7,904	...
Mad.-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,263	140	9	600	67	58,051	49,500	...	8,551
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá)	212	1,815	4,14,646	228	1,815	3,92,000	216	1,65,14,087	1,59,69,000	...	5,45,087
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	623	37	17	400	24	43,875	33,800	...	10,075
South Indian	165	1,042	1,58,369	152	1,042	1,46,000	140	74,29,249	75,18,000	88,75	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,447	82	54	3,700	69	2,12,444	2,17,000	4,550	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,22,552	105	1,165	90,400	78	58,37,640	58,71,000	33,300	...
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	290	26,416	89	290	31,500	100	13,09,059	10,21,000	3,11,941	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,14,043	139	827	1,41,000	170	46,21,422	50,56,000	4,34,578	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	20,440	89	231	24,000	104	6,31,700	6,99,000	67,300	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	23,832	60	286	24,600	86	5,10,357	8,03,000	2,92,643	...
Burma	175	886	2,56,094	290	937	2,23,000	235	61,51,717	65,86,000	4,34,283	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	27,19,778	267	10,176	25,65,600	252	9,78,27,140	10,30,28,300	53,01,160	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	5,51,019	197	2,883	6,93,000	240	2,36,99,288	2,80,61,000	43,61,712	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,82,462	220	875	2,06,000	235	67,74,109	72,36,000	4,61,891	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	354	814	2,75,012	338	817	3,26,000	399	1,29,14,111	1,29,02,000	...	12,111
East Coast	94	500	55,549	111	535	86,000	161	19,84,905	23,89,000	4,04,095	...
Special gauges—											
Jornát	73	28	1,581	56	28	1,400	50	84,617	78,700	...	5,917
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	(*c*) 5,420	(*d*) 4,30	...	1,120
TOTAL	219	4,909	10,05,623	214	5,138	13,12,400	255	4,54,62,456	5,06,71,000	52,08,544	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	467	1,491	6,98,234	468	1,491	6,63,000	445	2,60,90,461	2,26,32,000	...	34,58,461
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,84,700	618	401	2,42,000	545	1,26,07,715	1,15,55,000	...	11,12,715
Madras	255	840	2,17,900	259	840	2,22,000	264	90,57,365	95,30,000	4,72,635	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	12,00,900	430	2,792	11,27,000	404	4,78,15,541	4,37,17,000	...	40,98,541
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	455	17,952	49,80,301	278	18,100	50,05,000	270	19,11,95,137	19,80,10,300	69,11,163	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	22,711	142	160	58,300	364	10,71,953	14,16,000	3,44,047	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,662	257	22	7,200	327	53,124	4,52,000	...	1,124
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	21,400	53	...	(*f*) 1,76,000	1,76,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	4,268	65	66	4,900	74	3,71,902	3,47,000	...	24,902
Bengal Dooars	140	30	4,323	120	30	5,200	144	2,42,767	2,49,000	6,233	...
Dibru-Sadiya	166	78	16,297	209	78	15,100	194	5,47,784	6,66,000	1,18,216	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	(*g*) 77,100	77,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	11,559	227	51	11,000	216	6,57,690	6,41,000	...	16,690
TOTAL	170	413	64,820	157	809	1,25,400	144	31,45,220	38,24,100	6,78,880	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,857	39	74	1,900	26	83,761	80,000	...	3,761
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,556	84	114	11,100	97	3,92,300	2,98,000	...	94,300
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,016	59	35	2,100	60	(*h*) 47,531	83,200	35,669	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	75,459	227	334	70,200	228	20,53,847	23,53,000	2,99,153	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,020	84	13	300	23	1,01,814	53,800	...	48,014
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	17,481	140	108	21,500	199	7,68,769	5,71,000	...	1,97,769
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,177	418	10	3,800	380	1,34,325	1,71,000	36,675	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	60	4,856	74	66	3,900	59	2,21,484	2,51,000	29,516	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	6,881	74	93	4,300	40	3,57,500	2,83,000	...	74,500
Kolhapur	70	29	2,310	80	29	900	31	98,832	71,000	...	27,232
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,868	68	79	1,800	23	1,91,227	1,69,000	...	22,227
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(*i*) 5,400	5,400	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	2,018	92	22	1,600	73	59,120	46,900	...	12,220
TOTAL	125	968	1,28,566	133	996	1,29,500	130	51,40,510	50,36,900	...	1,03,610
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	44,269	133	334	32,400	97	14,85,135	13,90,000	...	95,135
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	3,895	85	40	3,200	70	1,57,093	1,65,000	7,907	...
Jámnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,500	29	...	(*j*) 94,600	94,600	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	25,821	71	304	20,300	50	10,17,960	9,50,000	...	67,960
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,132	36	60	1,900	32	1,08,590	1,02,000	...	6,590
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	9,193	98	94	6,100	65	3,23,707	3,59,000	35,293	...
TOTAL	82	898	85,310	95	949	65,400	69	30,92,485	30,06,600	...	31,855
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,231	52,64,997	200	20,920	53,25,100	255	20,24,83,352	20,99,37,900	74,54,545	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 30th January, 1897.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 29th January, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1898.

No. 100.—The services of Colonel T. R. Cowie, of the Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 13th February 1898.

No. 103.—Sir R J. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

SANITARY.

The 18th February 1898.

No. 330.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1033, dated the 22nd

March 1897, as amended by Notification No. 2126, dated the 15th September 1897, for the words "rags, waste paper, and used gunny bags" the words "rags and waste paper" shall be substituted.

PORT BLAIR.

The 15th February 1898.

No. 137.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. O. H. Brookes, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :—

Mr. H. G. Tayler, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to be 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. O. H. Brookes.

Mr. M. V. Portman, 4th Assistant Superintendent and officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. G. Tayler.

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 6th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 4th Assistant Superintendent, to be permanent 4th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. M. V. Portman.

Mr. A. Brown, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, to be 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H. D'Oyly.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to be 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R. F. Lowis, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to be 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th February 1898.

No. 183.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for 5 months and 15 days, with effect from the 25th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 186.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. O'Kinealy, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 18th February 1898.

No. 99.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, III of 1888, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to create a general Police District embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the Bengal Nagpur Railway (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings, and for other railway purposes), and to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861, of a police force for service therein.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to discharge within the general Police District aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof.

No. 104.—The services of Captain F. G. Batten, 1st Madras Pioneers, an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 14th February 18[illegible]

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th February 1898.

No. 80.—The Reverend J. Taylor, Officiating Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 16th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1898.

No. 352—143-3.—The following Proclamation which has been forwarded to the Government of India by the Government of South Australia is published for general information.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOR PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION OF RINDERPEST FROM INDIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, to wit. } *Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor.*

(*L.S.*) T. F. BUXTON.

By virtue of the provisions of "The Stock Diseases Act, 1888," I, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, for the purpose of preventing the introduction into South Australia of the disease in cattle known as rinderpest or cattle plague, do hereby prohibit, for a period of two years, the importation or introduction into South Australia from India of cattle, sheep, camels, goats, deer, the carcass of any stock, the whole or any part of the wool, skin, hide, bones, hair, horns, hoofs, or other portion of the carcass of any stock, and hay, straw, litter, manure, and fittings: And I declare that all cattle, sheep, camels, goats, deer, the carcass of any stock, or any part thereof, and all fodder and fittings (except returned fodder and fittings, to be dealt with as hereinafter mentioned), if brought to any port in South Australia contrary to this proclamation, may be seized by an inspector and forfeited and destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Commissioner of Crown Lands may direct: And I also declare that all returned fodder and fittings shipped in connection with horses exported from Australia to India may be admitted into South Australia on a permit by the Chief Inspector of Stock after such treatment or disinfection as he may direct, but not otherwise: And I direct that this proclamation shall take effect from the day of the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*.

Given under my hand and the public seal of South Australia, at Adelaide, this tenth day November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

By command,

S. & B., 486-97.

J. V. O'LOGHLIN,
Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

METEOROLOGY.

The 17th February, 1898.

No. 408—7-5.—The previlege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1898, granted to Mr. W. L. Dallas, First Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, in Notification No. 302—7-3, dated the 4th February, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 16th February, 1898.

No. 184-G.—The appointment of Mr. Hyder Ali to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class in the Berar Commission has effect from the 1st November, 1897, and not from the 7th April, 1897, as stated in Notification No. 1639-G., dated the 12th November, 1897.

The 17th February, 1898.

No. 196-G.—Captain J. W. Pringle, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, and Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley Railway, is granted special leave for six months under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th February, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 200-G.—Mr. D. T. Roberts, of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to be Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 29th January, 1898.

The 18th February, 1898.

No. 486-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 41 (1) (A) (*b*) of the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3938-I., dated the 5th November, 1886, the words "or calling" shall be omitted.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th February 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 173.—Major and Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Murray, Royal Artillery, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. Finn, whose tenure has expired. Dated 25th January, 1898.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 174.—Lieutenant E. H. Payne, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 24th February 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 175.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants :—

William Gordon Hutchinson, officiating wing officer, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 15th December 1897.

John Hugh Watson, officiating squadron officer, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, 1st January 1898.

Richard Garratt, officiating wing officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 24th January 1898.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 176.—Colonel J. H. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Jhansi, to command a second-class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., deceased. Dated 2nd February, 1898.

(G. G. O. No. 144 of 1898 is cancelled).

STATION.

No. 177.—Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., General List, Bengal Infantry, Commanding Malakand Force, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Major-General V. Tregear, C.B., who has vacated. Dated 9th February 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MALAKAND.

No. 178.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the subjoined communication from the Adjutant General in India forwarding a list of amendments to Major-General Sir Bindon Blood's Despatch No. 5, dated 27th October 1897, detailing the operations of the Malakand Field Force from the 6th September to 27th October 1897, published in G. G. O. No. 1317, dated 3rd December 1897.

Letter from the Adjutant General in India, No. 639F., dated 11th February 1898, Field Operations, N.-W. F., Malakand, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward the enclosed list of amendments to Major-General Sir B. Blood's Despatch No. 5, dated 27th October 1897, and to request that it may be published in an early Gazette.

Amendments to Despatch No. 5, published in General Orders, Military Department, No. 1317, dated 3rd December 1897.

Paragraph 62.—After the full stop in line 2 *dele* "The Heads of Departments were—" and insert—

"Accordingly I have the honor to recommend the heads of these departments to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as having by their conduct and

direction of their several departments, given assistance of the greatest value in the operations I have described. Their names are as under—"

Paragraph 64.—After the last full stop insert—

"I have the honor to recommend all these officers for favourable consideration."

Paragraph 65.—*Dele* the whole paragraph and substitute—

"I have further the honor to recommend the following Staff and Regimental Officers to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on account of the entirely satisfactory and efficient manner in which they carried out their several duties, and thereby gave most valuable assistance in the operations under reference; namely—

1st Brigade Staff.

Major E. A. P. Hobday, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant C. R. Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards, Orderly Officer.

2nd Brigade Staff.

Major E. O. F. Hamilton, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Major C. H. Powell, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gúrkha (Rifle) Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Major E. Blunt, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer.

Captain G. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps, Brigade Commissariat Officer.

Captain D. Baker, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Brigade Transport Officer.

Lieutenant J. Byron, Royal Artillery, Orderly Officer.

3rd Brigade Staff.

Captain A. H. G. Kemball, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gúrkha (Rifle) Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Major H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant C. H. G. Moore, Staff Corps, Brigade Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant E. deV. Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers, Brigade Transport Officer.

Lieutenant D. W. Maxwell, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling.

Captain R. J. G. Elkington, Royal Horse Artillery, Orderly Officer.

Staff at Malakand and on Line of Communications.

Captain A. B. H. Drew, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

Captain A. R. Burlton Staff Corps, Commissariat Officer, Advanced Depôt.

Staff at the Base.

Captain H. Scott, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Base Staff Officer.
Captain S. W. Lincoln, Staff Corps, Commissariat Officer, Base Depôt.

Medical Officers.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Reid, Indian Medical Service.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ring, Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Z. A. Ahmed, Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-Major C. R. Tyrrell, Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-Captain H. J. M. Buist, Army Medical Service.

Surgeon-Captain J. Fisher, Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-Lieutenant E. L. Perry, Indian Medical Service.

The two last named officers specially distinguished themselves in action on the 16th September 1897; *vide* para. 27 *ante*.

Regimental officers.

The following officers specially distinguished themselves in the fighting in the Mamund Valley, namely—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ommaney, 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Major R. S. H. Moody, 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) (wounded on the 23rd September).

Major W. G. B. Western, 1st Battalion, The Royal West Kent Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant F. A. Jackson, 1st Battalion, The Royal West Kent Regiment.

The two last named officers distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct on the 30th September 1897, during the action at Agrah-Gat.

Captain A. H. C. Birch, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant F. A. Wynter, Royal Artillery (twice wounded during the operations of the Malakand Field Force).

Lieutenant T. C. Watson, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant J. M. C. Colvin, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, V.C., Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Major F. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Captain G. B. Hodson, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant H. W. Codrington, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Captain E. H. Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Captain W. I. Ryder, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gúrkha (Rifle) Regiment (attached, 35th Sikhs).

Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs.

The following officers distinguished themselves generally by their valour and conduct in leading their men, and otherwise carried out their duties in an entirely satisfactory manner namely—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Collins, Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Captain J. G. King-King, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Captain B. T. Pell, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Major C. W. H. Evans, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment (commanded his Battalion throughout the operations).

Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gordon, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Major R. H. Rattray, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Brevet Colonel T. H. Goldney, 35th (Sikhs) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Vivian, 38th (Dogras) Regimont of Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, commanded the 3rd Brigade after the Brigadier-General was wounded on the 20th September 1897).

Captain A. C. O'Donnell, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Major S. B. Beatson, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers (specially distinguished himself, *vide* paragraph 55 *ante*).

Major C. A. Anderson, R.A., Commanding 10th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Major G. F. A. Norton, R.A., Commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Major M. F. Fegen, R.A., Commanding No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant H. R. Stockley, R.E., Commanding No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

I have further the honor to recommend the following Non-Commissioned Officers and Private soldiers for favourable consideration, namely—

For gallant conduct on the night of the 20th September 1897 at Nawagai ;

No. 845, Colour Sergeant R. Rudd, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

No. 1086, Colour Sergeant W. Mawdill, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

No. 3720, Private A. Penfold, 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

For gallant conduct on the 30th September 1897 at Agrah-Gat.

No. 669, Colour Sergeant W. J. Willis, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

No. 2595, Lance Corporal J. McGee, 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

B. BLOOD, *Brigadier-General,*
Lately Commanding Malakand Field Force.

MEERUT,
3rd February 1898.

No. 179.—Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, to be Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling, Malakand Force, with effect from the 5th February, 1898.

TIRAH.

No. 180.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—

Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., British Service, Deputy Quartermaster General, Army Head-Quarters, to command the 3rd Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C., who has reverted to his permanent appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Madras Command.

Brevet-Major J. G. Turner, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Commandant of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard, to be orderly officer to Brigadier-General Hamilton.

Captain J. G. Geddes, R. A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, to be orderly officer to Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Major H. F. Mercer, R. A., who has reverted to his permanent appointment on the Head-Quarters Staff, Bombay Command.

Second-Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, Royal Artillery, orderly officer, to be Aide-de-Camp to General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* 2nd-Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars, who has reverted to his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

No. 181.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following garrisons shall be maintained on the Kohat-Samana-Kurram Frontier until further orders. The force will be designated "the Kohat-Kurram Force":—

Two Native Mountain Batteries.
One Native Garrison Battery.
Two Regiments of Native Cavalry.
Five Regiments of Native Infantry.
One and a half Native Field Hospitals.

Corps located beyond Kohat will be maintained at field service strength, except that the number of British officers will not be increased above peace scale. The heavy baggage of corps and of the medical personnel, to complete to relief scale may be brought up. Depots will be maintained as at present.

Command and Staff.

Commanding (with pay and status of Colonel on the Staff)—Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps.
Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Kohat-Samana-Kurram line,—As notified in G. G. O. No. 139 of 11th February 1898.
Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, Kohat—Captain P. B. B. Forster, 2nd Sikh Infantry.
Commissariat-Transport Officer—Captain H. J. Thacker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Assistant to ditto—(Will be notified hereafter).
Principal Medical Officer—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., I.M.S.
Staff Surgeon—To be appointed from the force.

The troops will come under the command of the General Officer Commanding, Punjab Frontier Force, to whom all reports and returns will be rendered as from corps in ordinary garrison.

Concessions and privileges—The troops and followers located in advance of Kohat will continue to receive field service privileges and concessions, including batta for native troops and followers, and universal rates of pay and 50 per cent. batta for Commissariat-Transport establishments. They will also receive fuel during the winter months.

TOCHI.

No. 182.—The Governor General in Council directs that on the breaking up of the Tochi Field Force, the following garrison shall be retained in the Tochi Valley till further orders The force will be designated "the Tochi Force":—

Four guns, No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
Two Squadrons, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
8th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
Four maxim guns.

These troops will be maintained at field service strength, except as regards British officers. The heavy baggage of corps to complete to relief scale may be brought up. Tentage and establishments will be on the ordinary scale.

Command and Staff.

Commanding (with temporary rank of Brigadier-General)	Colonel C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O.
Orderly Officer	Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General	Captain V. B. Fane, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel) J. T. B. Bookey, Indian Medical Service.
Brigade Commissariat Officer	Captain R. E. Sullivan, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.
Brigade Transport Officer	Lieutenant C. D. Vaughan, 2nd Battalion Border Regiment.
Field Engineer	Captain W. D. Waghorn, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Superintendent, Army Signalling	Lieutenant M. G. E. Bell, Rifle Brigade.
Provost Marshal	To be appointed from the Brigade.
Station Staff Officer (3rd class) Datta Khel	To be appointed from the Brigade.
Station Staff Officer (3rd class) Miran Shah	To be appointed from the Brigade.

The force as reconstituted will come under the command of the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, to whom all reports and returns will be rendered as from corps in ordinary garrison.

Concessions and privileges.—As allowed to troops and followers on field service.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 183.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st January, 1898, pages 377 and 378.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

21st January, 1898.

* * * *

Unattached List, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd January, 1898 :—

George Oliver Turnbull.
John Duncan Grant.
Frederick Skipwith.
Henry Clifford Kay.
Sydney Frederick Muspratt.
Richard John Charles Burke.
Sydney Boyce Combe (Queen's India Cadet).
William Henry Irvine Shakespear.
Meredith Ashton Hamer.
Hugh Lennox Dyce (Queen's India Cadet).
William Myers Macleod.
Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson.
Leonard Douglas Watling (Queen's India Cadet).
Godfrey Marchant.
William Arthur Bayley.
Robert James Malet.
Athol Bulkley Merriman (Queen's India Cadet).
David Campbell Crombie.
Hugh Norman Lyle.
William Bruce Dunlop.
Hugh Probyn Malet Lord.
Grenville Pulteney Gurdon.
George Whitehill Ross.
William Thomas Fetherstonhaugh Thompson.
Herbert Trevor Raban.
James Francis Woodham.
Ivan Maxwell Conway Poole (Queen's India Cadet).
Frederick Charles Waterfield (Queen's India Cadet).
James Lushington Morant (Queen's India Cadet).
William Louis Aberkirch Twiss.
Richard Clifford (Queen's India Cadet).
Vere Arthur Coaker (Queen's India Cadet).
D'Arcy MacKenzie Fraser (Queen's India Cadet).

* * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

George W. Sawyer, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 16th November, 1897.

* * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Alfred George Hutchins, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th January, 1898.

* * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 184.—Ernest Marinus Proes, Gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 185.—First-class Assistant Surgeon Henry Hesterlow, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 186.—Conductor Thomas Smith, Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 187.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

17th February 1898.

Major Robert Fulton.

To be Majors.

12th February 1898.

Captain John Sutton Edward Western.

16th February 1898.

Captain John Davies.

To be Captains.

16th February 1898.

Lieutenant Henry Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce.

Lieutenant Arthur Rivers Saunders.

Medical Department.

No. 188.—Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Hughes, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel F. B. Scott, transferred to the Home Establishment. Dated 31st December 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras Command.

No. 189—Sub-Conductor William Henry Holton to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th December 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Command.

No. 190.—In G. G. Os. No. 380 of 1891 and No. 1266 of 1895, *for* "Edward Richardson", *read* "Edward Rimmer".

Madras Command.

No. 191.—Sub-Conductor Godfrey Haigh to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant John Hilton, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*, and Store-Sergeant Henry John Pay to be Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 1st January, 1898, *vice* Conductor John Williams, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 192.—*16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Kote-Duffadar Bal Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Puran, deceased; with effect from the 30th November 1897.

No. 193—*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Basawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd January, 1898.

No. 194.—*45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Budh Singh to be Subadar; Havildar Sangat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mastan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st October 1897.

No. 195.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Harakbir Gurung to be Subadar; Havildar Partab Sahae to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsaran Bhandari, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1897.

Havildar-Major Nain Sing Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhansur Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1897.

No. 196.—*8th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Sultan Ali Khan to be Subadar; Havildar Abdur Rahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Adinarayadu, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th December 1897.

No. 197.—*10th (1st Burma Gurkha Rifles) Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Pertab Singh Rana to be Subadar; and Havildar Dewan Sing Rae to be Jemadar, *vice* Driga Singh Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1897.

Havildar Pirthabir Sahi to be Jemadar, *vice* Narbahadur-Thapa, deceased; with effect from the 14th April 1897.

No. 198.—*26th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Gnana Prakasam to be Subadar; Major-Jemadar Lakshmana Perumal to be Subadar; Havildar Sivasubrahmaniyan to be Jemadar, *vice* A. V. Subbaraya Mudaliyar, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1897.

No. 199.—*2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Color-Havildar Dalganjan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Parash Ram Mungé, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th December 1897.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 200.—*1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Gul to be Subadar; Havildar Nur Akhmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Singh, promoted; with effect from the 19th October 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 201.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. McCalman, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, with effect from the 13th February 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE

No. 202.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1897:—

Store-Sergeant William Dunbar, Ordnance Department.

First-class Soldier-Mechanic Arthur Wilson, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant John O'Brien, late Chief Warder Military Prison, Fort St. George.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor Thomas Cross, Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 203.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity :—

Bengal Unattached List.

Barrack-Sergeant John Albert Kemp, Military Works Department.

Bombay Unattached List.

Quartermaster-Sergeant William Frederick Turner, Colaba Depôt.

Sergeant Edward Field }
Sergeant George Twocock } His Excellency the Governor's Band.
Corporal George Henry Windle. }

SPECIAL.

No. 204.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List ; with effect from the date specified :—

Major H. H. Ozzard, Cantonment Magistrate, Benares, 9th February 1898.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 205.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant R. M. Crux resigns his commission, with effect from the 14th February 1898.

No. 206.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

* Edward James Webb, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th February 1898, *vice* Williams, promoted.

No. 207.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Stephen Brooks to be Captain, *vice* Nicholson, resigned.

No. 208.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant A. B. Pritchard (Captain, Indian Staff Corps) resigns his commission.

No. 209—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain T. D. C. Barry resigns his commission.

No. 210.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Major James Henry Apperley Tremenheere to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Cox, resigned.

No. 211.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Rigg, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 212.—*Southern Mahratta Railw Rifles*—

Lieutenant Montague Charles Clarke to be Captain, *vice* Hogg, promoted.

Lieutenant Edward William Dun to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Collier Fox to be Lieutenant, *vice* Clarke, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Adolphus Wood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dun, promoted.

Second-Lieutenants William Scrimgeour Scott, John South, and Reginald Godfrey Peckitt to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

Charles Patrick Molloy, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fox, promoted.

Charles Rowbotham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Beresford Charles Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, promoted.

Albert Ashley Biggs, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* South, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 213.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant James Frederic Pennock.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 18th February 1898 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.	Lieutenant S. I. de Kantzow.	14th February 1898.	Bareilly	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and 18th February 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
James Loughman O'Bryen.	Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	Indian Staff Corps, 31st Bengal Infantry.	30th September 1897.	Will left	3 11 0	...	...
William Edward Tomkins. (*a*)	Captain	Indian Staff Corps, 38th Dogras.	15th September 1897.	No Will found.	1,135 1 7	...	17th April 1898.
John Fielding Hall Kane. (*b*)	2nd-Lieutenant.	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	23rd October 1897.	Intestate as far as known.	1,042 2 11	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—General W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., R.E., 120, Lexham Gardens, London, W.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—Reverend R. N. Kane.
Address—Suckley Rectory, Worcester, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1898.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

No. 834-*Gl.*—Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 2nd March 1898.

Mr. R. Barton, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Majumdar, or until further orders.

The 17th February, 1898.

No. 870-*Gl.*—Mr. F. C. Brewin, Assistant Comptroller General (Forests), is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Burma.

No. 871-*Gl.*—Mr. B. Laville, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th February, 1898.

Babu Ramaprasanna Ghosh, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as a Chief Superintendent during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. B. Laville, or until further orders, and is posted to the Outside Audit Branch of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th February, 1898.

No. 900-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1898. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January 1897-98.	In January 1896-97.	To end of January 1897-98.	To end of January 1896-97.	Whole Year. Budget, 1897-98.	Whole Year. Actuals, 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,99	4,16	16,82	15,36	26,59	24,84
Opium	44	49	4,43	5,44	5,82	6,41
Salt	76	68	7,07	6,88	8,73	8,42
Stamps	41	42	3,97	3,96	4,84	4,78
Excise	44	43	4,42	4,59	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	72	65	2,78	2,57	3,62	3,54
Customs	40	40	3,58	3,64	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	16	13	1,47	1,47	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	4	35	38	57	53
Registration	3	4	40	37	44	40
Tributes from Native States	24	18	57	49	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	28	25	2,83	2,88	3,84	4,02
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	8,98	7,87	48,69	48,03	67,23	65,73
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—52	—41	—3,20	—3,14	—3,79	—3,71
Opium	—8	—10	—2,30	—2,43	—2,65	—2,49
Famine Relief	—1	—13	—2,13	—22	—1,49	—62
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,04	—2,12	—20,38	—20,11	—26,77	—26,37
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,65	—2,76	—28,01	—25,90	—34,70	—33,19
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	—9	—58	—52	+60	+56	+85
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+6	+3	+33	+25	+31	+30
Military Receipts	+3	+9	+53	+70	+71	+93
Military Issues	—1,76	—1,53	—15,72	—13,76	—16,41	—17,01
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+45	+34	+2,57	+2,05	+2,68	+2,87
State Railways	+1,15	+1,15	+11,87	+10,74	+15,05	} +19,03
East Indian Railway	+54	+42	+4,56	+4,16	+4,98	}
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+32	+31	+2,20	+2,45	+2,94	+2,89
Telegraph	+7	+7	+67	+62	+86	+78
TOTAL	+2,53	+2,29	+21,87	+20,02	+26,51	+25,57
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—59	—92	—8,68	—6,05	—9,31	—9,00
State Railways	—82	—1,02	—9,44	—9,29	—13,64	} —13,51
East Indian Railway	—18	—19	—2,08	—1,62	—2,44	}
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—11	—42	—16	—46
Telegraph	—6	—6	—54	—58	—87	—72
TOTAL	—1,65	—2,19	—20,85	—17,96	—26,42	—23,69
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—88	—1,89	—14,36	—10,15	—14,74	—13,05
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—2	—1	+2,59	+5,70	+3,42	+5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—7	—22	—19	...	—12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—48	—57	—2,70	—8,37	—8,62	—10,17
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—2,07	—34	—6,63	—12,06	—13,00	—14,97
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+5	+10	—33	—1,61	+27	—2,19
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,52	—89	—7,29	—16,53	—17,93	—22,12
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,93	+2,33	—97	—4,55	—14	—2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,97	9,62	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,90	11,95	12,90	11,95	13,32	13,87

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1898.

No. 67.—Mr. J. N. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

The 15th February, 1898.

No. 68.—Mr. J. M. Dwyer, Store-keeper, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 7th November 1896.

The 16th February, 1898.

No. 73.—Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 18th February, 1898.

No. 74.—Mr. J. H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class II, grade 4, sub. *pro tem.*, of that establishment.

No. 75.—The services of Lieutenant A. T. Chamier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th February, 1898.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 243, dated the 23rd June 1897, the services of Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 70.—Mr. A. B. Phelan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Punjab, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November 1897.

No. 71.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 85, and Notification No. 13, dated the 13th January 1898, it is hereby notified that the Entrance Examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year on the 20th of June and four following days.

No. 72.—Mr. L. F. Maclean, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab (since deceased). officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 8th to 12th November 1897, both days inclusive.

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2294.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER			
Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Revenue.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,846,300	26,586,700	11,804,200	11,825,500	621,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,409,200	5,816,200	4,951,400	3,991,100	...	960,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,421,700	8,734,000	6,195,400	6,315,000	119,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,777,700	4,836,500	3,532,800	3,556,800	24,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,614,200	5,679,100	4,154,000	3,984,000	...	170,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,491,500	4,491,900	3,240,000	3,118,700	...	121,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,503,600	8,570,700	5,209,800	5,310,900	101,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	63,064,200	64,715,100	38,487,600	38,102,000	...	385,600
102,200	5,000	97,200	14,200	...	83,000	Interest	912,800	833,000	699,500	583,600	...	115,900
3,800	4,200	2,500	3,000	500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,005,300	2,975 800	2,120,400	2,453,200	332,800	...
2,200	1,900	800	700	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,675,000	1,686,000	1,181,800	1,147,100	...	34,700
114,700	93,900	88,600	68,200	...	20,400	Miscellaneous	876,100	867,200	406,900	396,100	...	10,800
200	200	200	1,500	1,300	...	Railways	20,297,400	20,682,100	15,084,900	15,654,500	569,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,278,800	2,182,000	1,297,800	1,601,700	303,900	...
26,200	27,600	18,900	20,500	1,600	...	Buildings and Roads	652,700	633,800	438,900	415,700	...	23,200
77,800	40,200	39,100	20,000	...	19,100	Receipts by Military Department	824,100	814,600	597,300	562,300	...	35,000
327,100	173,000	247,300	128,100	...	119,200	TOTAL REVENUE	93,586,400	95,389,600	60,315,100	60,916,200	601,100	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	81,700	3,498,300	3,416,600	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,100	3,424,900	5,711,600	2,615,000	...	3,096,600
...	1,000,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	141,200	...	...	141,200
...	1,400	7,900	...	...	7,900	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	113,400	107,600	177,100	130,000	...	47,100
...	...	..	...	...	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	429,300	411,700	273,300	478,800	205,500	...
1,263,100	...	1,143,000	...	...	1,143,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	..	...	...	..	..	Remittances (net)	126,700	713,500	...	792,400	792,400	...
15,526,500	13,000,000	12,826,700	5,046,500	...	6,980,200	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,058,200	17,501,400	13,259,300	13,544,800	285 500	...	TOTAL	5,995,500	5,160,100	6,303,200	4,016,200	...	2,287,000
17,385,300	17,674,400	13,506,600	13,672,900	166,300	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,581,900	100,549,700	66,618,300	64,932,400	...	1,685,900
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,800	2,832,400	...	561,400	Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,800	...	2,626,800
20,779,100	20,489,100	16,900,400	16,505,300	...	395,100	GRAND TOTAL	116,082,500	114,015,500	83,118,900	78,806,200	...	4,312,700

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December					Whole year.		April to December			
Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1895-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	33,100	33,000	33,400	400	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,825,800	11,174,400	7,649,500	7,611,000	...	38,500
2,630,800	2,718,000	1,992,800	2,231,800	239,000	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,211,400	4,421,900	2,793,400	2,752 000	...	41,400
230,500	267,300	168,100	206,100	38,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,328,800	2,447,500	1,640,600	1,715,200	74,600	...
538,900	538,600	349,200	388,200	39,000	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,550,100	14,573,700	10,447,000	10,718,900	271,900	...
2,173,400	2,188,400	1,622,500	1,624,800	2,300	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,247,100	2,280,300	1,759,100	1,802,100	43,000	...
8,400	...	7,600	1,700	...	5,900	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,112,500	3,666,200	202,500	5,518,900	5,316,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,700	7,300	5,300	2,700	...	2,600
5,790,600	5,871,800	3,707,000	3,751,100	44,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,467,200	9,653,200	7,003,000	7,040,700	37,700	...
1,600	1 000	1,200	1,100	...	100	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,994,900	1,825,000	1,304,400	1,249,200	...	55,200
116,100	105,200	85,500	102,100	16,600	...	Buildings and Roads	5,590,500	5,605,500	3,395,100	3,067,600	...	327,500
4,811,100	4,353,400	2,995,700	2,684,100	...	311,600	Army Services	17,261,300	16,968,900	12,405,600	14,597,400	2,191,800	...
43,900	11,700	10,900	2,600	...	8,300	Special Defence Works	21,800	..	6,800	100	...	6,700
15,795,800	16,088,500	10,973,500	11,027,000	53,500	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	70,624,100	72 623 900	48,612,300	56,075,800	7,463,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	..	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*1,023,600*	*1,190,000*	...	...	...	...
15,795,800	16,088,500	10,973,500	11,027,000	53,500	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	69,600,500	71,433 900	48,612,300	56,075,800	7,463,500	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,149,400	1,083,100	835,600	646,000	...	189,600	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,075,400	4,790,600	2,142,000	2,754,200	612,200	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	319,500	..	...	442,600	442,600	...
1,500	...	...	300	300	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,080,500	1,168,300	951,600	123 700	...	837,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	78,400	16,100	148,600	20,600	...	128,000
...	.	...	...	...	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,258,800	748,600	642,500	1,260,400	617,900	...
...	317,700	...	196 300	196,300	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	507,700	956,300	524,900	556 800	31,900	...
...	728,500	109,600	1,414,000	1,305,000	...	Remittances (net)	...	..	525,900	...	...	525 900
...	..	..	..	..	..	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15 170,600	13,025,300	11,821,500	4 723,000	...	7,098 500
...	..	..	..	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	10,057,300	8,554,700	8,118,900	2,878,100	. .	5,240,800
1,001,500	1,046,200	2,109,600	1,611,200	...	498,400	Total	29,532,800	24,469,300	22,743,900	10,005,200	...	12,738 700
17,946,700	18,217,800	13, 18 700	13,284,200	...	634,500	Total Disbursements	102,208,700	100,693,800	73,498,200	68,835,200	...	4 663,000
2,832,400	2,271,300	2,981,700	3,221,100	239 400	...	Closing Balance	13,873,800	13,321,700	9,620,700	9,971,000	350,300	..
20,779,100	20,489,100	16,900,400	16,505,300	...	395,100	GRAND TOTAL	116,082,500	114,015,500	83,118,900	78,806,200	...	4,312,700

The 18th February 1898.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 628 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 12th February 1898:—

No. 57 of 1898.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, M.I.M.E., engineer, Karachi, Sind, for improvements in air valves and their seatings, especially applicable for use in air-compressor cylinder covers.

No. 58 of 1898.—Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej, of Bazaar gate, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in tower bolts.

No. 59 of 1898.—Charles N. E. Walke, engineer, care of Messrs. Tothill Sharp & Co., Dirdars buildings, Fort, Bombay, for the "Sharp cycle prop."

No. 60 of 1898.—E. Craig Williams, librarian, Imperial library, residing at 94 Dhurrumtala street, Calcutta, for an improved lid or cover for stationery or other cabinets.

No. 61 of 1898.—Ganesh Mahadev Janorikur, teacher, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, for "Janorikur's universal big types."

No. 62 of 1898.—The Valentine Extract Company, limited, manufacturers, of St. George's house, Eastcheap, London, for improvements in capsuling food extracts, medicines and the like.

No. 63 of 1898.—Levi Hildreth Young, manufacturer, of 22 Paddock street, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, for improvements in reversible locking nuts on bolts used in fastening the fish plates on the rails of railroads and for like purposes.

No. 64 of 1898.—John Kiel Tullis, tanner and currier, of 9 Spring gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, for improvements in treating hides and skins.

No. 65 of 1898.—Thomas Holliday, of the firm of Read Holliday & Sons, limited, chemical manufacturers, of Upperhead row, Huddersfield, England, for improvements in acetylene lamps for carriages, cycles, motor cars and other vehicles.

No. 66 of 1898.—John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, Kandy, Ceylon, for improvements in apparatus for keeping tea-leaf cool during the process of rolling by machinery.

No. 629 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 77 of 1897.—Messrs. André Braly, civil engineer, of 8 Rue Sainte Beuve, Paris, and Louis Braly, genealogist, of 19 Cours de la liberté, Lyons, for improved means of preventing the falsification of liquid and other products, works of art, monetary and other documents, and apparatus for use in connection therewith. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 134 of 1897.—Carlo Guattari, engineer, of 70 Milkwood road, Herne hill, London, for improvements in the generation of motive power. (Specification filed 31 January 1898.)

No. 229 of 1897.—William Warburton, dyer and bleacher, of 70 Adswood lane east, Stockport, England, for an improved method of extracting vegetable fibres. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 244 of 1897.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, for improvements in car couplings. (Specification filed 31 January 1898.)

No. 263 of 1897.—Messrs. Jules Emringer and Prosper Emile Marchand, makers of aërated water apparatus, both of 57 Rue Meslay, Paris, for an apparatus for making aërated liquids. (Specification filed 31 January 1898.)

No. 264 of 1897.—John Whittle, gentleman, of 27 Frampton place, Boston, Lincolnshire, for improvements in locomotive type of engines. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 265 of 1897.—Christian Wilhelm Luther, manufacturer of wooden articles, of Reval, Russia, for an improved manufacture of water proof glue. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 298 of 1897.—Messrs. Frederick George Morris Brittin, surgeon, and Benjamin Walter Glass, engineer, both of 71 Cathedral square, Christchurch, in the provincial district of Canterbury, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, freezing meat. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 306 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for the drying or other treatment of tea leaf, tobacco leaf, grain, malt, fruits and other substances. (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

No. 307 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying or partially drying or otherwise treating tea leaf, tobacco leaf, coffee, grain, malt, wool and other substances. (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

No. 318 of 1897.—John David Jones, engineer and proprietor of the Mica works, at No. 70 Dobson's road, Howrah, for an improved lubricant for machinery of every description. (Specification filed 3 February 1898.)

No. 437 of 1897.—William Ashton-Hockly, manager, Great Eastern Coal Company, limited, Goluckdihi Colliery, Jharia post office, Manbhum district, for an improved draw-bar for the hauling of coal tubs, etc., to be called "Ashton-Hockly's patent draw-bar." (Specification filed 5 February 1898.)

No. 450 of 1897.—Hugh Crawford Pinkerton, merchant, 8 Clive street, Calcutta, for improvements in or relating to bicycles. (Specification filed 2 February 1898.)

No. 456 of 1897.—John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved drilling machine. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 457 of 1897.—John Wallace, C.E., of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay, for an improved lathe. (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 469 of 1897.—Messrs. George Birtchnell Winter and Francis Joseph Stohwasser, merchants, of 39 Conduit street, London, for improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs. (Specification filed 2 February 1898.)

No. 630 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 20 of 1889.—The Honorable Erastus Wiman's invention for improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverizing ores and other substances. (From 7 February 1898 to 7 February 1899.)

No. 168 of 1891.—Max van Gülpen's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for making fillers for cigars. (From 9 February 1898 to 9 February 1899.)

No. 38 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for improvements in portable sugar-cane crushing mills. (From 3 February 1898 to 3 February 1899.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler's invention for improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus. (From 14 April 1898 to 14 April 1899.)

No. 138 of 1893.—George Bell MacIntosh's invention for improvements in the feed apparatus of crushing machines for salt, coal or other substances capable of being reduced to a powdery state. (From 24 February 1898 to 24 February 1899.)

No. 220 of 1893.—Thomas McGuire's invention for a new or improved waterproof composition for stopping leaks in roofs, floors, walls and the like, to be called McGuire's patent waterproof composition. (From 22 February 1898 to 22 February 1900.)

No. 274 of 1893.—Edward Cuyler Broadwell's invention for improvements in processes of coating metals with aluminium or its diluent alloys. (From 27 April 1898 to 27 April 1899.)

No. 631 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 42 of 1893.—Wilhelm Heinrich Walther's invention for improvements in hot water heating apparatus. (Specification filed 9 November 1893.)

No. 116 of 1893.—James Buckingham's invention for a pneumatic gum bottle. (Specification filed 10 November 1893.)

No. 189 of 1893.—George William Pitt's invention for a new safety blow-off cock for all kinds of boilers. (Specification filed 6 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 95 of 1892.—Frank Joseph Agabeg's invention for a new and improved automatic punkah-pulling machine. (Specification filed 9 November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AGREEMENT.

Shillong, the 27th January, 1898.

This Agreement is executed on the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven by the India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal place of business is at Calcutta and who are common carriers by profession under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894 :

Whereas we the said India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited carry on the business of common carriers by means of Steamer Service at Fenchuganj in the District of Sylhet and it is necessary in connection therewith that the land described in the schedule hereunto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, Act I of 1894, for the construction of the work useful to the public : And whereas it is necessary that we should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act :

We the said India General and River Steam Navigation Company Limited do hereby agree and bind ourselves and our legal representatives successors and assigns to the effect that we will pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred in the acquisition of the said piece of land, take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs construct godowns and offices etc. on the land within one year from the date of this agreement, and maintain the same and use the land for mooring steamers and flats etc. : We do further agree and bind ourselves our legal representatives successors and assigns that we will allow the public a right of way over the land and also the right of access to the godowns that will be constructed by us.

Schedule.

East by Fenchuganj Mowapore Road, west by the lands of Taluks Shukhai; Deb and Romi Khan ; north by Local Board Road from Fenchuganj to Steamer Godown ; south by Ilam land settled by India General Steam Navigation Company Limited and the lands of Taluk No. 5 Narsing Roy and Taluk Chand Murad, and Local Board Road and tank.

Within the above boundaries 29 Bighas 9 Khattas and 14 Chattaks of land more or less.

A. H. WALKER,

Joint Agent, I. G. & R. S. N. Co., Ld.

WITNESSES :

RAM KUMAR CHOWDRY,

Steamer Office, Fenchuganj.

ISWAR CHANDRA CHAKRABERTY,

Steamer Office, Fenchuganj.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February, 1898.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
	R	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,52,392	0	8	1,61,12,661	5	6
Public Deposits at Branches	91,60,269	4	10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,76,27,751	5	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,91,000	2	6
Sundries				19,72,055	1	2
RUPEES				9,45,53,467	14	8

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				31,74,300	0	0
Other authorised Investments				73,22,340	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,06,32,581	6	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,33,45,045	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased				1,37,35,371	0	5
Balances with other Banks				11,68,077	14	0
Bullion				2,871	3	0
Dead Stock				13,11,406	9	0
Stamps				9,523	4	6
Sundries				13,09,724	10	5
				7,20,11,241	3	5
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	66,31,590	2	4	2,25,42,226	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,59,10,636	8	11			
RUPEES				9,45,53,467	14	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th February, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.
Percentage 34·.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Ridont, P. Baily	Langla	13th July, 1897	The District Judge of Sylhet, on 31st January, 1898.	Letters of Administration granted by the District Court at Sylhet to the brother, Mr. Algernon Ridont.
Franks, Mr. E. M.	Meerut	9th November, 1897.	The District Judge of Meerut, on 31st January, 1898.	Deceased died intestate. No one has applied for Probate or Letters of Administration.
Douglas, Theodore (of 8, Wellesley Square).	Presidency General Hospital.	21st January, 1898	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 29th January, 1898.	No Will. No application.
Wiseman, Miss. Eliza (of the Alms House.)	Ditto	26th January, 1898	The same Judge, on 31st January, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Nation, Stephen	Ditto	27th January, 1898	The same Judge, on 1st February, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Lambert, Ellen (of 2, Government Place).	Ditto	27th January, 1898	The same Judge, Alipore, on 1st February, 1898.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th February, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1898.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	1,65,70,000	9,21,32,760	10,87,02,760	3,04,74,977	...	3,04,74,977
Allahabad	...	1,22,50,950	1,22,50,950	1,96,81,270	...	1,96,81,270
Lahore	...	1,88,27,650	1,88,27,650	1,83,91,930	...	1,83,91,930
Bombay	69,79,855	5,41,25,745	6,11,05,600	3,35,31,522	...	3,35,31,522
Karachi	...	75,80,795	75,80,795	41,92,040	...	41,92,040
Madras	62,00,630	2,45,66,015	3,07,66,645	1,72,55,092	...	1,72,55,092
Calicut	...	11,15,035	11,15,035	17,32,413	...	17,32,413
Rangoon	...	57,48,415	57,48,415	1,62,28,595	...	1,62,28,595
	2,97,50,485	21,63,47,365	24,60,97,850			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			25,10,065			
Total			24,35,87,785	14,14,87,839	...	14,14,87,839
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
Net Total						14,14,87,839
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						21,00,000*
Grand Total						24,35,87,785

* Bhopali rupees have been received in full re-payment of this advance and are in course of coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 8th February, 1898.

No. 595.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the Rules issued under his Notification No. 2798, dated the 5th July, 1897:—

In Rule 1 *for* the words "District Magistrate" / "District Judge" *substitute* "Collector".

Omit Rule 6.

The 5th February 1898.

No. 544.—Notice is hereby given that the right to sell country Beer and Porter in each of the 30 taverns in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, specified in the subjoined schedule, for the year beginning 1st April, 1898 and ending 31st March, 1899, will be put up to public auction at the up-set annual prices specified therein. The sale will be conducted by the Collector, or by an officer specially deputed with the sanction of the Resident for this purpose, in the Mayo Hall, commencing at 12 noon on Thursday, the 10th March, 1898.

2. Each bidder at the auction will deposit a sum of R50 previous to bidding. The taverns will, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding clause, be knocked down to the approved highest bidder above the up-set price mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, subject to formal confirmation by the Collector, who will be at liberty to accept or reject the bid at his discretion, without assigning reasons for the same; such formal confirmation will, unless revised by the Resident for special reasons, be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid, and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself, or by any other officer deputed as mentioned in clause 1. Parties intending to bid must attend either in person or by duly accredited agents.

3 As soon as the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders, if not forfeited as hereinafter provided, will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, the person whose bid is accepted for each tavern, shall at once deposit a sum equal to a half a month's rent for that tavern. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under clause 2 will be forfeited, the tavern will at once be put up again on the above conditions, and he will be debarred from bidding again for the same, or for any other tavern.

4. Persons to whom taverns have been knocked down, and who have made deposits as provided in clauses 2 and 3, shall also within seven days from the date of the auction, deposit such further sum as, with the 1st and 2nd deposits will make up an amount equal to two months' rent of each tavern knocked down to them, and shall take out licenses in the appended form A, on the conditions hereinafter set forth. On the failure of any person to make the deposit, or to take out licenses as aforesaid, the tavern or taverns will be re-sold at the risk of such person, or, if the auction hereby notified, has already been completed, will be otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Collector of the Civil and Military Station.

5. Re-sales effected under clause 4 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and in the event of a loss by re-sale, he will make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale, and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case, the forfeited deposit will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recovered from the bidder in the same manner, as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposit be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposit will be credited to Government.

6. Sales in the 33 taverns at present licensed for 9 months ending 31st December, 1897, are given in the schedule.

CONDITIONS.

1. The privilege conferred by the license, extends only to the sales of country Beer or Porter manufactured by the licensed brewers in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore or in the Nilgiris.

2. Each tavern shall be maintained in or close to the existing tavern as described in the schedule.

3. The amount for which the privilege has been purchased, shall be payable into the Resident's treasury in equal monthly instalments commencing from April 1898; each instalment shall be regarded as the rent for the month in respect of which it is payable. Each month's rent shall be payable on the 25th of the same month. The deposit of two months' rent made by the licensee will be taken in payment of the rents due for the last two months of the period of the license. Failing payment by the 25th of the same month, the Collector shall at once proceed to recover the arrears together with interest at 6 per cent. under the rules in force for the collection of land revenue, and may at his discretion cancel the license. No remission or abatement of the rent shall, on any account whatever, be claimable by the licensee.

4. The licensee shall purchase the beer to be sold in his tavern from any of the licensed brewers in the Civil and Military Station or from any licensed brewer in the Nilgiris or from their anthorised agents, and shall sell the same to the public at a price not less than 9 annas per imperial gallon.

5. The licensee of every tavern in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall pay to the Municipal Commission a registration fee of R180 in two half-yearly instalments, and also a license fee of 2 rupees per hogshead on all beer sold by him in excess of 7½ hogsheads a month in each tavern.

6. The licensee shall use such measures for retail sale as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. He shall also provide himself with printed forms of account and permits, or passes for transport for beer, which forms shall be purchased from the Collector's office.

7. The remaining terms and conditions shall be as set forth in Appendix (A).

8. In case of any breach of the above conditions, either by the licensee or with his connivance or privity, by any person in his employment, or in the event of the licensee neglecting to open his shop or to carry on his business with due care and attention, it shall be competent to the Collector, to impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding R 10 for every such breach, or at his discretion to declare the money deposited with him forfeited, and to cancel the license. When a license is so cancelled, the Collector may, at his discretion, re-sell the exclusive privilege at the risk of the licensee, and in such case all loss thereby caused shall be made good by the licensee, or the Collector may place the tavern under the direct management of Government. When a license is cancelled, and the shop is not re-sold, the rent for the remaining portion of the lease shall become due at once and shall be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

9. The penalties laid down in the last preceding clause shall not exempt the licensee or his employés from prosecution for any offence committed against the Excise Laws or Rules in force.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Resident.

SCHEDULE.

Detailed List of present Beer Taverns in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Name of Circle.	Police Divisions.	Serial number of shops.	Locality.		Consumption in taverns from 1st April to 31st December 1897 (9 months).	Probable consumption for the year 1897-98.	Annual up-set price.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Officer by whom sale will be conducted.	Remarks.
			No.	Street.	Hoghsheads.	Hoghsheads.	R				
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	B. Division.	1	24	Cavalry Road	117	156	108	Collector's Office, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	1898.	Collector or any other Officer authorized by him.	
		2	114	Ditto	203	271	453				
		3	212	Ditto	182	243	369				
		4	10	Dharmaraja Street	721	960	2,520				
		5	106	Ditto	157	209	267				
		6	181	Thimmiah Road	246	328	624				
		7	102	Ditto	192	256	408				
		8	10—49	Ditto	278	371	753				
		9	53	Arnachella Moodeliar's Street	182	242	366				
		10	16	Sultanji Gunta Road	117	156	120				
		11	8	L. No. 9, Nallah Street	64(a)	192	216				(a) For four months from September to December, 1897.
		12	63	New Market Road	171	228	324				(b) Include Nilgiri Beer.
		13	32	Ditto	234	312	576				(c) Not to be sold.
		14	65	Chikka Bazaar Street	206	275	465				
		15	10	Blackpully Road	129	172	156				
		16	A—11	Cemetery Road, Blackpully	204	272	456				
		17	244	A. Old Poor-House Road	176	235	345				
		18	322	Old Poor-House Road	101	135	45				
		19	88	Narain Pillai Street	179	239	357				
		20	10	Tannery Road	132	176	177				
		21	105	Neelasundra	208	277	471				
	C. Division.	22	25	Yellagaudan Palyam	474	632	1,536				
		23	7	Arab Lines, Shoolay	103	137	60				
		24	66	Brigade Road	182	242	366				
		25	7	White Street, Shoolay	129(c)	172	156				To be abolished.
		26	25	L. No. 5 Street, Shoolay	224(b)	299	537				
		27	9	K. No. C. Street, 2nd Division, Shoolay	(c)121(b)	161	123				To be abolished.
		28	45	Markham Road, Shoolay	245	327	621				
		29	15	Ditto	260	347	681				
		30	59	Old Madras Road	96(a)	288	504				
		31	8	E. Street, Knox Pet	176	235	345				
		32	7	F. Street, Ditto	292	389	807				
		33	4	H. Street, Ditto	173(c)	231	333				To be abolished.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th February, 1898.

No. 4-A.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
2nd Lieutenant G. Wilkinson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, officiating.	Assistant Enginee , II grade,	Sub. *pro tem.*	5th December, 1897.
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Officiating.	10th December, 1897.
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, officiating.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	16th December, 1897.
Lieutenant A C. L. McCormick, R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Reversion .	19th December, 1897.
Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	21st December, 1897.
Lieutenant P. G. Grant, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	21st December, 1897.
Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	21st December, 1897.
Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II, grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Attached.	Reversion .	25th December, 1897.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.,*
Director Genl. of Military Works in India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1898.

No. 29.—The undermentioned offices on the East Indian Railway, though not opened for the receipt of paid message traffic, are permitted to deal with paid telegrams from other offices passing in transit through them under the provisions of Act XIII of 1885 :—

Tal Block Hut.	Bonahi Block Hut.
More Block Hut.	Baruna Block Hut.
Karowta Block Hut.	Bhadaura Block Hut.

Darauli Block Hut.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 10th February, 1898.

No. 757-C.—With reference to this office Notification No. 88-C., dated the 7th January, 1898, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lala Bhag Mal, Head Clerk of the office of the Political Agent. Zhob, to officiate as Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Khan Bahadur Allahdad Khan, or until further orders.

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 11th February, 1898.

No. 110-330.—Under sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) Captain F. A. Kreyer, I.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily, within the Ajmere District, the offences mentioned in section 260 of the said Act.

No. 112-330.—Under section 22 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Captain F. A. Kreyer, I.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1898.

No. 2.—Mr. W. C. Davis, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, to that of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1898.

No. 2.—Mr. L. E. H. Yates, District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted twelve months' furlough under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April, 1898.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

Bombay, the 9th February, 1898.

The following new chart has been issued by the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London :—

No.	Scale.	Title.
2986 .	M.=3·0	Bay of Bengal, North Andaman Island, East Coast, Port Cornwallis.

The above chart cancels chart No. 837, Port Cornwallis.

G. E. HOLLAND,
for *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 11th February, 1898.

No 271.—Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent, Darbhanga Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to hold charge of the Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, in the same Division, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. A. Tregear, Superintendent.

The 12th February, 1898.

No. 273.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent, Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 2nd January to the 2nd February, 1898.

LEAVE.

The 7th February, 1898.

No. 269.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted leave on medical certificate, for six months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 11th February, 1898.

No. 270.—Mr. H. A Tregear, Superintendent, Calcutta-Bhagalpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1898.

No. 12408.—Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 28th February 1898 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th February, 1898.

Abbott, P.
Archer, J. J.
Ault, A. E.
Bashford, Miss J.
Birley, K. P., Messrs. Peel & Co.
Browne, Mrs. Gore.
Cameron, A. M.
Editor, Arthletic News
Editor, "Homeward Mail."
Finlay and Robertson (Commission Agents).
Garret & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Gee, Gees Stores & Agency Co.
Gowno, Mr.
Hayward & Tyler (Engineers).
Hoeck, H.
Luch & Co.
Macleod, J. G.
Manager, "Calcutta Asiatic Review.
Manager, "Indian Citizen"
Marston, L.
McPherson, Miss A., care of Captain McPherson.
Molm, Mrs. (Missionary).
Munro, C. F.
Peiars, Will A., Manager, Foreign Agencies and Advertising.
Pemberton & Son (Watch-maker).
Phillips, Mrs. Ivor.
Sampson, G. H.
Scott, Percy G.
Secretary of Society for the Resuscitation of Indian Literature.
The Manager of Reynold's General Passenger Shipping & Insurance Co.
The Manager, the Scottish Widows' Assurance Company.
The Sole Chief Agents for India for the Scottish Commercial Fire Assuriance Co.
Vibart, H.
Wild & Co.
Wood & Co., R.
Wright & Co., Alex.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, A. G.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Baldwin, J.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Best, S. J.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Bowack, George.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H. T.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Cantchauk, Miss Mina.
Capel, C.
Chill, E. A.
Chill, Mrs. E.
Credner, Capt. H.
Crosser, Rev. J. R.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
D'Arc, W.
Davids, Mrs. M. E.
Del Hoste, Colonel
DeManley, Lord.
Derosa, Edward.
DeSilva, F. H.
Dressel, Miss W.
Elliott, S. E.
Essa, Leon.
Fitch, C.
Flanaker, R., Miss.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
Hains, Captain.
Handcock, James P
Hendry, G. S.
Heywood, J G.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Howie, J
Ives, W. C
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kerk, J.
Keys, C. F.
Kidd, Dr. E. C.
Kirkbride, J. S.
Knapp, Mrs A. M.
Kusenburg, Otto.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward.
Langley, C H.
Leonard, E.
Leslie, Mrs. K L.
Lewis, P. T.
Low, Mrs. J. G.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machang, A. S
Mackenzie, E. C.
Maughan, Frank.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, Wm.
Mathews, E
Mathews, Edward E.
McNamee, R.
McNab, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Molisch, Professor Dr.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon Lt-Colonel.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noble, Wm
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J
O Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Park, Robert G.
Parker, G C
Peacock, E H.
Pepin, E A.
Peppe, Mrs.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs G
Ponniska, Marie.
Portman, Montague B.
Poulter, R. C.
Preece, Percy.
Pyesmith, Arnold.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Reilly, E.
Renton, G H.
Renton, Walter.
Reville, Mr.
Reynard, L.
Rider, Thomas.
Rigg, E.
Roberton, Mrs
Robertson, A J.
Roger, J P. F S.
Rooper, Max Y.
Rosenfeld, J.
Ross, Johnny
Sanders, Mrs M. A.
Sarratt, George.
Sarsfield, C. H
Setts, J. R
Shields, H. R.
Singleton, M L.
Sledge, Henry
Sloane, I H.
Smith, H. Eliott.
Smith, T C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
Spencer, John
St. Jaranimo, W E
Storry, Mrs.
Thompson, J.
Thornett, A. J.
Thornett & Co.
Veligan, John.
Vigar, C
Von Witttkind, P. R.
Unger, G E
Walker, Mis. N.
Walker, P. A.
Waller, Mr.
Walshe, M A P.
Wegener, Dr. George.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H
Williams-Freeman, Dr. J. P.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Apfelbaum & Morbick.
Calda, Geogio
Chill, E. A, Dr.
Coles, J. R
Crozier, J F
Dettmar, Hen y
Hake, P. G.
Henton, James W.
Hilferding, Mr.
Kearney, A, Mrs.
Moffat, D
Morton, Mrs.
Palomino Luis D'Castro
Trafford, J. K.
Wilson, R A J.
Von Witikind, P. R, Dr
Wilson, E
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, M., Mrs
Abdool Aziz.
Anderson, J. B.
Algar, Alfred.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Baxter, Miss.
Cluley, Mr.
Cotton, Powell.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cawasji Hormosji.
Colkers, Alex.
Cox, H. E.
Darwall, Mrs.
Delabaume (Telegram).
Denny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
David, E G., Mrs.
Dalby, James.
Dressler, A. C.
Deavin, H. P.
Dal'Aquila, Pietro.
Ellison, T
Fitgerald, Gerald, Mrs.
Fison, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Favre, Auguste
Gaynor, G. H
Grant, Eugene.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gandson, A.
Glover, L D.
Greengrass, Mrs.
Hosain, S. M.
Hitchcock, C.
Haji Ismail Joosain.
Hartly, W
Iremonger, F. C.
King, H G.
Kristianson, Lavinia, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Keemlal, Jamnalal.
Kirk Alastair, H.
Lowensohn, Philip.
Low, J S, Mrs
Milmer, C., Mons.
McDonald, G
Martin, E. E.
Macartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonieta Sign
Mohomed Hussin.
Middleton, A.
Poulter, R. C
Perrie, W F.
Roodow, James.
Richards, W. E.
Rice, S M.
Snagge, H. E.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.)
Slane, Miss.
Spiks, Frederick.
Vitale, Barbero
Williams, B., Mrs.
Walke, William, F.
Williams, H.
Woodburn, Miss.
Woolford, Miss.
Waisband, Golda
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th February, 1898.

Cowie, E. H.
Cowie, M., Mrs.
Prosser, J.
Robertson, W. M.
Williams, W. J.
Wishart, A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 19th February, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta 1898	Route by which despatched
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	24th Feb.	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	23rd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	19th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto . .	26th ,,	Ditto
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	25th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	21st ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	26th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	21st ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella*
Ditto ditto . .	28th ,,	*Viâ* Madras.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony	20th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	23rd ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaia*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	21st ,,	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	22nd ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.* —

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P M with late fee ½ anna

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P M, for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

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Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

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Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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سنکونا مبري میوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنتندنت صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعني چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه •

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپني باغ کے سپرنتندنت صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی — یعني چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه •

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From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

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১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸৹
॥ আধ „ „	৭॥৹	„	৮,
। শিকি „ „	৩৸৹	„	৪।৹

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Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River No. 1 of 1896-97 for quarter ending June, 1896. R1 (6a)

Ditto ditto ditto for 1895-96. 8th Issue. F'cap, boards. R4 (12a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, Fourth issue, for 1896-97. F'cap, boards R4 (12a)

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimate for 1895-96. F'cap., boards R5 (R1-4.)
Ditto ditto 1896-97—
Vol I. R3 (13a.), Vol. II. R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1895 96. R2 (8a)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for 1896. F'cap stiff cover 12a (3a)

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Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, regarding the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a)

Representations received by the Secretary of State for India from the Royal College of Surgeons of England relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

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Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1896. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1896. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

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The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

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Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1896. R2 (8a.)

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Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1896. R2 (3a.)

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Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1896-97. R1 (2a. 6p.)

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Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

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Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

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Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1897. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R3 (8a.)

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Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1896-97. 4a. (1a.)

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The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8. (3a.)

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Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)

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Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Hymenoptera Volume I R17 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97 2a. (½a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 053603, of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Barada Charan Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BARADA CHARAN BANERJEE,

Moorapara, Post Office Rupgunj, Dacca.

The 18th January 1898.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 099129, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to the Comptroller General, or order, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

G. SANDERS, *Captain,*

Chief Comst. Officer, Presidency District.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882,

and

In the matter of the Jherriah Joyrampur Coal Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

The High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction has, by an order dated the 29th January, 1898, discharged Mr. George Charles Farr from the post of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and has appointed Mr. Archibald John Pugh, of No. 9, Hastings Street in the Town of Calcutta, Attorney-at-Law, Official Liquidator (without security) of the said Company in the place and stead of the said Mr. George Charles Farr.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.



The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th February 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1898.

An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

XLV of 1860. Short title and commencement. **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1898 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

XLV of 1860. Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XLV, 1860. **2.** Section 4 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely :—

Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences. " 4. The provisions of this Code apply also to any offence committed by—

(*1*) any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India ;

(*2*) any other British subject within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India ;

(*3*) any servant of the Queen, whether a British subject or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

Explanation.—In this section the word 'offence' includes every act committed outside British India which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under this Code.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A, a coolie, who is a Native Indian subject, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(*b*) B, a European British subject, commits a murder in Kashmir. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in British India in which he may be found.

(*c*) C, a foreigner who is in the service of the Punjab Government, commits a murder in Jhind. He can be tried and convicted of murder at any place in British India in which he may be found.

(*d*) D, a British subject living in Indore, instigates E to commit a murder in Bombay. D is guilty of abetting murder."

Abetment in British India of offences outside it. **3.** After section 108 of the Indian Penal Code the following section shall be added, namely :— XLV of

Abetment in British India of offences outside it. " 108A. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Code who, in British India, abets the commission of any act without and beyond British India which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.

Illustration.

A, in British India, instigates B, a foreigner in Goa, to commit a murder in Goa. A is guilty of abetting murder."

Substitution of new section for section 124A, Act XLV, 1860. **4.** Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely :— XLV of

Sedition. " 124A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or

otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 3.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not constitute an offence under this section."

Addition of new section after section 153, Act XLV, 1860.

5. After section 153 of the Indian Penal Code the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Promoting enmity between classes.

"153A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

"*Explanation*.—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

Substitution of new section for section 505, Act XLV, 1860.

6. Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:— XLV of 1860.

Statements conducing to public mischief.

"505. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,—

(*a*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine or in the Imperial Service Troops to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(*b*) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(*c*) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as aforesaid."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	13·6	15·3 to 20·4	37·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	15·3	38·25	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13·6	17	51	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	15·3	17·85	37·91	68	90·1	69·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	15·3	17·68	51	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13·6	17	42·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	15·47	42·67	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	19·55	15·3	54·4	62·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	17·17	19·72	54·91	60·86	72·25	60·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11·9	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	18·7	22·1	45·9	62·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	13·6	17	27·2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	13·6	17	26·86	34·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	19·06	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	43·75	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	36·87	48·75	48·75	...	...	30	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	45	47·5	42·5	47·5	...	...	30	35	25	35
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	30·62	38·75	43·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	35	41·25	50	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	32·5	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·44	32·03	46·25	52·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25	37·5	32·5	41·25	...	...	22·5	32·5	20	35
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	39·37	35	45	...	...	26·25	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28·44	50	38·12	50	...	...	20	36·25	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	21·67	30·52	36·2	53·49	38·33	53·49	44·17	57·45	25·78	43·59	23·54	40·16
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	30·78	36·35	48·49	35·57	48·49	38·07	53·33	20	42·08	19·27	38·12
Jhánsi	21·87	19·22	39·06	48·75	37·19	44·37	44·06	47·5	19·69	39·06	18·44	37·19
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	47·5	35	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	36·87
Agra	...	...	42·19	51·25	36·25	49·53	...	54·84	19·84	42·19	19·53	40·31
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	27·6	34·06	...	32·66	48·75	...	...	19·27	40	...	38·12
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	21·98	30·62	36·35	51·57	35·16	52·03	40	55·47	25·83	44·17	21·04	37·66
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	29·63	...	...	35·94	50	...	...	23·75	...	20·94	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	70·55	53·55	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·5	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	87·21	46·07	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	400	360	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	40·62	60	38·75	350	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	320	Midnapur.
25	42·5	...	...	22·5	37·5	43·75	37·5	35	32·5	330	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	36·87	52·5	48·75	300	266·25	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	37·19	41·87	360	300	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	30	47·5	40	70	53·75	300	290	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·22	29·69	30·47	27·66	360	320	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	15	26·25	19·06	35	34·37	35	27·5	30	260	230	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·06	35·62	40	37·5	44·37	35	280	270	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	20	38·12	37·5	...	50	50	266·56	228·59	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
25·57	43·8	...	...	25	39·11	39·06	41·3	55·83	47·19	293·33	266·67	Benares.
												Central—
20·78	43·85	...	...	18·59	40	30·78	40	42·13	45·73	255·99	237·03	Cawnpore.
18·59	...	...	...	18·28	35·52	32·03	39·06	...	48·75	245	228·75	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	37·5	36·25	43·12	...	...	...	260	Meerut.
21·09	45·31	...	...	...	39·06	35·62	42·5	56·25	50	266·56	[illegible]·87	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
20·47	...	...	...	...	36·35	...	43·28	...	...	265	240	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
22·19	46·3	...	...	21·98	37·66	40	43·39	...	50	270	240	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	21·56	38·65	34·22	...	...	...	255·62	241·25	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	46·87	100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	41·87	65	80	...	...	40	37·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	36·87	39·37	47·5 and 62·5	60 to 73 75	...	...	...	...	1·62(a)	2(a)
Calcutta	...	...	35·62	37·5	70	70	...	...	5·5(a)	6·75(a)	4·5(a)	5·5(a)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·75	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(a)	6(a)
Pabna	...		39·06	42·5	70	80	...	...	...	...	7·5	6·25
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	42·5	60	50	...	...	·17(b)	·08(b)	·17(b)	·99(b)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31·25	30	80	30	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2·62(a)	2·25(a)
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	40·62	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	5	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	40	40	40	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	35·47	100	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	38·59	43·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	38·12	...	...	65	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	36·25	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	[illegible]	42·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	39·06	37·19	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	36·35	...	...	75	75	...	...	3·75	4·01	5	.
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	3·44	...	...

(a) Per kahan. (b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Jawar stalks. 1898.	Jawar stalks. 1897.	Bhusa. 1898.	Bhusa. 1897.	Sheep, per score. 1898.	Sheep, per score. 1897.	Goats, per score. 1898.	Goats, per score. 1897.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1898.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1897.	Districts.
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	42·5	47	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
3·12	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—continued.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	39·06	50	...	...	25	40	22·19	38·75
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	17·5	30·78	85	80	34·37	42·08	38·75	50	20	36·35	20	36·35
Central—												
Lahore	25	31·35	39·06	50	31·98	42·71	35·62	51·61	23·12	39·01	20·78	27·24
South-eastern—												
Delhi	35	30·78	36·35	47·03	36·35	45·47	41·04	33·33	21·04	38·12	20	40
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25·78	33·33	45·73	50	30·78	44·43	34·06	50	...	39·32	21·04	37·19
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	30	...	57·45	66·77	31·41	48·44	33·75	49·22	21·04	35·16	21·04	30·78
Western—												
Multan	18·12	30	37·97	57·13	35·52	44·43	37·97	50	23·44	34·79	24·22	34·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	42·5	46·25	37·81	43·75	...	...	27·5	...	23·44	29·37
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	34·84	39·37	...	...	21·87	33·75	20·62	30·31
Quetta	...	...	...	...	40	44·37	65	65	28·75	31·87	27·5	35·62
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	40·81	...	...	...	...	...	19·43	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	37·5	47·24	...	45·52	...	...	...	...	...	36·87
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	49·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	33·96	...	..	...	55·47	...	...	...	...	25·94	34·58
Ahmadabad	28·75	51·25	...	51·25	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	35
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	28	39	34	41	...	49	...	...	21	28
Central—												
Jubbulpore	21·06	...	28·56	44·44	38·06	44·44	42·12	50	...	...	20	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	30	33·62	36	40	50	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	52·68	46·3	...	...	...	...	23·32	35·09
Ellichpur	...	...	66·66	80	53·33	50	57	55·78	...	...	22·25	33·33
Amráoti	...	...	50	56·87	53·12	44·37	56·87	56·25	...	...	22·19	40
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	20·62
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·79	28·8
Cuddapah	27·92	30·52	47·03	44·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·74	25·62
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·75	26·77	47·97	39·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·38	20·52	52·08	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	22·86
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·2	20·42	43·89	36·57	62·69	60·74	101·48	67·2	...	...	20·11	18·29
Bangalore	19·6	15·94	54·87	43·89	58·8	54·87	54·88	53·94	...	...	23·52	24·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897	
												Rajputana—
26·72	44 43	..	...	24·06	39 22	40	40	..	...	320	266 67	*Eastern—* Ajmere
												Panjab—
20 62	39 01	.	.	19·69	36·35	33 12	34 06	56·87	61 61	310	290 88	*Southern* Ferozpur
	39 01	..	.	22 19	38 54	32 66	36 35	56 09	56 09	328 44	305	*Central—* Lahore.
20	40 99		..	21·04	38 12	36 35	40	47 03	50	320	278 12	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	44 43	.	...	21 04	39 32	34 79	39 01				328 23	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
23 44	43 28	...	...	22 19	37 66	35	37 71	60 36	48 75	290 94	278 12	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
25	40	..	.	22 19	38 07	37 97	43 28			320	320	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
26·25	34 37		.	..	.	37 08	40 62	65	..	350	341 25	Karachi
	33·75		..			33 75		.	.	316 25	.	Shikarpur.
..	..		.	31 56	35	...				330	340	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
..	29 43		..	...	..	...	.					Dharwar
...												Sholapur
.	42 03			..	...	47·81	40 57	.	.			Poona.
							38 44				333 33	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
...	41 04 .	.	.	.. ..	...			..				Dhulia
...				...	.	.				..		*Gujarat—* Surat
...	40						38 75				290	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
-				.		34	39	34	41	318	300	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...			...		33 31	36 44	50	44 44	245	22	*Central—* Jubbulpore
				.		42	38 06	62	38 06	260	240	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
							32 69					Basim
40	50	...			..	50	50	6 5	40	320	262	Ellichpur
28 75	44 37	.				44 37	40	50	40	300	25[illegible]	Amraoti
												Madras—
21·87	15	22 71	28 54			56 87	56 87			400	45[illegible] 87	*South, central—* Coimbatore
						28 12	34 27			351 41	325 68	Salem
					..	68 02	4[illegible] 97		..	364 58	348 7	*Central—* Bellary
	.							.	.	300	300	Cuddapah
27 03	27 29 .		.				...		...			Karnul
		30 26	20			35 62	30 57		.	.		*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
	...			.		59 84	45 52			329·11	345 62	*East Coast, south—* Madras
--		26 04	. 15 57	.				...	..			Tanjore
	..			.		.		...				Trichinopoly
30·99	26·09	...	.	.	...	30 99	28 85					*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
.	..	21 55	19 59	..		27 71	20 99	68·07	52·11	331 87	354	Mysore
.	...	24 62	19 62	...	...	27 24	24 5	47 04	42 16	411 3	376 75	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—concluded.

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	50	47·81	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	55·36	115	80	3·75	5	5	10
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	53·33	114·27	72·71	10	13·12	6·25	10
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	80	5·73	5	10	8·8
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·73	5	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	100	59·37	5	11·41	6·41	10
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	122·81	133·33	100	3·33	4·43	6·67	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	70	...	...	..	130	.	105	.	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	40	39·06	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	51·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Sholapur	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...
Poona	..	53·49	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19·4	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...
Dhulia	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...		...	...	...	...		..	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	38·56	38·56	60	110	120	70	...	3·31	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	42	38·06	180	160	100	57·5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	..	...	...	...	320	200	76·28	76·25	3	3	...	...
Amráoti	..	...	...	...	200	200	105	60	·22(a)	·31	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	81·87	65·62	...	...	..	...	131·25	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	111·3	98·49	44·22	44·22	...	...	6·56	6·56
Central—												
Bellary	63·38	43·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	.	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	66·67	66·67	122·97	46·15	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	53·44	...	...	131·67	131·67	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	111·67	89·74	...	...	...	...	5·36	6·41
Mysore—												
Mysore	66·61	46·62	...	...	374	374	124·67	70·75	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	68·55	59·86	...	...	342·75	419·98	85·69	67·45	3·5	9	13·71	23

(a) Per 100 pullies.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·12	...	...	...	50	42	...	...	75	60	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	40	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
5	6·67	...	...	60	40	...	...	125	100	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
6·67	11·41	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Râwalpindi.
										Western—
4·01	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
..	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	Surat.
...	8·12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	4·75	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	37	40	...	...	27	30	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	Básim.
4	8	...		50	50	...	...	90	50	Ellichpur.
2·5(a)	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	85	75	85	75	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	100	Bellary.
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	..	55	55	55	55	..	...	Madras.
...	...	..	...	..	..	.	..		...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	2·96	...	..	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	100 to 140	..	...	120	50 to 80	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pulliea.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 1	9 —	13 7	10 8	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	9 —	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	7 4	...	...	8 4	8 12	16 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 —	12 15	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	7 7	6 11	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 9	8 —	...	...	12 1	10 12	12 6	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 3	9 9	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 8	9 2	9 2	37 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 5	13 2	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 —	19 1	22 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 6	14 11	14 6	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 12½	6 10	...	...	6 2½	5 7½	10 5	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 5	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	22 8	18 8	28 —	23 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	6 12	6 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	6 —	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 — and 11 12	7 — and 11 8	7 12 and 12 —	7 8 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 12	8 8	13 4	11 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	6 8 and 8 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 8	8 6	13 — to 13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	6 8 and 8 8	6 8 and 8 —	9 8 and 11 8	9 8 and 11 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 6	13 —	10 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 7	8 —	...	...	5 15	5 11	11 14½	11 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 —	13 6	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	11 4	10 11	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report	Gram. Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	15 —	15 —	Mergui
...	..	..	.	.		.				14 3	14 3	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	..	..	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	...	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	..	..	7 4	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	20 4	20 4	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	..	...	..	17 11	17 11	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	..	..	10 9	10 9	...	...	.	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	..	..	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	4 —	—	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	..	..	5 7	5 7	...	.	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	..	.			12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	..	..	..	7 2	7 2	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	..	...	.	5 —	5 3	18 13	18 13	6 —	6 11	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 6	8 —	..	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8		..	6 —	6 —	14 3	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...		8 12	21 14	28 7	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...		30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu.
.	..	...	..	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	..	..	..	6 —	6 6	...	..	..	...	10 —	10 4	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	..	..	...	...	9 6¼	9 6	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 —	9 10	9 8	..	..	6 1	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
..	..	..	..	5 4	6 —	.		4 —	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	.	10 —	10 —	Goálpara
..	...	...	..	7 8	7 4	...	..	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Kamrup.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...		.	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	.	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	..	..	...	6 —	6 —		...	..	..	8 8	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	..	...		7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	..	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali
...	...	..	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	.	..	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	..	...	9 8	7 8	...	...	6 10	6 2	10 8	10 8	Dacca
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 6	...	..	6 8	6 6	9 14	10 —	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 6	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 5	...	...	16 —	14 9	11 7	11 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	13 8	13 4	9 8	9 8	Jessore.
...	...	...		5 4	...	..	...	.	..	10 —	9 12	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*) Half-month of report.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorgnum vulgare*) Previous half-month.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued*.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	..	...	...	...
Bardwan	9 —	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 12	11 10	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 10	7 8	...	...	9 —	8 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	9 —	14 —	...	12 —	{ 8 — and 12 — }	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 8	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	10 8	8 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 2	13 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	...	...		...	6 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	21 —	21 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 —	8 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 3	14 5	13 3	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	7 1	..	...	8 8	9 10	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 9	7 14	15 12	13 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	..	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	.	...	...	...
Mánbhum	9 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	16 8	17 —	...	16 —	...	...
Lohárdaga	{ 6 — to 8 8	6 — to 8 8	} ...	...	10 —	10 —	{ 12 — to 13 — }	14 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	9 —	9 —	11 4	10 2	12 6	12 15	14 15	13 3½	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	9 8	6 8	...	10 —	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 5	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	11 5½	11 8	14 11½	.	6 13½	8 6	13 12½	12 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 4	9 8	14 —	14 —	7½ —	7 —	14 8	15 —	18 —	17 8	...	...
Patna	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	13 8	12 —	15 8	15 —	19 —	26 —	...	...
Shahabad	{ 10 — and 10 8	10 — and 10 8	} 13 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	{ 14 — and 14 8	14 — and 14 8	} ...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	13 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 7	11 6	13 14	12 12	12 12	12 10	15 2	15 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	10 —	16 8	15 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	..	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	10 8	11 —	20 —	11 —	6 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 8	10 9	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	9 8	9 —	14 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 4	8 8	14 9	13 8	5 11	5 10	10 15	10 8	15 15	15 11	14 10	14 9
Benares	10 5	10 5	15 7	14 10	6 8	6 8	11 2	10 13½	16 1[illegible]	16 —	15 7	15 3
Ghazipur	9 8	9 —	13 12	14 —	5 12	5 12	10 4	10 4	16 4	16 4	14 8	14 8
Jaunpur	10 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	6 4	5 8	9 8	9 —	16 —	...	14 8	.
Allahabad	9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 8	15 8	15 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 —	9 12	13 —	13 —	9 4	10 —	10 8	11 —	22 8	23 —	18 —	18 —
Fatehpur	10 —	9 8	17 8	15 8	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 —	20 12	19 4	17 8	17 8
Hamirpur	9 10	10 2	14 5	15 4	6 —	6 —	8 15	10 —	21 13	20 —	17 8	18 —
Jalaun	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Cawnpore	11 4	11 —	20 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 —	19 —	18 —
Jhansi	10 8	10 —	19 8	19 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	21 8	21 4	20 8	19 12
Etáwah	11 4	11 2	18 12	17 8	5 —	5 —	12 8	13 —	18 12	18 12	18 4	18 2
Farukhabad	11 9	11 4	18 6	16 5	5 1	5 1	{ 8 2 to 10 3	8 2 to 10 3 }	17 11	17 1	17 1	17 1
Mainpuri	12 —	11 12	17 12	17 12	4 8	4 8	14 6	14 —	17 12	17 4	17 12	17 12
Etah	12 4	11 6	17 12	17 12	5 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 11	17 4	17 8	17 4
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	11 —	20 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	18 8	17 —
Agra	11 —	10 8	20 —	19 —	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Muttra	11 8	12 8	21 4	20 4	5 8	6 —	11 —	10 8	21 8	21 8	21 —	21 —
Aligarh	11 4	10 12	19 —	18 —	4 12	4 8	8 8	7 8	17 4	18 8	18 —	17 8
Bulandshahr	11 12	11 8	19 12	17 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 12	18 12	17 12	18 4	17 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	9 10	9 10	14 —	14 12	4 7	4 7	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	9 14	18 7	14 13	11 11	5 6	14 6	13 8	18 7	17 1	14 12	13 8
Basti	11 5	11 12	16 —	15 —	10 —	9 6	12 9	13 4	16 —	13 8	...	..

...to present the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Rági (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 7	10 7	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 4	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 4	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 —	13 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	19 8	16 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
16 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	...	...	12 7	8 8	13 —	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	15 12*	12 2*	...	...	11 13	10 8	10 12	8 —	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 12	10 12	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	14 —	10 —	9 2	Mánbhum.
20 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 — to 10 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
18 9	19 2	...	...	10 2	9 9	18 —	18 —	14 1	13 8	9 —	8 11½	Palámau.
17 8	18 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	9 7½	9 4	10 8	11 8	20 7½	21 6	9 7½	8 8	9 15½	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 8	20 —	20 —	12 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
26 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 8	20 8	20 —	14 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	10 8 and 10 12	10 8 and 10 12	17 8	17 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	24 —	6 —	8 —	10 8	10 4	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	21 4	20 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	18 8	18 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	20 —	19 —	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
...	16 —	10 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	18 6	18 4	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
21 —	21 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	10 12	11 —	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
12 8	12 8	9 8	10 —	9 11	9 3	16 8	16 8	6 6	6 4	9 11	9 10	Mirzapur.
18 7	18 7	14 1½	14 10	10 —	9 12	17 5½	17 3½	7 3	7 5	10 13	10 13	Benares.
14 8	14 8	12 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazípur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	16 —	15 —	8 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	...	8 12	8 8	17 8	17 8	9 —	9 8	10 4	10 4	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 —	18 —	18 —	7 10	7 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —	9 —†	10 —	10 —	11 —†	11 —†	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 8	Jalaun.
14 8	15 —	18 —	18 —	12 8	10 12	21 8	19 —	13 8	9 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	21 12	22 8	7 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	20 12	19 14	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	19 12	19 12	8 2	8 2 to 8 8	11 12	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	19 13	19 8	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	10 12	11 4	19 8	17 12	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 —	Agra.
...	...	18 —	18 —	13 4	12 12	23 —	20 4	11 12	13 4	14 —	12 4	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	14 —	12 8	11 —	18 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	15 —	12 8	12 4	11 8	18 4	17 8	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Suomontane, east—
19 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 4	16 4	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
20 3	18 14	13 —	12 9	11 4	9 14	19 5	17 1	10 5	7 3	10 6	9 10	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	10 8	22 —	14 4	11 12	10 4	11 —	11 —	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figures

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Penicillaria spicata).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—contd.												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 4	11 12	20 12	19 9	4 8	4 8	11 12	12 —	20 4	18 8	19 8	17 12
Budaun	11 9	11 4	17 13	17 7	7 —	6 3	10 12	9 15	18 2	17 15	17 1	17 1
Pilibit	11 8	11 —	17 8	17 8	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	21 —	19 —	15 14	15 14
Bareli	10 5	10 9	15 14	15 14	7 —	7 —	10 14	10 15	17 9	17 9	15 14	15 14
Moradabad	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 8	18 13	19 6	17 5	17 8
Bijnor	10 15	11 4	14 10	13 8	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 13	...	...	16 5	16 —
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	12 —	...	15 6	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 9	18 8	17 9	17 9
Sahāranpur	12 3	12 1	19 14	18 8	5 6	5 6	9 11	10 12	21 8	17 3	19 13	18 12
Dehra-Dūn	11 12	11 8	19 —	19 —	10 —	9 12	10 8	10 4	17 8	17 8	18 4	18 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	12 —
Almora	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwāl	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partābgarh	10 8	10 6	15 —	14 —	6 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	16 4	16 —	15 —	15 —
Sultanpur	11 12	11 8	15 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	16 8	18 4	15 —	15 —
Rae-Bareli	11 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 12	17 8	17 8	16 8
Unao	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	18 8	18 —	18 —
Lucknow	11 8	11 4	18 —	16 8	4 12	4 12	11 8	11 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	17 4
Hardoi	12 4	11 4	18 —	14 —	7 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	...	20 —	19 8	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 12	11 12	18 —	17 —	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	20 8	19 —	16 8	16 —
Barabanki	10 12	10 12	...	12 —	6 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	11 10	11 10	15 —	15 —	9 8	8 12	12 8	12 —	20 12	19 4	14 8	14 —
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 6	23 —	22 8	16 [illegible]	16 —
Sitapur	12 —	11 8	19 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	19 [illegible]	[illegible]
Kheri	11 8	11 12	18 8	19 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	24 8	22 8	...	20 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partābgarh	9 6	9 10	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 5	10 5	21 5	22 —	12 6	12 6
Bānswāra	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 12	10 8	14 1	14 1	7 13	8 3	8 6	8 15	17 3	17 3	13 4	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 14	10 3	16 4	16 6	5 11½	5 9	7 15½	7 5	16 13½	15 1	14 14½	13 9
Ajmere	10 9½	10 4	16 1½	16 10½	4 13½	5 2½	7 2½	7 2½	19 —	18 8	16 8	15 2½
Abu	9 8 & 10 9	9 7 & 10 12½	16 4	16 2	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	13 14	13 9	13 —
Kishengarh	9 8	9 8	15 12	17 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	19 12	18 12	15 8	15 4
Bundi	10 12	10 4	18 4	18 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	10 8	27 8	24 12	...	...
Kotah	10 9	10 8	12 8	12 4	5 14	5 14	0 14	6 13	21 10	20 —	10 2	9 1
Jhallawar	10 —	10 2	10 14½	10 14½	7 2½	6 8	10 3	9 2½	20 10½	19 2	16 9½	14 6
Tonk	8 —	7 13	18 6	18 6	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	28 6	26 —	21 —	20 1
Jaipur	9 8	9 4	17 8	18 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 —	18 4	18 —
Kerauli	9 6	9 11	21 9	21 14	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	23 2	24 6	22 3	22 13½
Dholpur	9 13½	9 13½	20 9½	20 4	6 12	6 9	8 6	7 14	21 6	22 6½	23 1½	23 1½
Bhartpur	11 9	11 3½	22 5	21 7½	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	24 11	23 14	23 11	23 1
Alwar	11 5	11 10	21 —	21 —	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	24 13	23 3	22 2	21 9
Deoli Cantonment	10 10	10 2	18 8	18 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	25 10	24 —	21 11	19 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	19 8	16 —	13 8
Balmer	9 12	8 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	16 4	16 4
Anādra	10 1 & 11 5	10 4 & 11 8	..	...	5 6	5 —	6 6	6 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	11 —	10 12	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	8 8	19 8	13 —	16 —	11 4
Western—												
Jodhpur	9 11 & 10 5	9 1¼ & 10 5	13 12	14 11	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	15 —	14 6	13 7 & 14 11	12 13½ & 14 1
Jaisalmer	7 8	7 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 3
Bikaner	8 6½	8 4½	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 12	0 1½	5 15	...	...	14 7½	12 12½
Central India—												
Indore	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 —	21 8	14 12	14 —
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	21 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Gwalior	8 8	8 3½	15 15	15 5	5 12	5 12	6 6	6 6	7 8½	17 8½	17 —	17 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 8	12 —	20 —	17 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	21 —
Ferozpur	11 —	11 12	18 12	14 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 4	18 12	17 4
Central—												
Lahore	12 6	12 —	13 15	16 12	...	...	8 4	8 13	18 4	17 12	15 —	16 4
Gujranwala	12 5	12 —	17 12	17 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	17 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Gujrat	11 12	11 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 9	7 8	17 —	14 —	17 —	15 —
Jhelam	13 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	15 —

...represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	24 —	22 —	9 12	10 —	19 8	19 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 12	Shahjahánpur.
20 —	18 8	16 —	16 —	11 8	11 13	19 —	19 2	10 2	8 1	10 8	10 2	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	21 —	19 —	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	11 9	11 9	10 9	10 9	17 9	17 —	7 6	7 6	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 —	20 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	9 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	11 6	10 14	19 14	19 12	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
23 8	21 4	17 3	17 3	10 7	10 1	22 —	20 7	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Sahàranpur.
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 8	20 8	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	16 —	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	Almora.
...	...	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	...	...	5 —‖	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	12 —	Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	10 —	17 —	16 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
17 —	17 —	19 —	16 —	10 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	19 —	19 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
18 8	18 —	16 8	16 8	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	20 —	...	9 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 10	11 4	19 4	19 4	14 —	11 4	10 12	11 —	Gonda.
...	...	10 12	10 12	11 8	11 8	21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
22 —	22 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
12 —	18 —	16 —	11 —	24 8	12 —	12 8	21 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 13	15 12	24 1	23 6	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 4	30 —	30 —	...	16 4	8 12	8 12	Bánswára.
...	...	11 5	11 11	10 15	10 15	17 15	17 15	6 10	6 4	11 2	10 12	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	20 —	19 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 15	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 6	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 10	17 13½	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 9	17 9	16 12	6 —	{6 1 &6 5}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 12	10 8	18 4	18 4	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 8	25 8	16 12	...	...	10 8	10 4	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	13 6	12 10	18 —	18 2	4 8	4 9	9 14½	10 3	Kotah.
...	...	14 10	14 8½	11 12	13 6	24 8½	22 10½	...	...	10 3	10 3½	Jhailawar.
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 15	22 8	23 —	...	...	9 12	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	{10 & 18 —	10—& 18 8	}20 4	20 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	24 6	21 14	10 10	10 10	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	14 10	13 8	9 5¾	9 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 10¾	11 10½	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 8	12 4	11 3½	18 —	18 2	10 —	10 2	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	8 —	12 —	11 14	22 2	21 12	16 —	16 —	12 10	12 9	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 8	18 6	18 4	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	18 8	18 —	...	...	11 4	11 8	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	8 9½	8 8½	...	...	6 7	6 11½	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	27 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	5 5	5 5	10 10	9 —§	17 —	17 8½	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	13 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	13 12	13 12	11 12	11 8	19 8	19 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	19 —	16 4	12 —	11 5	17 —	16 10	6 14	6 14	12 12	12 13	Lahore.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	11 14	11 2	17 12	17 12	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
‡	‡	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898—continued. (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Penicillaria spicata).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 8	11 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 8	20 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	19 —	20 —	19 8	19 —
Rohtak	11 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Karnál	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 8	12 10	17 —	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	24 —	19 8	17 —
Ludhiana	12 —	12 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Jalandhar	13 —	13 —	18 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	20 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	12 4	12 12	15 8	16 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	16 —	15 —
Gurdáspur	13 8	13 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	16 —	16 —	15 —
Siálkot	12 —	12 —	16 8	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	9 4	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	13 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 8	11 12	18 12	16 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 12	15 12	16 12	15 12
Hazára	12 6	11 4	18 8	18 —	...	...	8 6	7 14	‡	‡	12 —	12 —
Peshávar	11 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 —	16 —	14 —	12 —
Kohát	12 2	12 2	16 8	16 10	...	...	9 9	8 3	‡	‡	17 3	16 3
Bannu	14 11	14 9	28 7	25 5	...	...	9 11	9 1	22 8	20 —	20 10	20 5
Western—												
Sháhpur	13 —	12 —	20 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	16 8
Jhang	12 —	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	22 —	20 —	16 8	15 4
Multan	11 —	10 4	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	15 8	15 —	15 8	15 —
Montgomery	11 12	11 12	17 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	16 4
Dera Ismael Khan	12 8	12 8	20 —	15 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	23 12	23 2	17 —	16 14
Muzaffargarh	11 12	11 8	17 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 15	10 10	16 4	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	16 6	17 8	16 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 8	15 8	15 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	16 —
Shikarpur	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	21 —	20 —	17 8	16 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	20 —	19 —	17 —
Quetta	10 —	10 —	13 1	13 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	13 —	10 —	8 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 2	9 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnágiri	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	10 6	10 6	13 4	9 4
Alibag	5 9	5 9	...	...	10 13	12 9	11 11	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	11 9	*	*	13 8	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 10	9 3	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 7	12 7	19 13	18 14	16 12	13 1
Belgaum	7 10	7 1	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 2	13 10	17 2	16 10	10 9	15 10
Satara	8 —	7 10	...	...	6 10	7 —	8 5	8 5	10 15	10 9	10 10	10 7
Sholapur	6 1	5 9	...	...	7 10	7 3	9 12	8 5	10 12	9 13	13 14	12 15
Bijapur	7 9	7 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 7	10 —	17 9	17 5	10 11	10 11
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	12 15	11 12	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	11 11	11 11
Nasik	7 3	8 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	8 12	...	*	16 15	17 10
Dhulia	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	20 11	19 —	18 6	17 7
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	7½ 6	6 —	8 5	6 15	16 3	13 14	14 13	14 13
Broach	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	*	13 —	10 8
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 8	14 —
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	13 8	14 —
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	9 6	9 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 14	15 4	13 1	12 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 8	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	11 —	20 11	22 9	...	...
Khandwa	8 4	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 1	9 3	...	...	7 2	8 10	9 8	9 6	19 7	19 4	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 10	9 —	18 —	16 —	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 10	10 —	...	11 6	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	11 4	10 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	12 8	17 13	17 13	...	...
Wardha	10 —	8 14	...	...	6 11	5 —	9 7	9 7	20 —	20 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	19 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	Rohtak.
22 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
24 8	22 —	15 —	17 —	11 12	11 4	22 4	21 8	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 8	12 —	20 —	21 4	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	16 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	†	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	20 —	20 4	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
†	†	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	‡	‡	12 —	14 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	12 4	18 —	17 8	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	9 13	9 4	17 —	17 —	7 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 12	17 12	17 —	*	*	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	9 12	8 12	17 8	15 12	†	†	11 8	11 —	Hazára.
†	†	14 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	14 —	Peshawar.
†	†	‡	†	10 3	11 —	17 3	15 12	†	†	15 2	15 2	Kohát.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 4	14 1	14 2	25 15	24 14	4 10	4 10	20 —	19 0	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
8 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	10 8	20 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 8	17 —	15 —	†	†	12 4	14 8	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	11 4	11 8	18 —	18 —	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	13 12	13 2	20 —	14 12	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	10 8	‡	‡	*	*	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 15	11 4	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 4	12 8	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 12	12 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	7 11	7 3	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 4	7 9	...	...	5 6	5 6	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	7 4	6 13	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 14	11 14	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 5	8 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 2	7 12	...	...	7 6	6 15	11 4	11 4	Dharwar.
22 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 5	6 13	9 8	8 4	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 4	...	...	6 5	11 14	11 —	11 —	Satara.
...	...	...	...	7 3	6 12	...	...	6 2	6 2	11 —	9 —	Sholapur.
*	*	...	...	8 15	7 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	12 13	...	...	8 1	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 5	10 12	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 *5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
18 6	23 —	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	9 —	6 —	10 15	10 15	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	6 15	...	...	7 6	6 8	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 8	12 8	Kaira.
14 —	*	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
18 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Usa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	11 2	9 7	...	...	5 8	5 8	82 8	80 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 1	...	...	7 3	5 14	9 2	10 —	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 2	9 2	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	11 4	8 12	...	...	11 4	7 8	10 2	10 2	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	9 7	7 10	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1897—*concluded.* (The figures

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 10	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	*	...
Damoh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	20 —	22 14	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 4	10 8	...	...	8 —	9 4	13 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	15 8	15 8	16 —	...	...	...
Seoni	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	12 13	12 —	18 11	...	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	7 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chánda	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	14 15	14 15	16 4	16 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	9 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	8 —	...	...	11 —	9 8	14 —	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	8 —	7 —	20 4	19 8	16 —	15 —
Básim	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Akola	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 5	5 5	6 6	6 14	21 13	19 9	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 —	18 —	15 —	14 —	12 —
Wun	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 —	7 8	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	*	*	4 11½	5 2	5 7	5 10	9 3	9 13	9 13	10 8
Bolâram	5 4	5 4	*	*	4 11	5 4	7 4	7 4	10 6	10 7	*	*
Chadarghát	5 —	6 —	*	*	4 8	4 8	7 —	9 12	10 8	9 8	15 —	8 12
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	15 14	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	13 8	13 8	16 6	16 6
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	14 6	13 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 3	13 13	13 2	13 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 10	12 5	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	...	...	17 5	17 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 14	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	8 —	*	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 5	11 5	10 5	11 5	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 14	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 14	10 14	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	...	...	15 6	16 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —	...	...	16 11	17 6
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	11 10	12 5	14 10	15 3
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 2	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 14	13 13	13 13	14 11	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 11	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 4	6 9	6 13	6 13	6 9	12 14	15 6	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 4	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	17 —	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	11 9	21 —	19 3	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	6 —	4 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 10	4 10	...	...	5 1	5 10	5 10	5 14	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas, and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
		*										*Central*—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 1	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 6	7 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 8	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	8 6	7 10	...	...	7 1	6 8	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Bilàspur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 6	12 9	Akola.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
10 8	11 8	*	*	6 8	6 14	*	*	5 14	5 10	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	7 4	7 8	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolàram.
*	*	*	*	8 —	8 —	*	*	*	*	9 8	9 4	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5&12 11	10 13&12 2	Bellary.
15 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
15 8	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
12 8	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
15 2	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
14 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
17 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
14 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 13	Tinnevelly.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14&13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 —	17 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	11 2	10 12	10 —	10 —	Mysore.
16 1	17 —	...	...	6 9	6 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 15	9 15	Bangalore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	30 —	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
22 —	21 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	9 8	9 —	Hassan.
25 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
22 1	22 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
21 —	18 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY.
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 22nd January, 1898.			For the week ending the 29th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 5th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 12th February, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	1,860	9	1,869	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,860	9	1,869†	6,482	258	6,740†	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216†
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	944	...	944	890	...	890	...	...	...	...	..	...
2	Sholapur	9,670	1,954	11,630	9,071	2,122	11,193	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775
3	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Belgaum	133	...	133	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL BOMBAY	10,753	1,954	12,707	9,961	2,122	12,083	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775
	Central Provinces.												
1	Damoh	...	230	230	...	...		...	...	.	.	...	...
2	Betul	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Chindwara	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...		
4	Bhandara	...	238	238	...	142	142	...	53	53	...	...	...
5	Balaghat	...	167	167	...	143	143	..	99	99	...	89	89
6	Raipur	...	250	250	...	230	230	...	203	203	...	191	191
7	Bilaspur	...	350	350	...	255	255	...	225	225	...	143	143
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	1,235	1,235	...	770	770	...	580	580	..	423	423
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	12,613	3,198	15,811	16,443	3,150	19,593	13,859	3,380	17,239	12,058	4,356	16,414

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 18th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 5th, 1898.

Pressure has been unsteady during the week and the weather has been slightly disturbed over Northern India. A small depression appeared over Lower Sind on January 31st, and this was followed by showers over the North-Western Himalayas and the North Punjab on February 1st. A second depression appeared over the West Punjab on February 4th, but its effect on the weather was extremely slight. In the meantime easterly winds had set in over North-East India. These winds gave showers to Sibsagar and Silchar on the 3rd, to all the Assam stations and to North Bengal on the 4th, and to North and Central Bengal and the Gangetic Plain on the 5th. In Oudh the fall had been heavy. Over the central parts of India and the Peninsula the pressure during the week has been uniform and the weather fine. The mean temperature has been steadily lower than usual over Burma and Madras during the week and has been higher than usual elsewhere, the excess being steadily very large over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 30th.*—Pressure had decreased everywhere and over the greater part of the country briskly to rapidly. Pressure was high over the central parts of the country and North-East India and was low over the south of the Bay. The winds were between south and east over Western, Central and North-West India and northerly over the Bay, while calms were reported from Bengal. The temperature was low for the time of year over the south and east of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Lower Bengal and Tenasserim, and higher than usual elsewhere. At Bickaneer the excess was 12° and at Saugor Island the deficiency was 3°·9. There was no rain or snow over India.

Monday, January 31st.—Pressure had continued to give way briskly to rapidly everywhere. The change was greatest in the north-west and a small depression was shown over Sind, while the highest pressures were reported from Assam and Upper Burma. The winds were practically unchanged in direction, but the force had risen in the north-west. The mean temperature was low over part of Burma and over the greater part of the Peninsula and was high elsewhere. At Jeypore the excess was 11°·7 and at Cuddapah the deficiency was 2°·9. Light snow had fallen over Kashmir and a shower had been received at Negapatam.

Tuesday, February 1st.—The barometer had risen briskly over North-West India and had fallen briskly in Upper Burma. In other places the changes had been slight. The small depression in the north-west had moved north-east ward to the Southern Punjab and had almost filled up. Pressure was highest over the central parts of the country and was low over North-West India, the south of the Bay and Central Burma. The winds were easterly over Northern India and along the west coast of the Peninsula, generally northerly over the Bay area and generally westerly elsewhere. The force bad been strong at some north-western stations. The mean temperature remained low over Tenasserim and the greater part of the Peninsula, while it was excessive elsewhere. At Ajmere the excess was as much as 14°, while at Cocanada the deficiency was 3°·6. Showers had been received in Kashmir and the North Punjab as well as at the stations of Wellington and Negapatam.

Wednesday, February 2nd.—Pressure had decreased slightly over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and had changed slightly and rather irregularly elsewhere. Pressure was low over the Gangetic Plain and Bengal and was high over Burma and over the Peninsula and the central parts of India, but the pressure differences were small. The wind was south-westerly at the head of the Bay, westerly over Northern India and more or less variable elsewhere. The mean

temperature remained low over the greater part of the Peninsula and of Burma and high elsewhere. At Ludhiana and Jhansi the excess equalled 12°, while at Vizagapatam the deficiency was 4°. Light scattered showers of hail or rain had been received at a few stations in Northern India.

Thursday, February 3rd.—The barometer had fallen over the whole country. Pressure was low over Bengal and over the south of the Bay with a broad intervening band of high pressure. Easterly winds were setting in over Assam and North Bengal, but elsewhere the wind directions were generally unchanged. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula and excessive over Northern and Central India. At Jeypore the excess was 10° and at Madras the deficiency was 4°. Assam reported light showers but there was no other rainfall.

Friday, February 4th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Central and North-West India and had risen briskly to rapidly over North-East India. A small depression had appeared over the Southern Punjab, while readings were highest over Assam. Easterly winds were extending over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, but this was the only change of importance. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and the Peninsula and high elsewhere. The excess was 8°·4 at Mooltan, 8°·6 at Sialkot, 8°·5 at Jhansi and 9°·4 at Balasore, while the deficiency was 4°·7 at Madras. Showers had extended from Assam into North Bengal.

Saturday, February 5th.—A large irregularly shaped low pressure area covered Northern India, while pressure was high over East Bengal, Assam and Burma. Over the central parts of India and the Peninsula the barometric readings were very uniform. A further extension of easterly winds into North-West India had occurred, but otherwise the winds were little changed. The mean temperature was lower than usual on both sides of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. The variations from the normal were:— + 8°·7 at Sialkot, + 8°·9 at Lucknow, + 8°·3 at Burdwan, — 4°·2 at Madras and — 2°·4 at Belgaum. Light showers of rain and hail had been received over the North-West Himalays, and rain at several stations in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and South-East Bengal The heaviest rainfall was reported from Oudh.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions during the week have been very steady. Over Burma and the greater part of the Peninsula the weather has been steadily cooler than usual, while over the central parts of the country and Northern India the heat has equally steadily been excessive.

The following table gives the temperature data for the week:—

Province.	January 1898.		February 1898					Mean variation of week.
	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·4	—0·9	+0·1	—0·7	—1·6	—0·1	+1·1	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	+0·3	+1·5	+2·9	+4·0	+5·6	+6·0	+5·5	+3·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4·3	+5·6	+7·3	+8·4	+7·4	+6·2	+5·7	+6·4
Punjab	+8·0	+7·8	+9·1	+9·0	+7·7	+6·8	+6·4	+7·8
Bombay	+1·6	+1·4	+1·2	+1·8	+1·2	+0·4	—0·4	+1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·6	+1·7	+3·0	+4·4	+3·8	+4·4	+3·4	+3·0
Central India and Gujarat	+4·8	+6·4	+7·7	+6·7	+4·9	+4·9	+3·4	+5·5
Sind and Rajputana	+8·8	+10·5	+10·4	+8·4	+6·5	+6·4	+6·6	+8·2
Madras	—1·9	—1·4	—1·3	—1·1	—1·4	—0·7	—0·4	—1·2
Mean for whole of India	+2·9	+3·6	+4·5	+4·6	+3·8	+3·8	+3·5	+3·8

The above shows that on each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive, the coolest day being the 30th January with

a mean excess of 2°·9 and the hotest being the 2nd of February when the mean excess was 4°·6. The provincial figures show that over Madras and Burma the mean temperature of each day was low relatively to the normal, and that in all other provinces, with the single exception of Bombay on the 5th, the heat was daily excessive. The excess in Sind and Rajputana on January 31st and February 1st and in the Punjab on February 1st and 2nd was very remarkable.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review rain has been received in twenty-one of the rainfall divisions as compared with twenty-four divisions last week. Of these twenty-one divisions fifteen received an average actual rainfall exceeding 0·10" and six received an average fall of less than 0·10". The fifteen divisions which received effective rainfall included the three Assam divisions, Central and North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, the two Bihar divisions, the two Oudh divisions, the North-Western Provinces Submontane and Hills divisions, and the North and Hills divisions of the Punjab. In all other parts of the Indian region rain was either altogether absent or so light as to be unimportant. The average actual rainfall in the divisions reporting effective falls ranged from 1·35" in Assam (Surma), 0·92" in the Assam Hills, 0·88" in the Brahmaputra Valley, 0·87" in South Bihar, 0·82" in the Bengal Hills and 0·77" in North Oudh to 0·12" in the Hill division of the North-Western Provinces. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal average in ten divisions, *viz.*, all the Assam divisions, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, South and North Bihar, South and North Oudh, and the North-Western Provinces (East Submontane). In all other places the rainfall was less than usual.

From January 2nd to date the rainfall has been heavier than usual in Central Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, North Bengal, South Bihar, Malabar and South Madras and has been lighter than usual in all the remaining divisions. Over the west of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, North Bombay, and the greater part of the centre and east of the Peninsula there has been no rain throughout, and over the Punjab and part of the North-Western Provinces the deficiency is considerable to large.

The following were the principal large totals during the week under review :—

Assam	Karimganj (Sylhet)	2·50"
Bengal	Naugaon (Rajshahi)	1·12"
"	Peerganj (Rangpur)	1·63"
Bihar	Barh (Patna)	4·70"
Oudh	Gonda	2·32"
N.-W. Provinces	Bansi (Basti)	2·20"

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 5th February 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 2nd January to 5th February 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd January to 5th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·15	—0·15	0·19	0·21	— 10
	3. Central do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·15	0·11	+ 36
	4. Upper do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0·16	0·17	— 6
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·09	0·21	—0·12	0·78	0·73	+ 7
	7. Assam Surma	1·35	0·31	+1·04	1·66	0·93	+ 79
	8. Do. Hills	0·92	0·26	+0·66	1·38	1·02	+ 35
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·88	0·24	+0·64	1·44	1·12	+ 29
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·19	—0·18	0·77	0·62	+ 24
	11. Central do.	0·13	0·13	0	0·66	0·52	+ 27
	12. North do.	0·50	0·19	+0·31	0·95	0·58	+ 64
	13. Bengal Hills	0·82	0·33	+0·49	0·82	1·00	— 18
	14. Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·48	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·16	—0·16	0·02	0·74	— 97
	16. South Bihar	0·87	0·14	+0·73	0·87	0·69	+ 26
	17. North do.	0·19	0·13	+0·06	0·33	0·69	— 52
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·05	0·11	—0·06	0·05	0·64	— 92
	19. South Oudh	0·20	0·08	+0·12	0.20	0·77	— 74
	20. North do.	0·77	0·16	+0·61	0·88	0·89	— 1
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·06	0·07	—0·01	0·06	0·60	— 90
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·04	0·13	—0·09	0·04	0·63	— 94
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0·46	0·09	+0·37	0·46	0·60	— 23
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·13	0·37	—0·24	0·21	1·49	— 86
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·12	0·67	—0·55	0·39	2·58	— 85
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·79	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·14	—0·14	0·29	0·74	— 61
	28. Central do.	0	0·32	—0·32	0·28	1·30	— 79
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·38	—0·38	0·32	1·64	— 80
	30. Do. Hills	0·16	0·81	—0·65	0·95	3·40	— 72
	31. North Punjab	0·15	0·44	—0·29	0·65	1·96	— 67
	32. West do.	0	0·15	—0·15	0·12	0·55	— 78
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·09	—0·09	0·44	0·36	+ 22
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0·14	0·23	— 39
	35. Coorg	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·31	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·08	— 63
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·11	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·31	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·45	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·63	— 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·57	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·46	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·58	—0·58	0·12	2·34	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·45	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·25	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·32	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·20	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·20	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·41	— 100
	56. Do. South	0·03	0·14	—0·11	0·31	0·62	— 50
	57. Madras South	0	0·11	—0·11	1·23	0·71	+ 73

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 10th February 1898.*

J. B FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Except in Cuddapah there was general rain during the week. Heavy local storms occurred averaging over two inches in Vizagapatam, and over one inch in Godaveri and Kistna. There were slight showers in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, and South Canara. The water-supply is generally insufficient, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan Agricultural operations continue. The effect of the recent local storms on crops has not yet been ascertained, but some benefit to late dry crops must result. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are getting scanty. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are generally slightly easier, except in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly. There is no marked improvement in prospects.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th February.*—There was rain throughout the presidency and it has been slightly injurious to crops in four districts. Crops have been damaged by blight, cold, or locusts in six districts. Cotton is poor in Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of late crops is progressing in seven, and preparations for next season in four, districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have fallen in six districts and are almost stationary elsewhere. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was $14\frac{18}{20}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur 8,648; of whom 8,078 are relief workers and 570 dependants. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 4,095.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th February.*—There was rain over the greater part of the province during the week. The rain has benefited the spring crops generally, but in parts of Darbhanga and Monghyr the crops in flower are reported to have been slightly damaged. Prospects of the poppy crop are favourable. In Monghyr the late-sown poppy plants have improved. *Boro* or spring rice is being transplanted and is doing well. Ploughing is going on in several parts of Bengal Proper. Mustard, potatoes, and other early spring crops are still being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. There has been no marked change in prices for some weeks past. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient except at Kurigram in Rangpur and in the flooded tracts of Champaran.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th February.*—Good rain fell throughout the provinces, greatly benefiting the spring crops, especially those on unirrigated lands. Slight damage from hail is reported in some districts. Poppy is doing well and prospects are very favourable. Markets are well supplied and prices show a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rain has fallen all over the province, averaging from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 5 inches. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on in some districts. Extra spring crops are being sown in Amritsar. The recent rains have benefited the crops and improved their condition in all districts and good harvests are expected. Stocks of food-grain are sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising slightly in Peshawar, are unchanged in Delhi, Mooltan, and Lahore; and are falling elsewhere.

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Wheat is selling from 10¾ to 15, gram 11½ to 13, barley 19, bulrush millet 18 to 23, maize 17½ to 22½, and great millet 19 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th February.*—General rain fell at the beginning of the week but the weather has since cleared. The heaviest falls were in Chanda 5½ inches; Seoni nearly 4½; Bhandara 3½; Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Mandla over 3; elsewhere the falls varied between a half and two and a half inches, except in Nimar which received only a few cents. Hailstorms are reported from Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narshinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, and Nagpur, but the damage done is believed to have been slight. The rain has done a little harm to some of the spring pulses and to produce lying on the threshing floors, but its general effect has been to materially improve the condition of the wheat crop, especially all that was sown late. The price of *juar* is generally steady or falling, except for a slight rise in Wardha and Nagpur; the price of rice has risen in Bhandara, Balaghat, and Raipur. Relief confined to 187 sick in poor-houses and 151 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing is completed in five districts. In Upper Burma sowing of dry weather crops continues. Harvesting of cotton, wheat, gram, peas, and beans has begun in some districts. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Thongwa, and Pakokku; and fallen slightly in Rangoon, Amherst, Thayetmyo, Mandalay, and Bhamo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Land is under preparation for summer paddy in most districts of the Assam Valley and for low land late rice in Sylhet. Gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and pruning of tea are in progress. Prices of common rice—Sibsagar 12, Sylhet and Dhubri 11½, Gauhati 11, Tezpur 10½, Silchar 10, and Nowgong and Dibrugarh 9 seers per rupee Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Naga Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th February.*—MYSORE: Prospects are fair. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Kolar and Shimoga, and sown in Chitaldrug. Prices have risen slightly in Kolar, Chitaldrug, and Kadur, but have fallen in Tumkur and Shimoga.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Coffee-picking is nearly completed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th February.*—BERAR: Weather is cool and cloudy. Standing crops are in good condition. Cotton-picking and threshing of *jowar* continue. Of the winter crops wheat is in ear and linseed in pod. Ploughing of fields for the next monsoon crop has commenced. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 22, Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana 24, Ellichpur 22, and Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 69 cents. The spring crops which are fit for harvest are likely to suffer by the rain which has been general throughout; but the winter rice crops of the Telingana district are much benefited. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Wheat—5½, coarse rice 6¾, and *jowari* 11¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th February.*—There was general rain during the week amounting to four inches in Bhurtpore, two inches in Tonk and Dholepore, over one inch in Deoli, Kerowlee, Bundi, Ulwar, Jeypore, Pertabgarh, Jhallawar, Kotah, and Jeysulmere, and half an inch in Kherwara, Meywar, Marwar, Sirohi, Abu, and Ajmere. There were showers also in Shahpura, Bikanir, and Kishengarh. The standing crops and prospects are good. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in two States; falling in five; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week. More rain is wanted in the Bhopawar agency. The condition of the standing crops and the probable outturn are good in all agencies. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good everywhere. Prices are falling in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, but are slightly injured by the rain in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 15th February.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Rainfall 0·57. The recent rains have done much good to the crops. The weather is now sunny and bright although some mornings are foggy. Price—8⅜ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	Not	reported.	...	Not	reported.		
Bombay . .	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,648	4,095	12,743	— 32
Central Provinces	...	423	423	...	338	338	— 85
Total .	8,962	4,236	13,198	8,648	4,433	13,081	— 117

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH FEBRUARY 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH FEBRUARY 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1897.	Week ending 6th February, 1897. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 6th February, 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th February, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 5th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 5th February, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 5th February, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 6th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 5th February, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	12,58,489	725	1,737	12,30,000	708	62,45,049	62,38,000	...	7,049
Bengal Central	140	125	17,549	140	125	19,200	154	92,754	1,06,000	13,246	...
Bengal-Nágpur	160	862	1,53,362	178	862	1,43,000	166	8,49,610	6,83,000	...	1,66,616
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	158	752	1,19,601	159	752	1,28,000	170	6,26,800	6,51,000	24,200	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	3,353	160	21	3,100	148	18,653	12,600	...	6,053
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	1,402	156	9	700	78	6,000	3,900	...	2,100
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	218	1,815	4,20,500	232	1,815	4,27,000	235	21,31,742	21,02,000	...	29,742
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	725	43	17	500	29	3,530	2,100	...	1,430
South Indian	171	1,042	1,52,976	147	1,042	1,48,000	142	7,97,790	7,51,000	...	46,790
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	4,179	77	54	3,700	69	21,501	18,900	...	2,601
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,27,908	110	1,165	95,100	82	6,14,438	5,11,000	...	1,03,438
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	27,878	94	296	28,800	97	1,42,223	1,65,000	22,777	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,16,994	143	827	1,38,000	167	5,83,953	6,73,000	89,047	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	61	231	22,130	90	231	22,500	97	85,491	1,13,000	27,509	...
Assam-Bengal	59	360	22,638	63	286	21,000	73	1,14,844	1,22,000	7,156	...
Burma	224	886	2,51,103	283	937	2,10,000	224	12,33,276	10,31,000	..	2,02,276
TOTAL	253	10,191	27,00,847	265	10,170	26,18,600	257	1,35,67,726	1,31,83,500	...	3,84,226
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	200	2,797	5,85,155	209	2,883	8,11,000	281	29,46,661	36,45,000	6,98,339	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	2,04,203	246	875	2,01,000	230	8,66,436	9,91,000	1,24,564	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,23,685	275	817	2,89,000	354	12,79,600	15,71,000	2,91,400	...
East Coast	102	530	45,549	86	535	58,100	109	2,20,347	3,08,000	87,653	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	71	28	1,727	62	28	1,300	46	8,265	9,500	1,235	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*b*)	...	...
TOTAL	203	4,999	10,60,319	212	5,138	13,00,400	265	53,21,309	65,24,500	12,03,191	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	405	1,491	7,06,521	474	1,491	7,13,000	478	35,21,092	33,45,000	...	1,76,092
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	461	2,94,149	638	461	2,42,000	525	14,42,493	12,50,000	...	1,80,493
Madras	205	840	2,15,055	256	840	2,02,000	240	10,34,565	10,56,000	21,435	...
TOTAL	409	2,792	12,15,725	435	2,792	11,57,000	414	59,98,150	56,57,000	.	3,41,150
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	263	17,982	49,76,891	277	18,100	51,30,000	284	2,48,87,185	2,53,05,000	4,77,815	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	22,941	143	160	37,100	232	1,10,896	2,20,000	1,09,104	.
Tarkessur	308	22	6,107	280	22	7,100	323	30,455	33,900	3,445	...
Southern-Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	14,900	37	...	1,01,000	1,01,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,311	80	66	4,900	74	27,572	27,000	...	572
Bengal Dooars	118	36	3,408	95	36	2,100	58	22,912	17,900	...	5,012
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	13,186	169	78	15,400	197	74,932	81,700	8,768	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	...	...	...	54	2,400	44	...	11,100	11,100	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11,700	229	51	8,000	157	55,007	52,000	...	3,007
TOTAL	175	413	62,713	152	869	91,900	106	3,19,774	5,44,600	2,24,826	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	2,670	36	74	5,100	69	11,839	13,600	1,761	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	12,497	109	114	9,300	82	50,712	51,800	1,088	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	74	34	3,804	112	35	2,100	60	10,634	9,600	...	1,034
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	73,402	220	334	74,900	224	3,63,035	3,73,000	9,965	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	100	13	978	75	13	300	23	5,367	1,800	...	3,567
Rajpura Bhátinda	142	108	17,273	160	108	10,200	94	70,762	80,700	9,938	...
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	3,463	346	10	3,100	310	18,216	17,300	...	916
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	60	4,466	68	66	4,700	71	26,713	22,400	...	4,313
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	9,035	97	93	5,300	57	33,866	28,600	...	5,266
Kolhapur	77	29	2,250	78	29	700	24	11,827	3,900	...	7,927
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	7,962	111	79	2,000	25	25,832	11,900	...	13,932
Ankleswar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	67	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	600	600	...
Cooch Behar	55	22	1,933	88	22	800	36	10,469	5,900	..	4,569
TOTAL	128	908	1,39,739	144	996	1,18,600	119	6,39,272	6,21,100	...	18,172
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	37,545	112	334	30,600	92	1,90,232	1,60,000	...	30,232
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	40	3,962	86	40	3,600	78	18,208	17,400	...	808
Jámnagar	49	...	...	...	31	1,600	31	...	8,500	8,500	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	28,984	80	364	22,400	62	1,41,558	1,04,000	...	37,558
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,620	44	60	2,300	38	10,909	11,300	391	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,629	81	94	6,400	68	40,000	31,400	...	8,600
TOTAL	93	898	80,740	90	949	66,900	70	4,00,907	3,32,600	...	68,307
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,261	52,00,083	260	20,920	54,13,400	259	2,62,47,138	2,68,63,300	6,16,162	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt.*, *R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th February, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XLII OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97	Week ending 6th February, 1897: Mean mileage worked	Week ending 6th February, 1897: Earnings: Total	Week ending 6th February, 1897: Earnings: Per mile open.	Week ending 5th February, 1898: Mean mileage worked	Week ending 5th February, 1898: Earnings: Total	Week ending 5th February, 1898: Earnings: Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 6th February, 1897	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 5th February, 1898	Increase	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	606	1,737	12,58,489	725	1,737	12,30,000	708	4,54,56,184	4,95,63,000	41,06,816	
Bengal Central	140	125	17,543	140	125	19,200	154	8,14,455	10,34,000	2,19,545	
Bengal-Nagpur	137	802	1,53,302	178	862	1,43,000	166	50,06,482	48,09,000		1,97,482
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,19,601	159	752	1,28,000	170	46,02,323	51,37,000	5,34,677	
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	134	21	3,353	160	21	3,100	148	1,20,449	1,28,000	7,551	
Mad.-Ennur sec (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,402	156	9	700	78	59,453	50,200	..	9,253
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	212	1,815	4,20,500	232	1,815	4,27,000	235	1,69,34,587	1,64,15,000	..	5,19,587
Palanpur-Deesa	55	17	725	43	17	500	29	44,600	34,000	.	10,000
South Indian	165	1,042	1,52,[illegible]70	147	1,042	1,48,000	142	75,82,225	76,70,000	87,775	..
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,179	77	54	3,700	69	[illegible],10,623	2,[illegible],000	5,377	..
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,27,9[illegible]8	110	1,165	95,100	82	59,65,548	59,65,000		548
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	290	[illegible]7,878	94	290	28,800	97	13,36,937	16,50,000	3,13,063	
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,16,934	143	827	1,38,000	167	47,38,416	51,94,000	4,55,584	
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	[illegible]2,130	90	231	22,500	97	6,53,830	7,21,000	67,170	
Assam-Bengal	61	300	22,[illegible]38	63	286	21,000	73	5,32,995	8,24,000	2,91,005	
Burma	175	806	2,51,1[illegible]3	283	937	2,10,000	224	64,02,850	67,96,000	3,93,120	
TOTAL	232	10,191	27,00,847	265	10,170	26,18,600	257	10,05,[illegible]7,987	10,62,72,800	57,44,813	
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	5,65,155	209	2,883	8,11,000	281	2,42,84,443	2,88,72,000	45,87,557	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	2,04,203	246	875	2,01,000	230	69,78,312	74,38,000	4,59,688	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2-6 gauges)	354	814	2,23,685	275	817	2,89,000	354	1,31,37,796	1,32,07,000	69,204	
East Coast	94	530	45,549	86	535	58,100	109	20,30,454	24,47,000	4,16,546	.
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	26	1,727	62	28	1,300	46	86,344	80,000		6,344
Cherra Companyganj	61	..	.			(*b*)		(*c*) 5,4[illegible]0	(*d*) 4,300		1,120
TOTAL	219	4,999	10,6[illegible],319	21[illegible]	5,138	13,60,400	265	4,15,[illegible]2,775	5,[illegible]0,48,300	55,25,525	
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	7,06,521	474	1,491	7,13,000	478	2,67,96,982	2,33,57,000		34,39,982
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,94,149	635	401	2,43,000	525	1,29,01,864	1,17,34,000		11,67,864
Madras	453	840	2,15,055	450	840	2,02,000	240	92,72,420	97,3[illegible],000	4,50,580	.
TOTAL	337	2,792	12,15,725	435	2,732	11,57,000	414	4,90,31,266	4,49,23,000		41,06,266
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,932	49,76,891	[illegible]77	18,100	51,36,000	284	19,60,82,028	20,32,44,100	71,62,072	
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	158	160	22,941	143	160	37,100	232	10,94,894	14,53,000	3,58,106	..
Tarkessur	274	22	6,167	280	22	7,100	323	2,59,291	2,59,000		291
Southern Punjab (Delhi Samasata)			..		402	14,300	37		(*f*) 1,91,000	1,91,000	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,311	80	66	4,900	74	3,77,213	3,52,000		25,213
Bengal Dooars	140	36	3,408	95	36	2,100	58	2,46,175	2,53,000	6,825	...
Dibru Sadiya	106	78	13,190	169	78	15,400	197	5,60,970	6,81,000	1,20,030	...
Ahmedabad Parantij	.	...			54	2,400	44	..	(*g*) 80,200	80,200	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	285	51	11,700	229	51	8,000	157	6,69,390	6,49,000		20,390
TOTAL	176	413	62,713	152	809	91,900	106	32,07,933	39,18,200	7,10,267	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,670	36	74	5,100	69	86,431	85,000	..	1,431
Bhopal Ujjain	80	114	12,497	109	114	9,300	82	4,04,797	3,05,000		99,797
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	3,804	112	35	2,100	60	(*h*) 51,335	80,800	35,465	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	73,402	220	334	74,900	224	27,57,249	30,28,000	2,70,751	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	978	75	13	300	23	1,02,7[illegible]	53,900		48,8[illegible]
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	106	17,[illegible]73	160	106	10,200	94	7,86,042	5,82,000		2,04,04[illegible]
Kolar Gold fields	330	10	3,403	340	10	3,100	310	1,37,788	1,74,000	36,212	
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Iron (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	4,466	68	66	4,700	71	2,25,950	2,57,000	31,050	
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	9,035	97	93	5,300	57	3,66,535	2,89,000		77,535
Kolhapur	70	29	2,250	78	29	700	24	1,01,088	7[illegible]10		[illegible]8,968
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	7,962	111	79	2,000	25	1,99,15[illegible]	1,71,000		28,15[illegible]
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	.	...	..		19	100	5	.	(*i*) 5,400	5,400	
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,933	88	22	800	36	61,053	47,7[illegible]		13,3[illegible]
TOTAL	125	906	1,39,739	144	990	1,18,000	113	52,80,249	51,5[illegible],90		1,23,34[illegible]
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	37,545	112	334	30,600	92	15,2[illegible],680	14,2[illegible],00		1,01,65[illegible]
Jetalsar Rajkot	81	40	3,902	86	40	3,000	78	1,01,055	1,0[illegible]	7,945	..
Jamnagar	...				51	1,600	31		(*j*) 96,[illegible]00	9[illegible],[illegible]00	
Jodhpore Bickaneer	67	364	28,984	80	364	22,400	62	10,46,944	9,83,000		63,944
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,020	44	60	2,300	38	1,11,210	1,04,000		7,210
Special gauge—											
Morvi	76	94	7,629	81	94	6,400	68	3,31,336	3,65,000	33,664	
TOTAL	82	498	80,740	90	949	66,900	73	31,73,245	31,35,200		35,045
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,261	52,60,063	2[illegible]0	20,9[illegible]0	54,13,400	259	21,77,43,45[illegible]	21,54,[illegible]40	77,13,[illegible]05	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897 to the 5th February, 1898.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 5th February 1898.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 6th February, 1897.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July 1897 to the 5th February, 1898.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 5th February, 1898.

CALCUTTA, the 17th February, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, Capt., R.E.,
Offg Under Secretary.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th February 1898:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the list appended, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. All the amendments proposed by us are printed in antique type. Of these a large proportion are merely verbal and do not call for explanation or comment. All the more important are detailed in the following paragraphs of this Report.

3. *Clause 4. Definitions.*—We have omitted the proposed new definitions of "accused," "Court of Session" and "trial".

"*Complaint.*"—We have restored this definition to its original form, and amended the definition of "offence" so as to make it cover acts on which proceedings under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, may be founded.

"*Judicial proceeding.*"—We have added the words "on oath" in this definition, because the power to take evidence on oath is the characteristic test of judicial proceedings. We have omitted the new words providing for consequent proceedings which the Bill as introduced proposed to add to the definition, as they appear to be too wide. On the other hand, we have altered the word "means" at the commencement of the definition into "includes" and have thus given the Courts a certain latitude of construction.

"*Pleader.*"—At the suggestion of the Bengal Government we have restored the definition as it is in the Code of 1882.

4. *Clause 9.*—We have inserted here as in a more appropriate place sub-section (2) of clause 269 and sub-section (3) of clause 193 of the Bill as introduced.

V A

5. *Clause 10.*—In sub-section (*2*) we have altered the limit of time from three months to six months to meet a suggestion of the Bengal Government.

6. *Clause 14.*—We have added a provision to sub-section (*2*) to enable Special Magistrates to be appointed for a term only. This will empower Local Governments to appoint Special Magistrates on probation and also to make appointments to meet temporary emergencies.

7. *Clause 17.*—We have recast sub-section (*4*) so as to provide for urgent applications being disposed of by the District Magistrate in the frequent case where there is no Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge for the division in question.

8. We have omitted clause 20 of the Bill as introduced, on the representation of the Bombay Government that the provision has now become obsolete and is no longer required. We have broken up clause 18 into two, which will prevent any alteration in the numbering of the following clauses.

9. *Clause 21.*—The Government of Madras recommend that all Presidency Magistrates should be subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the like manner as, in a district, Magistrates are subordinate to the District Magistrate. This appears to be sound in principle, and the clause as it stands enables the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the sanction of the Local Government, to make rules on this footing. We are informed, however, that in Calcutta the Presidency Magistrates are not considered as subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. If this be so, we have no doubt that the Local Government in sanctioning rules under this clause will pay such regard as it thinks right to any existing practice.

10. *Clause 25.*—We have added to the list of *ex officio* Justices of the Peace, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners.

11. *Clause 29.*—We have omitted the proviso to this clause and specified in the second schedule the respective Courts by which offences under other laws are triable.

12. *Clause 30.*—We have amended this clause so as to make it capable of application to all non-regulation provinces. We have further, on the recommendation of the Punjab Government, authorized Local Governments to invest first class Magistrates with powers under the clause.

13. *Clause 31.*—In accordance with the recommendation of the Judges of the Bombay High Court, we have dispensed with the necessity for confirmation of sentences passed by Assistant Sessions Judges where such sentences exceed four years. For the most part such confirmation is simply a preliminary to an appeal and interposes a useless formality which delays the hearing of the appeal on the merits.

14. *Clause 34.*—Similar considerations apply to the confirmation of sentences passed by specially empowered Magistrates. We have therefore dispensed with such confirmation.

15. *Clause 35.*—On the recommendation of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, we have empowered Courts in India, as in England, to pass concurrent, as well as consecutive, sentences of transportation and imprisonment. The effect of this change will probably be to mitigate sentences and at the same time also to discourage frivolous appeals. We have also omitted the first of the proposed *illustrations* to this clause, as we think it might give rise to difficulties.

16. *Clause 40.*—We have omitted the *illustration* to this clause, as we think that in the case proposed to be covered by it the officer should be re-appointed.

17. *Clause 42.*—We have omitted sub-clause (*c*), as we think the matters for which it proposed to provide are sufficiently provided for by sub-clause (*b*) of this clause and Chapter IX.

18. *Clause 54.*—We have omitted the proposed sub-section (*3*), as we consider that the matter can best be dealt with by local legislation relating to chaukidars and village-policemen.

19. *Clause 61.*—We have omitted the proposed sub section (*2*), as various difficulties have been pointed out in connection with its provisions.

20. *Clause 83.*—We have omitted the proposed sub-section (*3*), as we consider that the powers in question should only be exercised by the Commissioner of Police in Presidency-towns. Similar consequential alterations have also been made in clauses 85 and 86.

21. *Clause 88.*—We have omitted sub-section (*8*), as the trial of what is practically an interpleader suit in a Criminal Court might give rise to difficulty.

22. *Clause 103.*—We have added a new sub-section (*4*) so as to provide that where a person is searched under a search-warrant he shall be entitled to a list of all things taken from him.

23. *Clause 107.*—We have amended this clause. As it stood, proceedings could not be taken against a person outside the jurisdiction although he might be instigating a breach of the peace within the jurisdiction, but, as such extended power requires careful exercise, we have provided that the power of taking action in such cases shall only be exercised by Chief Presidency or District Magistrates.

We can find no reason for conferring powers under sub-section (3) of this clause (formerly clause 108), which relates to inferior Courts, on Courts of Session and High Courts; so we have limited the sub-section to Magistrates not empowered to act under sub-section (1).

24. *Clause 108.*—We have inserted as clause 108 the clause of which notice was given by the Government on the 21st December last. In inserting it we have made the following modifications:—

We have confined the jurisdiction to Chief Presidency and District Magistrates and to specially empowered Presidency and First Class Magistrates, and we have provided that the bond may be with or without sureties

We have cut out the reference to "obscene matter," as we think that that is sufficiently provided for by the ordinary law. We have explained the reference to "seditious matter" by reference to the provisions of the proposed new section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and we have included matter punishable under the proposed new section 153A of that Code.

We have cut out the reference to "defamatory matter" as that term is much too wide, and after consideration we have substituted the words "any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code". The term "Judge" will, of course, have the meaning assigned to it by the Indian Penal Code. This perhaps does not protect all the public officers who, we think, are entitled to protection, but it is difficult to draw any other satisfactory line.

We have considered the question whether these orders should be subject to appeal or revision, and we have come to the conclusion that they ought to be subject to revision, as the High Court can then act of its own motion as well as on the petition of the party aggrieved. In case there should be any doubt on the point, we have provided in clause 439 (6) that all orders under the Code (not expressly excepted) made by an inferior Court shall be subject to revision by the High Court.

25. *Clause 110.*—We have added the offence of habitual cheating to sub-clause (*d*), we have omitted sub-clause (*c*) as unnecessary, and we have substituted a more specific provision for sub-clause (*f*) [now sub-clause (*e*)], which seemed dangerously wide.

26. *Clause 118.*—The proposal to substitute police supervision for giving security has received very little support from any quarter, and has been strongly condemned by the Government and High Court of the North-Western Provinces. We have therefore omitted sub-section (2) of this clause.

27. *Clause 124*—We have re-drafted this clause in accordance with suggestions from Bombay.

28 *Clause 131.*—We are of opinion that the proposed extension of the powers contained in this clause to officers of volunteers is undesirable for the reasons stated by the Government of Bengal, and have therefore omitted the reference to volunteers.

29. *Clause 139.*—We have after consideration restored sub-section (2) of this clause to its original form, as on the whole it seems to us to be better that the verdict of the jury should be final.

30. *Clause 145.*—As the law stands at present, the date of the order under sub-section (1) of this clause is taken as the critical date for the purpose of determining actual possession. This appears to give an unfair advantage to a person who has forcibly dispossessed another. But difficulties arise when the test of actual possession at the time of the institution of the proceedings is departed from. We think that the proviso we have added to sub-section (4) goes as far as is possible to meet the evil in question without involving the Magistrate in an inquiry into title or right to possession, which is the function of a Civil Court.

31. *Clause 157.*—We have omitted the proposed addition to this clause as unnecessary.

32 *Clause 160.*—We have omitted the proposed proviso to this clause, as we think that the question of the attendance of parda-nashin ladies may be left to custom and controlled by executive orders.

33. *Clause 161.*—We have amended this clause by reverting to the law as it stood under the Codes of 1861 and 1872. Under those Codes a person examined by a police-officer was bound to answer all material questions, but was not liable to be prosecuted for giving false evidence in respect of his answers under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code (see I. L. R. 7 Cal. 121 and 10 Cal. 405). It seems to us unfair that a man should be liable to be convicted of giving false evidence on the strength or by the aid of a statement supposed to have been given to a police-officer, but which is not given on oath, which he has not signed, and which he has had no opportunity of verifying. Such statements may be hurriedly taken down as rough notes, the police-officer is not trained in taking evidence, and the notes are often faired out by another officer. They bear no resemblance to depositions, and ought to have no weight as such attached to them. We are aware that there are inconveniences in abolishing the direct liability for giving false evidence to the police, but the balance of expediency seems to us to be in favour of the old law. The provisions of sections 202 and 203 of the Indian Penal Code appear to us to afford a sufficient safeguard against false information.

34. *Clause 162.*—This clause, as drafted, proposed to affirm the decision of the Allahabad High Court, which was in conflict with the decision of the Calcutta High Court. The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Madras, Bombay and Burma and most of the authorities consulted approve the decision of the Allahabad High Court, but the question involved (namely, whether the accused is entitled to inspect statements taken down by the police under section 161) is full of difficulty. In the first place, it is essential in the interests of public justice that the sources of police information should be kept secret. If the names of informers or detectives and the nature of their information be disclosed, the detection of crime would be seriously crippled. In the second place, it is unfair to a witness that his evidence should be discredited on the strength of an alleged statement made to a policeman, which he may have had no opportunity of verifying or correcting. Such statements must necessarily be often taken down hurriedly and may be incorrectly copied out. They are not taken down as depositions, or with regard to the rules of evidence, but merely to aid the police in the course of their investigation. But, in the third place, it may be most important for the accused to show that a witness called for the prosecution is telling a story substantially different from that which he told when first questioned by the police. We have endeavoured to reconcile these conflicting interests by reverting to the language of the Codes of 1861 and 1872 and adding a proviso, compelling the Court, on the application of the accused, to refer to such statements and then empowering it in its discretion to allow him to have copies of them. We then provide for the mode in which these statements are to be used. It is clear that a witness ought not to have his credit impeached on the strength of a statement alleged to have been made to a policeman unless and until it is shown that he has made that statement.

35. *Clause 167.*—It has been held by the High Court of Madras that the clause does not contemplate remands for successive periods of fifteen days. We think this decision is right and have put in words to make the point clear. Any further proceedings should be taken under section 344.

36. *Clause 169.*—We have omitted the proposed sub-section (*2*), as we think that the point is sufficiently covered by clause 173 (*3*).

37. *Clause 174.*—On the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, we have omitted the proposed new sub-section (*6*) as unnecessary.

38. *Clause 181.*—On the recommendation of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, we have made provision in this clause for the Court by which the offences of kidnapping and abduction may be inquired into or tried.

39. *Clause 191.*—We have recast this clause so as to make it clear, first, that the accused shall be informed of his right to be tried by another Court; and, secondly, that, if he elects not to be tried by the Magistrate, he must signify his election as soon as possible.

40. *Clause 194* (*2*).—The practice and procedure relating to criminal informations differs in many respects from the ordinary procedure laid down by this Code, as, for example, by dispensing with the preliminary inquiry before Magistrates. Now that the provisions of section 144 of Act X of 1875 are included in the Code instead of being contained in a separate Act, it is desirable to show that they are not subject to the general provisions of this Code. We have therefore prefixed the words "Notwithstanding anything in this Code contained" to this sub-section.

41. *Clause 195.*—We have, after consideration, restored this section to its original form, adding provisions to explain the ambiguous expression "the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie."

42. *Clause 196.*—We have added to the list of offences which can only be proceeded against under the order of the Government offences under sections 108A, 153A and 505. The two latter offences resemble in substance offences against the State, and offences under section 108A involve questions affecting foreign States.

43. *Clause 202.*—We have substituted the words "is not satisfied as to the truth of a complaint" for "sees reason to distrust the truth of a complaint" in this clause in order to give a little further latitude to the Magistrate's discretion.

44. *Clause 222.*—We have inserted the proposed sub-section (*3*) of clause 234 in this clause and have added a qualification to prevent the charge being framed in so vague a manner as to embarrass the accused.

45. *Clause 225.*—In accordance with the recommendation of the Calcutta High Court, we have omitted the proposed sub-section (*2*), as the point aimed at appears to be sufficiently covered by clause 537.

46. *Clause 250.*—We have inserted a heading to this clause to show that it applies to proceedings under the following Chapters as well as under Chapter XX.

47. *Clauses 256 and 257.*—After careful consideration we have adopted the redraft of these clauses suggested by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court. Even under these amended clauses, the right of cross-examination may be abused and witnesses unnecessarily harassed; but we think, on the whole, that the possible abuse of the system does not justify us in making any severer restriction on the existing right of the accused.

48. *Clause 260.*—We have included in sub-section (*1*) the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the Penal Code.

49. *Clause 292.*—We have restored this clause substantially to the form which it had in the Code of 1872 and in the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, 1875. We think that the right of reply should depend on the fact whether the accused does or does not produce evidence.

50. *Clause 310.*—We have omitted the proposed new clause (*c*) as unnecessary.

51. *Clause 320.*—The definition of "Judge" given by the Indian Penal Code is too wide, as it would include Honorary Magistrates and other persons not intended to be exempted from serving on juries. We have therefore limited the exemption to salaried Judges, whose public duties occupy their whole time. We have also made express provision for the exemption of legal practitioners in actual practice. They are exempt in England, and Local Governments have already exempted them in many parts of India. We think the exemption should be universal.

52. *Clause 322.*—On the recommendation of the North-Western Provinces High Court, we have provided for the local publication of extracts from the jury-list instead of the whole list.

53. *L.—Special Provisions for High Court.*—A question was raised in connection with these clauses whether the provisions of clause 275 relating to juries in Sessions Courts should not be extended to the High Court. We consider, however, that any alteration in the existing jury laws raises far-reaching questions of great difficulty upon which it is beyond the province of this Committee to enter.

54. *Clause 345.*—We have omitted the proposed references to sections 428, 429 and 430 of the Indian Penal Code in sub-section (*2*), as many objections have been raised to making offences under these sections compoundable.

55. *Clause 376.*—We considered a suggestion of the Calcutta High Court that, where one accused is sentenced to death and the other accused is sentenced to transportation only, the Court should have power to inquire into the facts of the case so far as relates to the latter. We think that the law should be left as it stands, as the Court can always communicate with the Local Government if it thinks that the sentence on the accused not sentenced to death should be remitted or reduced.

56. *Clause 380.*—We have omitted this clause in the Bill as introduced, as for reasons already given under clause 31 we think that the appeal should lie at once without the intermediate formality of confirmation. We have substituted a clause providing the procedure to be followed when a Magistrate not empowered under clause 562 is of opinion that a first offender should be dealt with under that provision.

57. *Clause 388.*—We have recast the proposed new sub-section (*2*) so as to enable a Court at once to pass sentence of imprisonment where a person ordered to pay money fails to enter into a bond undertaking to appear if the money is not paid or recovered by distress.

58. *Clause 391.*—We have altered the proposed new sub-section (*3*) in accordance with the suggestion of the North-Western Provinces High Court.

59. *Clause 392.*—A question has been raised as to the meaning of the term "by way of school discipline" in this clause. We have omitted the term and empowered the Local Government to provide for the whipping of juveniles in such manner as they may think fit.

60. *Clause 399.*—We have amended the drafting of the proposed new sub-section (*3*) to make its meaning clearer.

61. *Clause 408.*—We have recast the first proviso [now proviso (*b*)] to this clause to bring it into accord with clauses 31 and 34 as proposed to be amended by us. We have also provided that, when any person is convicted by a District Magistrate for an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal shall lie direct to the High Court. In the case of a Chief Presidency Magistrate this is already provided for.

62. *Clause 411.*—Our attention has been called to this clause, which confers on all Presidency Magistrates, whether stipendiary or honorary, final powers six times as great as those of a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate. Outside of Calcutta, we believe that Presidency Magistrates are all stipendiary Magistrates, but we are informed that in Calcutta there are over 100 Honorary Presidency Magistrates, many of whom have no legal training. We do not think it right that these extensive powers should be exerciseable by non-stipendiary Magistrates, but, as there appears to be difficulty about differentiating their powers from those of stipendiary Magistrates, we have substituted three months for six months as the amount of the maximum sentence which can be given by any Presidency Magistrate without appeal.

63. *Clause 431.*—We think that an appeal against a sentence of fine should not abate by reason of the death of the accused, because it is a matter which affects his estate. We have accordingly excepted this case.

64. *Clause 435.*—We have restored this clause to its original form except that we have included in sub-section (*3*) proceedings under Chapter XII.

65. *Clause 437.*—We have restored this clause to its original form, as the proposed addition might give rise to difficulties.

66. *Clause 438.*—We have added a sub-section to enable an Additional Sessions Judge to exercise the power of a Sessions Judge under this chapter in cases transferred to him by the Sessions Judge.

67. *Clause 439.*—In accordance with various suggestions made we have modified sub-section (*5*) of this clause by providing that a party who is entitled to appeal and does not choose to exercise his right shall not be entitled to apply for revision. This will not interfere with the right of a revisional Court to interfere of its own motion where it is of opinion that substantial justice has not been done. We have also, as noticed above under clause 108, added a saving [sub-section (*6*)] of the general right of revision.

68 *Clause 465.*—We have omitted the proposed new sub-section (*3*) to which objection has been taken

69. *Clause 476.*—We have omitted the proposed new sub-section (*3*) as the matter can more conveniently be dealt with in clause 537.

70. *Clause 480.*—We have omitted the proposed reference to section 174 of the Penal Code as we think that the procedure of this clause should be confined to offences committed in the presence of the Court.

71. *Clause 487.*—We have omitted the reference to Presidency Magistrates in this clause as they are now sufficiently numerous to prevent any difficulty arising if the clause is made applicable to them.

72. *Clause 503.*—It may be inconvenient that a Resident in a Native State should himself be required to take evidence on commission. We have therefore provided by a new sub-section (*4*) for the delegation by him of his functions to an officer who has not less than first class magisterial powers.

73. *Clause 507.*—Various High Courts have held that the depositions taken under this chapter are only evidence in the Court from which the commission issued, and that if the evidence is required in another Court a fresh commission must issue. We have therefore provided that depositions may, subject to certain qualifications, be received at subsequent stages of the case.

74. *Clause 512.*—The Bombay High Court have suggested that the provisions of this clause should be extended to cases where the offender is unknown and should not be confined to cases where he has absconded We think, however, that a distinction should be drawn between the two cases, and therefore in adopting the Bombay High Court's suggestion we have provided that this procedure shall only apply to cases of great gravity, that it should only be put in force under an order of the High Court, and that mere delay, expense or inconvenience in obtaining the presence of the deponent should not be sufficient ground for making the deposition evidence against the person subsequently accused.

75. *Clause 537.*—We have omitted the words "whether interlocutory or final" proposed to be inserted after the word "orders," as we think they are unnecessary, having regard to the provisions of clause (*a*). We have added an *Explanation* which does not fetter the discretion of the Courts, but which directs their attention to the question whether objections for want of form have been taken at the earliest opportunity. This seems obviously right.

76. *Clause 544.*—The Bombay Government have suggested that restrictions should be imposed on the payment of the expenses of witnesses who are unnecessarily summoned. We think that, as the clause stands, the Local Government has full power to provide for such a matter by rule and therefore that further legislation is unnecessary.

77. *Clause 550.*—We have inserted a new clause after clause 549 giving police-officers express power to seize property which they suspect to have been stolen. This power is assumed in clause 523, which prescribes the procedure to be followed with respect to such property when seized, but, following the precedent of section 81 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, we think it is better to give the power expressly.

78. *Clause 556* (as re-numbered).—We have added words to the *Explanation* to this clause to affirm a decision of the Allahabad High Court that a Magistrate is not disqualified from trying a case merely because he has had a local view. Of course, there may be other reasons arising out of his previous connection with the case which might render him unfit to try it, but these are left untouched by the clause.

79. *Clause 557* (as re-numbered).—We have added a clause providing that pleaders should not sit as Honorary Magistrates in presidency-towns or districts in which they practise their profession. A pleader who has retired or is not engaged in practice in the district is often obviously the fittest person to be a Magistrate, but it is clearly wrong that a pleader should be alternating between practice and the Bench, acting one day as a Judge and another day as a pleader in the same Court. Of course, if he were appointed to act in a stipendiary post, he would necessarily give up his practice while so acting and no objection would arise. Having regard to the existing state of things, we have not gone so far as the English law relating to solicitors (Justices Qualification Act, 1871, 34 & 35

Vict., c. 18), which disqualifies them from being Justices in any county in which they act. We have merely provided that pleaders shall not sit while in actual practice.

80. *Clause 562* (as re-numbered). *First offenders.*—We have altered the drafting of this clause to provide for two points. *First*, we think that these powers may be exercised by all Magistrates of the first class and by specially empowered Magistrates of the second class. *Secondly*, we have indicated the procedure to be followed when a Second Class Magistrate or a Third Class Magistrate who is not empowered considers that an order should be passed under this section.

81. *Clause 563* (as re-numbered).—We have re-drafted this clause, as we propose to confine the exercise of the power of arrest to the Court having power to pass sentence, and not, as in England, to give power to any Magistrate to order the arrest of a first offender for breach of the conditions.

82. *Clause 565* (as re-numbered). *Habitual offenders.*—In view of the strong objections that have been made to police-supervision, we have recast these clauses. In place of an order for police-supervision we propose to substitute an order simply requiring an habitual offender on release to give notice of his intended residence to the police; and we have empowered Local Governments, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules providing the manner in which notice of residence or change of residence is to be given.

83. *Schedule II.*—We have considered the proposal given notice of by the Government to make offences under section 124A of the Penal Code triable by Presidency Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class. We think it better to confine the jurisdiction in such cases to Chief Presidency and District Magistrates. We have, as already noticed, guarded this new jurisdiction by providing for an appeal to the High Court.

84. We have placed offences under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code on the same footing as offences under section 505 of that Code are at present, except that we have taken away the jurisdiction of Second Class Magistrates.

85. We have altered the Courts by which offences under section 211 of the Penal Code are triable, empowering Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class to try cases punishable with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.

86. On the recommendation of the Punjab Government, we have extended the power to try cases under sections 365, 369, 377, 382, 401, 435, 440, 465, 468 and 471 of the Penal Code to Presidency Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class.

87. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	24th October, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	16th November, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	4th November, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	3rd November, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	28th October, 1897.
Burma Gazette	13th November, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Assam Gazette	13th November, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1897.
Sind Official Gazette	2nd December, 1897.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	(Not reported.)
	Gujarathi	(Not reported.)
	Kanarese	(Not reported.)
Bengal	Bengali	21st December, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	(Not reported.)
Central Provinces	Hindi	1st January, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	8th January, 1898.
Coorg	Kanarese	(Not reported.)
	Marathi	(Not reported.)
Sindh	Sindhi	(Not reported.)

88. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
R. M. SAYANI. *
BISHAMBAR NATH. †
C. C. STEVENS.
H. T. PRINSEP. *
J. D. LATOUCHE.

The 16th February, 1898.

* Minute of Dissent appended.
† I have signed subject to the remarks embodied in the Note of Dissent appended hereto.

I sign the Report subject to the following observations :—

Section 108.—This is a most objectionable section. Simply on information, which may or may not be true, any person, alleged to be disseminating or attempting to disseminate, or *in anywise abetting* the dissemination of, seditious matter or any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153A, may be required to give security for good behaviour, and on failing to give such security may be *rigorously* imprisoned. This section should, therefore, be omitted. If it is, however, retained, it should not be put into force without previous Government sanction; all orders made under it should be subject to appeal to, and revision by, the High Court; the period of security should be reduced to one month and sureties should not be required.

Section 145, clause (4), proviso.—On re-consideration I reserve my opinion until discussion in Council.

Sections 162 and 172.—I believe these sections, as now modified, will do. But I reserve my opinion regarding them.

Section 275.—In a trial by jury before the High Court, just as before the Court of Session, a majority of the jury should, at the option of the accused, consist of persons neither Europeans nor Americans. In all cases both before the High Court and the Court of Session the trial should be by jury.

Section 439, clause (5).—This section should be omitted as unnecessarily harsh.

Section 526, clause (8).—The trial should not proceed beyond the stage at which the accused is called on for his defence. The appeal, if final, should not be heard; the result of the application should be awaited.

Schedule II, column 8, section 124A.—The offence created by this section should be heard by the High Court and by the Court of Session, and not by any inferior Court. The trial should be by jury. The rest of the Bill seems to be reasonable. But I reserve my opinion until discussion in Council.

The 16th February, 1898. R. M. SAYANI.

I am glad to express my obligations to my Hon'ble Colleagues on the Select Committee for the courtesy and forbearance shown by them towards me, in the course of a protracted discussion that we had, from day to day, in connection with the several provisions and amendments in the draft Criminal Procedure Code. They have, however, not been able to agree with me as to some points; and it is only in respect of them that I feel bound to give expression to my dissentient views.

Clause 108.—The insertion as clause 108 of the clause of which notice was given by the Government on the 21st December last is, I submit, objectionable. Besides other exceptions to which it is open, the extension of the powers it confers is not safeguarded by a right of appeal to the High Court; while the scope of the clause is calculated to bring all Newspapers under a complete control of Magistrates, many of whom might not be indisposed to give effect to the provisions of the clause upon mere information. It is desirable also to subject the initiation of proceedings under this clause, if it is allowed to stand in its present form, to the sanction of the Local Government, which is already provided for prosecutions either under section 124A or the proposed new section 153A.

Orders under this clause have no doubt been made subject to Revision by High Court, but that procedure would place a person concerned rather under a considerable disadvantage, as, under sub-section (1) of section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court may, *in its discretion*, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of appeal by certain Sections specified therein. Besides, as a matter of practice, the High Courts are generally not disposed in the exercise of their Revisional powers to go into questions of appreciation of the weight of evidence.

Clause 162.—This clause, as drafted, substantially affirms a recent ruling of a majority of the Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court, which I understand is in conflict with the decisions of the Calcutta High Court.

As the proviso attached to sub-section (1) of section 162 stands, it would, I think, be difficult, if not impracticable, for an accused person to prove a statement alleged to have been made to a Policeman, unless or until such person were to call the Policeman himself as his own witness.

Such a step would ordinarily prove dangerous to the defence of an accused person, as a policeman, being in the attitude of a *hostile* witness, might on cross-examination depose to matters tending to prejudice the defence seriously.

Clause 172 (2).—In this sub-section (2) the words "*but to aid it in such inquiry or trial*" should be eliminated. It is not just that a document, forming a part of the "Brief" for Prosecution, should be permitted to be looked into by a Court conducting an enquiry

or a trial, in absence, or without the knowledge, of an accused person, when he or his agent can have no access to such a document, it being a "sealed book" to him.

Clause 439(5).—This sub-section (5) tends to deprive the accused of the benefit of double remedy, which has been allowed to him under the existing law. It is rather unreasonable that while the High Court is to exercise, on its own motion, the power of Revision, even in a case of this description, the party aggrieved is denied the right of moving it for the same purpose.

Clause 526(8).—The proposal for conferring on the trying Magistrate the power of rejecting an application for leave to move the High Court for the transfer of a case is not a sound one I may be allowed to invite the attention of the Council to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert on the subject, in the Report of the proceedings of this Council dated the 25th January, 1884 An Application of the kind referred to in this clause is ordinarily made by the accused, and very seldom, or I should say rarely, by the Public Prosecutor or the Complainant. The power conferred upon a trying Magistrate is, I apprehend, liable to be abused where his mind is prejudiced with local feelings or like causes.

L Special Provision for High Court.—I regret I am unable to appreciate the force of the observation made in the Report in connection with a question raised as to the composition of jury. I see no reason why the provisions of clause 275 of Criminal Procedure Code, relating to juries in Sessions Court, should not be extended as well to Trials held before the High Court in the Presidency-towns. The existing distinction as to the exercise and application of powers under the jury system is, to say the least, most illogical, if not invidious.

Schedule II, sections 124A and 153A of Column 8.—The alteration proposed to be made here, for making offences under sections 124A and 153A triable by the Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, is open to a grave objection. There is no question of lending undue *eclat* or of giving notoriety to proceedings in cases of sedition. In absence of a specific provision in the Code, allowing such Trials to be held in the *mufassal* with the aid of jury, it is desirable, in the ends of justice, that persons accused of offences of sedition should be triable by independent Tribunals commanding the confidence of the people, so that no cause for any supposed distrust might arise.

A High Court or Sessions Court allowed to try cases with the aid of jury or assessors would generally be preferable to a District Magistrate, as in majority of instances such Prosecutions are likely to originate on his motion; and ordinarily he is the chief Executive authority also. If the law of sedition here is to be assimilated to the law of Great Britain, why should not the same safeguards be extended here which the humanity of the law allows there?

The Code provides remedy in such cases for applying for leave to transfer to High Court, but the procedure is attended with difficulties against which an accused person would have to contend, presumably to his disadvantage.

I would reserve my opinion as to one or two points.

BISHAMBAR NATH.

The 16th February, 1898.

I sign this Report with the following reservations:—

I disapprove of section 145 (4), proviso. The object of this can in my opinion be abundantly attained under the present law. It is distinctly an alteration of that law in respect of the power that it proposes to confer on a Magistrate, while no opportunity has been given to Local Governments or High Courts to express their opinion on this amendment. And all these authorities, except the Local Governments of Bengal and Assam, have approved of the present law as emphasized by the Bill Lastly, it is a very dangerous innovation, and it is one that in my opinion is almost certain to lead to a practice which is altogether opposed to the principle of all trials, and thus will cause disastrous consequences to the party against whom such an order is passed. On the other hand, if a Magistrate gives such a party an opportunity of meeting the case which he may think is *primâ facie* established, but which I may observe is not on the issue to which the proceedings have up to this time been directed, the proceedings will cease to have their summary character, and thus lose their principal recommendation. I shall take an opportunity, on an amendment to omit this proviso, to explain myself more fully At present I merely state generally the grounds upon which I shall proceed.

In respect of the new section 108, as I understand that some of the members of this Committee will move an amendment disapproving of it, I reserve my opinion in regard to the manner in which this section is to operate as to the freedom of action by a Magistrate without sanction of Government and the finality of his order.

H. T. PRINSEP.

LIST OF PAPERS.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE BILL AS INTRODUCED.

From Government, Madras, R. No. 1549, dated 14th October, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri, dated 27th November, 1897 [Paper No. 2].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1622, dated 9th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

Endorsement by Home Department, No. 1504, dated 24th November, 1897, and accompaniments [Papers No. 4].

From Government, Burma, No. 110-L.—27, dated 4th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Government, Madras, No. 1744, dated 9th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Government, Bengal, No. 5646-J, dated 20th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1689, dated 16th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 144-L. & L.—12403-J., dated 18th December 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Government, Punjab, No. 1742, dated 23rd December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No 10].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 10012, dated 30th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

Note by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., dated 3rd January, 1898 [Paper No. 12].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2070, dated 29th December, 1897 [Paper No. 13]

Note by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, dated 5th January, 1898 [Paper No. 14].

From Government, Bombay, No. 2, dated 3rd January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

From Government, Bengal, No. 19-J., dated 6th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From the Hon'ble R. F. Rampini, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, No. 37, dated 7th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

From Legal Practitioners Association, Ahmedabad, dated 5th January, 1898 [Papers No. 18].

From Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 34-C., dated 5th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 217-C., dated 11th January, 1898 [Paper No. 20].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 64, dated 10th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 38, dated 12th January, 1898 [Paper No. 22].

From Government, Bengal, No. 273-J., dated 13th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].

From European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, No. 761, dated 12th January, 1898 [Paper No. 24].

From Government, Bombay, No. 269, dated 10th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

Office Memorandum from Finance Department, No. 222-Ex., dated 14th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 26].

From Resident, Hyderabad, Camp, No. 13, dated 15th January, 1898 [Paper No. 27].

From Government, Bengal, No. 452-J., dated 19th January, 1898, and enclosures [Paper No. 28].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 212, dated 21st January, 1898 [Paper No. 29].

From Government, Madras, No. 85, dated 15th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 30]

From Government, Bombay, No. 505, dated 19th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 31].

From Government, Bengal, No. 543-J., dated 22nd January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 32].

From Editor, Khichri Samachar, Mirzapur, dated 18th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No 33].

From Babu Kanye Lall Mukerjee, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, dated 23rd January, 1898 [Paper No. 34].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 235, dated 24th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 35].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 266-C., dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 36].

Memorandum by Pandit Radhakrishan, Pleader, Gonda District, dated 22nd January, 1898 [Paper No. 37]

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 6-L. & L.—288-J., dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 38].

From President, Thirteenth Indian National Congress, and enclosure [Papers No. 39].

From Furreedpore Peoples' Association, dated 31st January, 1898 [Paper No. 40].

From certain Mukhtars of Burdwan, dated 28th January, 1898 [Paper No. 41].

From Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, No. 8, dated 28th January, 1898 [Paper No. 42].

Endorsement from Home Department, No. 107, dated 31st January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 43].

From Bar Library, Mozufferpore, dated 31st January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No 44].

Note by the Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, dated 3rd February, 1898 [Paper No. 45].

From Bar Library, Barisal, dated January, 1898 [Paper No. 46].

From Government, Bengal, No. 832-J., dated 7th February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 47].

Note by W. A. Bonnaud, Esq, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, dated 9th February, 1898 [Paper No. 48].

From European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, No. 772, dated 8th February, 1898 [Paper No. 49].

From Government, Bengal, No. 1-J. T., dated 7th February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 50].

From Gya Bar Association, No. 17, dated 10th February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 51].

From European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, No. 776, dated 10th February, 1898 [Paper No. 52].

PAPERS RELATING TO THE FURTHER AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO BE MADE IN THE CODE.

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 46-T., dated 31st December, 1897 [Paper No. 1].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 3-Camp, dated 3rd January, 1898 [Paper No. 2].

From Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 35-Camp, dated 5th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Government, Burma, No. 148-L.—4, dated 6th January, 1898 [Paper No. 4].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.-4, dated 10th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 109, dated 12th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 208-C., dated 9th January, 1898 [Paper No. 7].

From Government, Punjab, No. 80, dated 14th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 208, dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].

From Government, Bengal, No. 542-J., dated 22nd January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].

From Government, Bombay, No. 575, dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Government, Madras, No. 117, dated 19th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Inhabitants of Madras, dated 21st January, 1898 [Paper No. 13].

From Calcutta Bar, dated 28th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

From President, Public Meeting of Inhabitants of Baranagore, etc., dated 24th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No 15].

From Legal Practitioners' Association, Ahmedabad, dated 29th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

From Vakils' Association, Madras, dated 6th February, 1898 [Paper No. 17].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 6-L. & L.—420-J., dated 7th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Sections 3-4.)

[*All alterations made by the Select Committee have been printed in antique type.*]

No. II.

A
BILL
TO
Consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, *1898*; and *it* shall come into force on the **first** day of **July**, *1898*.

Extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein contained shall affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law *for the time being* in force, or shall apply to—

(*a*) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;

(*b*) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort St. George; or

(*c*) village police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay:

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any of the provisions of this Code, with **any necessary** *modifications, to such excepted persons.*

Repeal of enactments.

2. (*1*) On and from the **first** day of **July** *1898*, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the *fourth* column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed, or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful

Notifications, etc., under repealed Acts.

(*2*) All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local limits defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby repealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment, and which are in force immediately before the **first** day of **July**, *1898*, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code.

Pending cases.

(*3*) *The provisions of this Code shall apply to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Code, and, so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.*

References to Code of Criminal Procedure and other repealed enactments.

3. (*1*) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, in which reference is made to, or to any chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV of 1861 or Act X of 1872, *or Act X of 1882*, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section.

Expressions in former Acts.

(*2*) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or 'the full powers') of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class" and "Magistrate of the third class," the expression "Magistrate of a division of a district" shall be deemed to mean "Subdivisional Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of the district" shall be deemed to mean "District Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of Police" shall be deemed to mean "Presidency Magistrate," *and the expression "Joint Sessions Judge" shall mean "Additional Sessions Judge."*

Definitions.

4. (*1*) In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context:—

"Advocate General."

(*a*) "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Section 4.)

Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

(*b*) "bailable offence" means an offence shewn as bailable in the second schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and "non-bailable offence" means any other offence:

"Bailable offence." "Non-bailable offence."

(*c*) "*charge*" *includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one:*

"Charge."

(*d*) "Chief Justice" includes also the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Recorder of Rangoon:

"Chief Justice."

(*e*) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Code to the Clerk of the Crown:

"Clerk of the Crown."

(*f*) "cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, within or without the presidency-towns, may, in accordance with the second schedule, or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence." "Cognizable case."

(*g*) "*Commissioner of Police*" *includes a Deputy Commissioner of Police:*

"Commissioner of Police."

(*h*) "complaint" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action, under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but *it* does not include the report of a police-officer:

"Complaint."

(*i*) "European British subject" means—

"European British subject."

(*i*) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal;

(*ii*) any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent:

(*j*) "High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Punjab and **the Court of** the Recorder of Rangoon:

"High Court."

in other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area; or, where no such Court is established under any law for the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf:

(*k*) "inquiry" includes every inquiry **other than a trial** conducted under **this** Code by a Magistrate or Court:

"Inquiry."

(*l*) "investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a **police-officer** or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf:

"Investigation."

(*m*) "judicial proceeding" **includes** any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken **on oath**:

"Judicial proceeding."

(*n*) "non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, within or without a presidency-town, may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence." "Non-cognizable case."

(*o*) "offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force;

"Offence."

it also includes any act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871: I of 1871.

(*p*) "officer in charge of a police-station" includes, when the officer in charge of the police-station is absent

"Officer in charge of a police-station."

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Section 5. Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 6-7.)

from the station-house or unable from illness or other cause to perform his duties, the police-officer present at the station-house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police-officer so present:

(*q*) "place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel:
"Place."

(*r*) "pleader," used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a pleader authorised under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorised, and (2) any mukhtar or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding:
"Pleader."

(*s*) "police-station means any post *or place* declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf:
"Police-station."

(*t*) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction:
"Public Prosecutor."

(*u*) "subdivision" means a subdivision of a district:
"Subdivision."

(*v*) "summons-case" means a case relating to an offence, and not *being a warrant-case: and*
"Summons-case."

(*w*) "warrant-case means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.
"Warrant-case."

(2) Words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions; and
Words referring to acts.

all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not herein-before defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.
Words to have same meaning as in Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

5. (1) All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be *investigated* inquired into, tried, *and otherwise dealt with* according to the provisions hereinafter contained.
Trial of offences under Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(2) All offences under any other law shall be *investigated*, inquired into, tried, *and otherwise dealt with* according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of investigating, inquiring into, trying or otherwise dealing with such offences.
Trial of offences against other laws.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

A.—Classes of Criminal Courts.

6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely:—
Classes of Criminal Courts.

I.—Courts of Session:
II.—Presidency Magistrates:
III.—Magistrates of the first class:
IV.—Magistrates of the second class:
V.—Magistrates of the third class.

B.—Territorial Divisions.

7. (1) Every province (excluding the presidency-towns) shall be a sessions division, or shall consist of sessions divisions: and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts.
Sessions divisions and districts.

(2) The Local Government may alter the limits, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number, of such divisions and districts.
Power to alter divisions and districts.

(3) The sessions divisions and districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be sessions divisions and districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.
Existing divisions and districts maintained till altered.

(4) Every presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a district.
Presidency-towns to be deemed districts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 8-15.)

Power to divide districts into subdivisions.

8. (*1*) The Local Government may divide any district outside the presidency-towns into subdivisions, or make any portion of any such district a subdivision, and may alter the limits of any subdivision.

Existing subdivisions maintained.

(*2*) All existing subdivisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

Court of Session.

9. (*1*) The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

(*2*) *The Local Government may, by general or special order in the official Gazette, direct at what place or places the Court of Session shall hold its sitting; but, until such order be made, the Courts of Session shall hold their sittings as heretofore.*

(*3*) The Local Government may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges, and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts.

(*4*) *A Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the Local Government to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in either division as the Local Government may direct.*

(*5*) All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

District Magistrate.

10. (*1*) In every district outside the presidency-towns the Local Government shall appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate.

(*2*) *The Local Government may appoint any Magistrate of the first class to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period not exceeding six months, and such Additional District Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code as the Local Government may direct.*

Officers temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of District Magistrate.

11. Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

Subordinate Magistrates.

12. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district outside the presidency-towns; and the Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the control of the Local Government, may, from time to time, define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

(*2*) Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such district.

Power to put Magistrate in charge of subdivision.

13. (*1*) The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a subdivision, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

(*2*) Such Magistrates shall be called Subdivisional Magistrates.

Delegation of powers to District Magistrate.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate.

Special Magistrates.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency-towns.

(*2*) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates, and shall be appointed for such term as the Local Government may by general or special order direct.

(*3*) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be conferred on a police officer except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

Benches of Magistrates.

15. (*1*) The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the presidency-towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 16-21.)

powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases, or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit.

Powers exerciseable by Bench in absence of special direction.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by any order under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches.

16. The Local Government may, or, subject to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any district respecting the following subjects:—

(a) the classes of cases to be tried;

(b) the times and places of sitting;

(c) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials;

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to District Magistrate;

17. (1) All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules *or give special orders* consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches; and

to Subdivisional Magistrate.

(2) Every Magistrate (other than a Subdivisional Magistrate) and every Bench exercising powers in a subdivision shall *also* be subordinate to the Subdivisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge.

(3) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

(4) The Sessions Judge may also, when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, make provision for the disposal of any urgent application by an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge or, if there be no Additional or Assistant Judge, by the District Magistrate, and such Judge or Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.

(5) Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter expressly provided.

D.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

18. The Local Government shall, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the presidency-towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Presidency Magistrate for each such town.

Benches.

19. Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench.

Local limits of jurisdiction.

20. Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the presidency-town for which he is appointed, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

Chief Presidency Magistrate.

21. Every Chief Presidency Magistrate shall exercise within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Presidency Magistrate, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate—

(a) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town;

(b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit;

(c) the constitution of such Benches;

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrate in session; and

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 22-27. Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 28-29.)

(e) any other matter which could be dealt with by a District Magistrate under his general powers of control over the Magistrates subordinate to him.

E.—Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace for the Mufassal.

22. The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the presidency-towns,

and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification.

Justices of the Peace for the presidency-towns.

23. *The Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay,* may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom *the* Local Government thinks fit.

Present Justices of the Peace.

24. (1) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the said towns.

(2) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

Ex officio Justices of the Peace.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, Governors, **Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners**, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively magistrates.

F.—Suspension and Removal.

Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government:

Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed from office by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed from office by any other authority.

Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him, and the Local Government may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS OF COURTS.

A.—Description of Offences cognisable by each Court.

Offences under Penal Code.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried— XLV of 1860.

(a) by the High Court, or

(b) by the Court of Session, or

(c) by any other Court by which such offence is shewn in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.

Illustration.

A is committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of culpable homicide. He may be convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, an offence triable by a Magistrate.

Offences under other laws.

29. (1) **Subject to the provisions of section** 447, any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

(2) When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code **by which such offence is shewn in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.**

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 30-35.)

Offences not punishable with death.

30. In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab **and Burma** and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam **in Sind**, and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate **or any Magistrate of the first class** with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.

31. (*1*) A High Court may pass any sentence authorised by law.

(*2*) A Sessions Judge *or* Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(*3*) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

32. (*1*) The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

(*a*) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; Whipping.
(*b*) Courts of Magistrates of the second class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Whipping (if specially empowered).
(*c*) Courts of Magistrates of the third class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(*2*) The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorised by law to pass.

(*3*) No Court of any Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless *it* is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.

33. (*1*) The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorised by law in case of such default:

Provided that—

(*a*) the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

Proviso as to certain cases.

(*b*) in *any* case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine *shall not* exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(*2*) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

Higher powers of certain District Magistrates.

34. The Court of a Magistrate, specially empowered under section 30, may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

35. (*1*) When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict; such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct, **unless the Court directs that such punishments shall run concurrently.**

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 38-41. Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter IV.—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and Persons making Arrests.—Section 42.)

(2) In the case of consecutive sentences, it shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided as follows:—

Maximum term of punishment.

(a) in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

(b) if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

(3) For the purpose of confirmation or appeal aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

XLV of 1860.

EXPLANATION.—Separable offences which come within the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code are not distinct offences within the meaning of this section.

Illustration.

A breaks into a house with intent to commit theft and steals property therein. A has not committed distinct offences.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

Ordinary powers of Magistrates.

36. All District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes, have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers."

Additional powers conferrable on Magistrates.

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any Subdivisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Control of District Magistrate's investing power.

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government.

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

Mode of conferring powers.

39. (1) In conferring powers under this Code the Local Government may, by order, empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their office, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred.

Powers may be cancelled.

41. (1) The Local Government may withdraw *all or any of the* powers conferred under this Code on any person by it or by any officer subordinate to it.

(2) Any powers conferred by the District Magistrate may be withdrawn by the District Magistrate.

PART III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS.

Public when to assist Magistrates and police.

42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the presidency-towns,—

(a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or police-officer is authorised to arrest;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter IV.—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and Persons making Arrests.—Sections 43-45.)

(*b*) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace, or in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property.

Aid to person, other than police-officer, executing warrant.

43. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Public to give information of certain offences.

44. (*1*) Every person, whether within or without the presidency-towns, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124. 124A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police-officer of such commission or intention. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this section the term "offence" includes any act* committed at any place out of British India *which would constitute an offence if committed in British India.*

Village-headmen, accountants, land-holders and others bound to report certain matters.

45. (*1*) Every village-headman, village-accountant, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, accountant, watchman or police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent:

(*b*) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(*c*) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under sections 143, 144, 145, 147 or 148 of the Indian Penal Code; XLV of 1860

(*d*) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances;

(*e*) the commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of British India near such village any act which, if committed in British India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460; XLV of 1860.

(*f*) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Local Government, has directed him to communicate information.

(*2*) In this section—

(*i*) "village" includes village-lands; and

(*ii*) the expression "proclaimed offender" includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Governor General in Council in any part of India in respect of any act which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460. XLV of 1860.

Appointment of village-headmen by District Magistrate in certain cases for purposes of this section.

(*3*) Subject to rules in this behalf to be made by the Local Government, the District Magistrate may from time to time appoint one or more persons to be village-headmen for the purposes of this section in any village for which there is no such headman appointed under any other law. [Act X of 1882, s. 45A.

V 1

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.-Sections 46-54.)

CHAPTER V.

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

A.—Arrest generally.

Arrest how made.

46. (1) In making an arrest the police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

(2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life.

Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police-officer to enter such place and search therein, and, in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made he cannot otherwise obtain admittance :

Breaking open zanáná.

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation.

49. Any police-officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

No unnecessary restraint.

50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Search of arrested persons.

51. Whenever a person is arrested by a police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing-apparel, found upon him.

Mode of searching women.

52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

Power to seize offensive weapons.

53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

When police may arrest without warrant.

54. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

first—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned ;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking ;

thirdly—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government ;

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be

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Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 55-59.)

suspected to be stolen property or who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody;

sixthly—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy or of belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and being illegally absent from that service;

seventhly—any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in British India; and

44 & 45 Vict. c. 69.

eighthly—any **released convict** *committing a breach of the* **rules made under section 565, sub-section (3).**

(2) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

55. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested—

Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.

(*a*) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(*b*) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(*c*) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

(2) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

56. (1) When any officer in charge of a police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence **or other cause** for which the arrest is to be made.

Procedure when police-officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

(2) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

57. (1) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.

Refusal to give name and residence.

(2) *When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond with* **or without** *sureties to appear before a Magistrate if so required:*

Provided that if such person be not resident in British India the bond must be secured by a surety or sureties resident in British India.

(3) *Should* **the** *true name and residence* **of such person** *not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond or,* **if so required,** *furnish* **sufficient** *sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.*

58. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorised to arrest under this chapter, pursue such person into any place in British India.

Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions.

59. (1) Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender;

Arrest by private persons.

and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person to the nearest police-station.

Procedure on such arrest.

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him.

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence

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(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Sections 60-67. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 68-70.)

which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no *sufficient* reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once released.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police-station.

60. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a police-station.

Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours.

61. No police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

Police to report apprehensions.

62. Officers in charge of police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Subdivisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Discharge of person apprehended.

63. No person who has been arrested by a police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

64. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate.

65. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

Power, on escape, to pursue and retake.

66. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrests under section 66.

67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

A.—Summons.

Form of summons.

68. (1) Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Summons by whom served.

(2) Such summons shall be served by a police-officer, or, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it *or other public servant*.

(3) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Summons how served.

69. (1) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

Signature of receipt for summons.

(2) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

(3) *Service of a summons on an incorporated company or other body corporate may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation, or by registered post letter addressed to the chief officer of the corporation in British India. In such case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.*

Service when person summoned cannot be found.

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

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(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 71-79.)

Procedure when service cannot be effected as before provided.

71. If *service in the manner* mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company.

72. (*1*) Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court *under his signature* with the endorsement required by that section.

(*2*) *Such signature shall be evidence of due service.*

Service of summons outside local limits.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases, and when serving officer not present.

74. (*1*) When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

(*2*) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

Form of warrant of arrest.

75. (*1*) Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench, and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Continuance of warrant of arrest.

(*2*) Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

Court may direct security to be taken.

76. (*1*) Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(*2*) The endorsement shall state—

(*a*) the number of sureties;

(*b*) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound; and

(*c*) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

(*3*) Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court.

Warrants to whom directed.

77. (*1*) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police-officers, and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed, but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons; and such person or persons shall execute the same.

Warrant to several persons.

(*2*) When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, etc.

78. (*1*) A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or subdivision for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

(*2*) Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

(*3*) When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

Warrant directed to police-officer.

79. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 80-87.)

80. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant.

Notification of substance of warrant.

81. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person.

Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.

Where warrant may be executed.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

83. (1) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate *or District Superintendent* of Police **or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town** within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction.

(2) The Magistrate *or District Superintendent* or Commissioner to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon and, if practicable, cause it to be executed *in manner hereinbefore provided* within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

84. (1) When a warrant directed to a police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Warrant directed to police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

(2) Such Magistrate or police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

(4) This section applies **also** to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

85. When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles of the place of arrest, or is nearer than the Magistrate *or District Superintendent* of Police **or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town** within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner *or District Superintendent.*

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

86. (1) Such Magistrate *or District Superintendent* or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court:

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought.

Provided that if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, *District Superintendent* **or Commissioner,** or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate, *District Superintendent* **or Commissioner** shall take such bail or security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police-officer from taking security under section 76.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

87. (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

Proclamation for person absconding.

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(*a*) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(*b*) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides

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(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 88-91.)

or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

(*3*) A statement *in writing* by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

88. (*1*) The Court issuing a proclamation under section 87 **may at any time** order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

(*2*) Such order shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

(*3*) If the property ordered to be attached be debts or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(*a*) by seizure; or

(*b*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*c*) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*d*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(*4*) If the property ordered to be attached be immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(*e*) by taking possession; or

(*f*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*g*) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*h*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(*5*) *If the property ordered to be attached consists of live stock or is of a perishable nature, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, order immediate sale thereof, and in such case the proceeds of the sale shall abide the order of the Court.*

(*6*) The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(*7*) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

89. If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government, under sub-section (*7*) of section 88, appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, **or the Court to which such Court is subordinate,** and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or, if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

Restoration of attached property.

D.—Other Rules regarding Processes.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, summons.

(*a*) if, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(*b*) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

91. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present

Power to take bond for appearance.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance. —Sections 92-93. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 94-98.)

in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such Court.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Provisions of this chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

93. The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED.

A.—Summons to produce.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

94. (*1*) Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

(*2*) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he cause such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

I of 1872

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, post-card, telegram or other document *or* **any parcel or** *thing* in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Procedure as to letters and telegrams

95 (*1*) If any document, *parcel or thing* in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document, *parcel or thing* to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

(*2*) If any such document, parcel *or thing* is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, **parcel or thing** pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

When search-warrant may be issued

96. (*1*) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, *sub-section* (*1*), has been or might be addressed will not or would not produce the document or thing as required by such summons or requisition,

or where such document or thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

(*2*) Nothing herein contained shall authorise any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, *parcel or other thing* in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities

Power to restrict warrant.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend, and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents etc

98. (*1*) If a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 98-102.)

or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorise any police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging.

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to—

(*a*) counterfeit coin,

(*b*) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and

(*c*) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin,

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to—

I of 1889. (*a*) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into British India in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 19 of the

VIII of 1878. Sea Customs Act, 1878,

(*b*) pieces of metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought into British India or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former of those Acts, and

(*c*) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act.

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorising them to be taken to such Court.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

C.—Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

Search for persons wrongfully confined.

D.—General Provisions relating to Searches.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 96, section 98 or section 100.

Direction, etc., of search-warrants.

102. (*1*) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

(*2*) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

(*3*) *Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched.* If such person be a woman, the directions of section 52 shall be observed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 103-105. Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 106-107.)

103. (*1*) Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

(*2*) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

(*3*) The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

(*4*) When any person is searched under section 102 (3), a list of all things taken possession of shall be prepared, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person at his request.

E.—Miscellaneous.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this Code.

Power to impound document, etc., produced.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

106. (*1*) Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other **offence involving a** breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(*2*) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(*3*) *An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.*

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

107. (*1*) Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class **is informed** that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace **or disturb the public tranquillity,** or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, *or disturb the public tranquillity*, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

(*2*) Proceedings shall not be taken under this section unless either the person informed against or the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended is within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and no proceedings shall be taken before any Magistrate, other than a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, unless both the person informed against, and the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended, are within the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

(*3*) When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under **sub-section** (*1*) has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace **or disturb the public tranquillity** or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace **or disturb the public tranquillity,** and that such breach of the peace **or disturbance** cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may, **after recording his reasons,** issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case, **together with a copy of his reasons.**

Procedure of Magistrate, not empowered to act under sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 108-115.)

Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter.

108. Whenever a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing, disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in anywise abets the dissemination of,—

(a) any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(b) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(c) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,

such Magistrate may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to shew cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

(a) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing *any cognizable* offence, or

(b) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding **one year,** as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Subdivisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

(a) *is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief, or*

(b) *is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or*

(c) *habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or*

(d) *habitually commits mischief, extortion* or **cheating** *or attempts so to do, or*

(e) **habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace,**

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Proviso as to European vagrants.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874. IX of 1874.

Order to be made.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, **section 108,** section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

113. If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him, or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

114. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is to bring him before the Court:

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 116-123.*)

Power to dispense with personal attendance.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Inquiry as to truth of information.

117. (*1*) When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which **action has been taken,** and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

(*2*) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials *and recording evidence* in summons-cases; and, where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials *and recording evidence* in warrant-cases, except that no charge need be framed.

(*3*) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

(*4*) *Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry, they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think* **just.**

Order to give security.

118. (*1*) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly:

Provided—

first, that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112:

secondly, that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive:

thirdly, that, when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

Discharge of person informed against.

119. If, on an inquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

C.—Proceedings in all cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

120. (*1*) If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118 is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

(*2*) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order **unless the Magistrate, for sufficient reason, fixes a later date**

Contents of bond.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Power to reject sureties.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

Imprisonment in default of security.

123. (*1*) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it.

Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session.

(*2*) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the **Sessions Judge** or, if such Magistrate be a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

(*3*) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring **from the Magistrate** any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, **may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit:**

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV:—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 124-126.) Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 127-130.)

Provided that the period (if any) for which anyperson is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

(4) *If the security be tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.*

Kind of imprisonment.

(5) Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

124. (1) Whenever the District Magistrate or a *Chief* Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

(2) Whenever any person has been imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter, the Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may (unless the order has been made by some Court superior to his own) make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.

(3) Whenever the District Magistrate or a *Chief* Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without hazard **to the community,** such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace or **good behaviour**.

125. The **Chief Presidency or** District Magistrate may at any time for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace *or for good behaviour* executed under this chapter by order of any Court in his district not superior to his Court.

Discharge of sureties.

126. (1) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

(3) When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or police-officer.

127. (1) Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

(2) This section applies **also** to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Use of civil force to disperse.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, whether within or without the presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law. XX of 1869.

Use of military force.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

130. (1) When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any commissioned or non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, to disperse such assembly by military force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law. XX of 1869.

(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 131-132. Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 133-135.)

Power of commissioned military officers to disperse assembly.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but if, while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this chapter.

132. No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under this chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and—

(*a*) no Magistrate or police-officer acting under this chapter in good faith,

(*b*) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,

(*c*) no person doing any act in good faith, in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, and

(*d*) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

133. (*1*) Whenever a District Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a police report or other information, and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or

to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

(*2*) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping-grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

134. (*1*) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

(*2*) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

Person to whom order is addressed to obey,

135. The person against whom such order is made shall—

(*a*) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

or show cause or claim jury.

(*b*) appear in accordance with such order and either show cause against the same, or apply to

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 136-143.)

the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

Consequence of his failing to do so.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the order shall be made absolute. XLV of 1860.

Procedure where he appears to show cause.

137. (*1*) If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter *as in a summons-case*.

(*2*) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

(*3*) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

Procedure where he claims jury.

138. (*1*) On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

(*b*) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

(*c*) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

(*2*) *The time so fixed may, for good cause shown, be extended by the Magistrate.*

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

139. (*1*) If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

(*2*) In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken *under this* chapter.

Procedure on order being made absolute.

140. (*1*) When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137 or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Consequences of disobedience to order.

(*2*) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorise its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(*3*) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

Injunction pending inquiry.

142. (*1*) If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury *pending the determination of the matter*.

(*2*) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(*3*) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance.

143. A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law. XLV of 1860.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter XI.—Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or apprehended Danger.—Section 144. Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Sections 145-146.)

CHAPTER XI.

TEMPORARY ORDERS IN URGENT CASES OF NUISANCE *OR APPREHENDED DANGER.*

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance *or apprehended danger.*

144. (*1*) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, *a Chief Presidency Magistrate*, a Subdivisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or *the Chief Presidency Magistrate* or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a riot or an affray.

(*2*) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte.*

(*3*) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

(*4*) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him or by his predecessor in office.

(*5*) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Procedure where dispute concerning land, etc., is likely to cause breach of peace.

145. (*1*) Whenever a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any *and or water* or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this section the expression "land or water" includes* **buildings, markets,** *fisheries, crops or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of any such property.*

(*3*) *A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons.*

Inquiry as to possession.

(*4*) The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties *was at the date of the order before mentioned* in such possession of the said subject:

Provided that, if it appears to the Magistrate that any party has within two months next before the date of such order been forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed, he may treat the party so dispossessed as if he had been in possession at such date.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend, **or any other person interested,** from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, *but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate* **under sub-section** (*1*) *shall be final.*

Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted.

(*6*) If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties *was* in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

(*7*) *Proceedings under this section shall not abate by reason only of the death of any of the parties thereto.*

Power to attach subject of dispute.

146. (*1*) If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties **was** then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them **was** then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

(*2*) *When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit, appoint a receiver thereof, who, subject to the control of the Magistrate, shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure.* XIV of 1882

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Sections 147-148. Chapter XIII.—Preventive Action of the Police.—Sections 149-153. Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV.—Sections 154-155.)

Disputes concerning easements, etc.

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning *the right of use of any land or water (including any right of way)* within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter *in manner provided by section 145;* and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done, or claiming that such thing may be done, obtains the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do such thing, as the case may be :

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exerciseable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry ; or, where the right is exerciseable only at particular seasons **or on particular occasions**, unless the right has been exercised during the *last of such seasons* **or occasions** before such institution.

Local inquiry.

148. (1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this chapter, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

(2) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

Order as to costs.

(3) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this chapter for witnesses, or pleaders' fees, or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Police to prevent cognizable offences.

149. Every police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

150. Every police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

151. A police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Prevention of injury to public property.

152. A police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark, or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Inspection of weights and measures.

153. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

Information in cognizable cases.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant ; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Information in non-cognizable cases.

155. (1) When information is given to an officer in charge of a police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV. —Sections 156-162.)

he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the nformant to the Magistrate.

Investigation into non-cognizable cases.

(2) No police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(3) Any police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

Investigation into cognizable cases.

156. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

(2) No proceeding of a police-officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

(3) *Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above mentioned.*

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

157. (1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police-report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender:

Provided as follows:—

Where local investigation dispensed with.

(a) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot;

Where police-officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

(b) if it appear to the officer in charge of a police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section.

Reports under section 157 how submitted.

158. (1) Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may *direct an investigation or*, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to ***hold a* preliminary** *inquiry into*, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.

160. Any police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required.

Examination of witnesses by police.

161. (1) Any police-officer making an investigation under this chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

Statements to police not to be signed or admitted in evidence.

162. (1) No statement made by any person to a police-officer in the course of an investigation under this chapter shall, if **taken down in** writing, be signed by the person making it, nor shall such writing be used as evidence:

Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused, refer to such writing and may then direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof: and such statement may be used to impeach the credit of such witness in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I of 1872.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV. —Sections 163-167.)

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of section **32, sub-section (1)**, of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

I of 1872.

163. (1) No police-officer or person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 24.

No inducement to be offered.

I of 1872.

(2) But no police-officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

164. (1) Every Magistrate not being a police-officer may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this chapter or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

Power to record statements and confessions.

(2) Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in section 364, and **such statements or confessions** shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

(3) No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and, when he records any confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

(*Signed*) A. B.,
Magistrate."

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

165. (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police-station, or a police-officer making an investigation, considers that the production of any document or thing is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate, and there is reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 has been or might be issued will not or would not produce such document or thing *according to the directions of* the summons or order, or when such document or thing is not known to be in the possession of any person, such officer may search, or cause search to be made, for the same, in any place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached.

Search by police-officer.

(2) Such officer shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

(3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the document or thing for which search is to be made, and the place to be searched; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

(4) The provisions of this Code as to search-warrants shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section.

166. (1) An officer in charge of a police-station may require an officer in charge of another police-station, whether in the same or a different district, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

When officer in charge of police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

(2) Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

167. (1) Whenever it appears that any investigation under this chapter cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation *or information* is well-founded, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused (*if any*) to such Magistrate.

Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time authorise the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days **in the whole**. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

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(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV. —Sections 168-172.)

(3) A Magistrate authorising under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

(4) If such order be given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Report of investigation by subordinate police-officer.

168. When any subordinate police-officer has made any investigation under this chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police-station.

Release of accused when evidence deficient.

169. If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report and to try the accused or commit him for trial.

Case to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.

170. (1) If, upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police-report and to try the accused or commit him for trial or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed.

(2) When the officer in charge of a police-station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant (if any) and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate as *thereby directed* and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

(3) If the Court of the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate be mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided reasonable notice of such reference be given to such complainant or persons.

(4) The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear if security for his appearance has been taken, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

(5) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with its report.

Complainants and witnesses not to be required to accompany police-officer.

171. No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a police-officer,

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond:

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the police-station may forward him in custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

Diary of proceedings in investigation.

172. (1) Every police-officer making an investigation under this chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but if they are used by the police-officer who made them to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police-officer, the

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(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV. —Sections 173-176.)

1872 provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

Report of police-officer.

173. (1) Every investigation under this chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

(2) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Local Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police-station to make further investigation.

(3) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Police to inquire and report on suicide, etc.

174. (1) The officer in charge of a police-station, or some *other police-officer* specially empowered *by the Local Government in that behalf*, on receiving information that a person—

(a) has committed suicide, or

(b) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(c) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Subdivisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

(2) The report shall be signed by such police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Magistrate.

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other *qualified medical man* appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(4) In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, investigations under this section may be made by the head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorised to hold inquests.

(5) The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, namely, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Power to summon persons.

175. (1) A police-officer proceeding under section 174 may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(2) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

176. (1) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and, in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the cause of death

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 177-181.)

either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police-officer; and, if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case.

Power to disinter corpses.

(2) Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any sessions division:

24 & 25 Vict. c. 104.

Provided that such direction be not repugnant to any direction previously issued *by the High Court under section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, or under this Code, section 526.

Accused triable in district where act is done or where consequence ensues.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(a) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Z.

(b) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into or tried by X, Y or Z.

(c) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Y.

(d) A is wounded in the Native State of Baroda, and dies of his wounds in Poona. The offence of causing A's death may be inquired into and tried in Poona.

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations.

(a) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, etc.

181. (1) The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

(2) The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received or retained by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 182-188.)

(*3*) The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who received or retained the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Stealing.

(*4*) The offence of kidnapping or abduction may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person kidnapped or abducted was kidnapped or abducted or was conveyed or concealed or detained.

Kidnapping and abduction.

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

Place of inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain or not in one district only; or where offence is continuing, or consists of several acts.

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Offence committed on a journey.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into or tried in a presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not:

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Acts.

Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

185. (*1*) Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is, may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

(*2*) In *Lower* Burma, when the offender is an European British subject, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, shall for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the High Court.

186. (*1*) When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest.

(*2*) When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

187. (*1*) If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

Procedure where warrant issued by subordinate Magistrate.

(*2*) If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

188. When a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place without and beyond the limits of British India, *or*

Liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India.

when *any* British subject commits an offence in the *territories* of any Native Prince or *Chief* in India, or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 189-194.)

(b) when a servant of the Queen (whether a British subject or not) commits an offence in the territories of any **Native** *Prince or Chief in India,*

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there be one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India; *and, where there is no Political Agent, the sanction of the Local Government shall be required:*

XXI of 1879.

Provided also that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a Commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

[Act X of 1882, s. 191.]

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

190. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

(a) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(b) upon a police-report of such facts;

(c) upon information received from any person other than a police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed.

(2) The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under *sub-section (1)*, clause (a) or clause (b), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

(3) The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under *sub-section (1)*, clause (c), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

Transfer or commitment on application of accused.

191. When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1), clause (c), of the preceding section, the accused **shall, before any evidence is taken, be informed that he is entitled to have the case tried by another Court, and if the accused, or any of the accused if there be more than one, objects to being tried by such Magistrate, the case shall, instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be committed to the Court of Session or transferred to another Magistrate.** [Act X of 1882, s. 191, last para.]

Transfer of cases by Magistrates.

192. (1) Any *Chief Presidency Magistrate*, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

(2) Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his district who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.

193. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

(2) Additional Sessions Judges and *Assistant* Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order *may direct* them to try, or, **in the case of Assistant Sessions Judges,** as the Sessions Judge of the division *by general or special order may* make over to them for trial.

Cognizance of offences by High Court.

194. (1) The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or any other provision of this Code.* 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 195-197.)

(2) (a) **Notwithstanding anything in this Code contained,** *the Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England.*

Informations by Advocate General.

[Act X of 1875, s. 144.] (b) *Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General so far as the circumstances of the case and the practice and procedure of the said High Court will admit.*

(c) *All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.*

(d) *The High Court may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.*

195. (1) No Court shall take cognizance—

(a) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate ;

Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants. XLV of 1860.

(b) of any offence punishable under section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate ;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

(c) of any offence described in section 463 or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document *produced or* given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

(2) *In* **clauses (b) and (c)** *of this section the term "Court" means a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, but does not include a Registrar* **or Sub-Registrar** *under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.*

III of 1877. (3) *The provisions of this section, with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to the abetment of such offences, and attempts to commit them.*

(4) The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person ; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.

Nature of sanction necessary.

(5) When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.

(6) Any sanction **given or** refused under this section may be **revoked or** granted by any authority to which the authority **giving or** refusing it is subordinate ; and no sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was **given** : *provided that the High Court may, for good cause shewn, extend the time*

(7) For the purposes of this section every Court shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie, **that is to say :—**

(a) where such appeals lie to more than one Court, the Appellate Court of inferior jurisdiction shall be the Court to which such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate ;

(b) where such appeals lie to a Civil and also to a Revenue Court, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Civil or Revenue Court according to the nature of the case in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed ;

(c) where no appeal lies, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the principal Court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such first-mentioned Court is situate.

196 No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code (except section 127), or punishable under **section 108A, or section 153A or** section 294A **or section 505** of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

Prosecution for offences against State. XLV of 1860.

197. (1) When any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence no Court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Part VI.—Poceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 198-199. Chapter XVI.—Of Complaints to Magistrates.—Sections 200-203. Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates —Section 204.)

Power of Government as to prosecution.

(2) Such Government may determine the person by whom, and the manner in which, **and the offence or offences for which,** the prosecution of such Judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

XLV of 1860.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence.

Prosecution for adultery or enticing a married woman.

XLV of 1860.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES.

Examination of complainant.

200. **Subject to the provisions of section 476,** a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Provided as follows:—

(a) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192;

(b) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing:

(c) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

201. (1) If the complaint has been made in writing *to a* Magistrate *who* is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper *Court* with an endorsement to that effect.

(2) *If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the complainant to the proper* **Court.**

Postponement of issue of process.

202. (1) If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorise in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, **is not satisfied as to** the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorised to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against. and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or by a police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

(2) If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

(3) This section applies **also** to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Dismissal of complaint.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred may dismiss the complaint if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding. *In such case he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.*

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

Issue of process.

204. (1) If, in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence, there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and the case appears to be one in which, according to the fourth column of the second schedule, a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which, according to that column, a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or **(if he has not jurisdiction himself)** some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 205. Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 206-212.)

(3) *When by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no* **process** *shall be issued until the fees are paid, and, if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may dismiss the* **complaint.**

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

205. (1) Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

(2) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

Power to commit for trial.

206. (1) *Subject to the provisions of section 443,* any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

(2) But, save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

Procedure in inquiries preparatory to commitment.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court, or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

Taking of evidence produced.

208. (1) The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

(2) *The accused shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, and in such case the prosecutor may re-examine them.*

Process for production of further evidence.

(3) If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused, applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

When accused person to be discharged.

209. (1) When the evidence referred to in section 208, sub-sections (1) and (3), has been taken, and he has **(if necessary)** examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, *record his reasons and* discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

When charge is to be framed.

210. (1) When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate **is satisfied** *that* there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

(2) As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused, and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

211. (1) The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

Further list.

(2) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and, where the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses

212. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 213-219.)

Order of commitment.

213. (*1*) When the accused, on being required to give in a list under section 211, has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

(*2*) *If the Magistrate, after hearing the witnesses for the defence, is satisfied that there* **are not sufficient grounds for committing** *the accused, he may cancel the charge and discharge the accused.*

Person charged outside presidency-towns jointly with European British subject.

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him for trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

Quashing commitments under section 213 or 214.

215. A commitment once made under section 213 or section 214 by a competent Magistrate *or by a Court of Session under section 477, or by a Civil or Revenue Court under section 478*, can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed.

216. When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list, as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Provided that, where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made.

Provided also that if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of such witness is material, and, if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness *and all other proper expenses.*

Bond of complainants and witnesses.

217. (*1*) Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute bond.

(*2*) If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Commitment when to be notified.

218. (*1*) When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge;

Charge, etc., to be forwarded to High Court or Court of Session.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other thing which is to be produced in evidence, to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

English translation to be forwarded to High Court.

(*2*) When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

219 (*1*) The Magistrate may, *if he thinks fit*, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

(*2*) Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Section 220. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 221-224.)

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail, commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

Custody of accused pending trial.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

221. (1) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Charge to state offence.

(2) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

(3) If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

(4) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

(5) The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

What implied in charge.

(6) In the presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; elsewhere it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Language of charge.

(7) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception I, one or other of the three provisoes to that exception applied to it.

XLV of 1860.

(b) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

XLV of 1860.

(c) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

XLV of 1860.

(d) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

222. (1) The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

(2) *When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or* **dishonest** *misappropriation of money, it shall not be necessary to specify the particular items misappropriated or the exact dates of misappropriation,* **but it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum misappropriated, and the dates between which it was misappropriated. Provided that the time included between the first and last of such dates shall not exceed one year.**

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

V. Q.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 225-232.)

225. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was *in fact* misled by such error or omission, *and it has occasioned a failure of justice.*

Effect of errors.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

XLV of 1860.

(*b*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled and that the error was material.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge.

Illustrations.

1. A is charged with the murder of C. A charge of abetting the murder of C may be added or substituted.

2. A is charged with forging a valuable security under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. A charge of fabricating false evidence under section 193 may be added.

XLV of 1860.

3. A is charged with receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. During the trial it incidentally appears that he has in his possession instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting coin. A charge under section 235 of the Indian Penal Code cannot be added.

227. (*1*) Any Court may alter *or add to* any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

Court may alter charge.

(*2*) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

228. If the charge framed or alteration made under section 226 or section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such charge or alteration has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

229. If the new or altered charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

When new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

231. Whenever a charge is altered *or added* to by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration, any witness who may have been examined, *and also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material.*

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

232. (*1*) If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

Effect of material error.

(*2*) If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence, under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence, which he corruptly used or

XLV of 1860.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 233-235.)

attempted to use as true or genuine, was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but, if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

233. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

234. (*1*) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(*2*) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code or of any special or local law. XLV of 1860.

Trial for more than one offence.

235. (*1*) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

Offence falling within two definitions.

(*2*) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence.

(*3*) If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, and for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(*4*) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71. XLV of 1860.

Illustrations

to sub-section (1)—

(*a*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with, and *convicted of*, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c*) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d*) A has in his possession several seals, knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e*) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h*) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in Illustrations (*a*) to (*h*) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to sub-section (2)—

(*i*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*j*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*k*) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*l*) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 236-240. Chapter XX.—Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.—Section 241.)

to sub-section (3)—

(*m*) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

(*b*) *A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be charged* in the alternative and *convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved which of these contradictory statements was false.*

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

237. (*1*) If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

(*2*) *When the accused is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of having attempted to commit that offence, although the attempt is not separately charged.*

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

238. (*1*) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

(*2*) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(*3*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal bereach of trust under section 406. XLV of 1860.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code. XLV of 1860.

What persons may be charged jointly.

239. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

240. When *a charge containing more heads than one is* framed against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons-cases.

241. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XX.—Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.—Sections 242-250.)

Substance of accusation to be stated.

242. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

Conviction on admission of truth of accusation.

243. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and, if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate shall convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

244. (1) If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

(2) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

Acquittal.

245. (1) If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

(2) If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Finding not limited by complaint or summons.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

Non-appearance of complainant.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day.

Withdrawal of complaint.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

Power to stop proceedings when no complainant.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

Frivolous Accusations in Summons and Warrant Cases.

Frivolous or vexatious accusations.

250. (1) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(a) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(b) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(2) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine:

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(3) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (1) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXI.—Of the Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.—Sections 251-259.)

(4) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (3), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

Evidence for prosecution.

252. (1) When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

(2) The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

Discharge of accused.

253. (1) If, upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and making such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which, if unrebutted, would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

Plea.

255. (1) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea, and may in his discretion convict him thereon.

Defence.

256. (1) If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be required to state whether he wishes to cross-examine any, and, if so, which, of the witnesses for the prosecution. If he says he does so wish, the witnesses named by him shall be re-called and after cross-examination and re-examination (if any) they shall be discharged. The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence.

(2) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused.

257. (1) If the accused, after he has entered upon his defence, applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness for the purpose of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing:

Provided that, when the accused has cross-examined or had the opportunity of cross-examining any witness after the charge is framed, the attendance of such witness shall not be compelled under this section, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the purposes of justice.

(2) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

Acquittal.

258. (1) If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Conviction.

(2) If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Absence of complainant.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint, and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent, and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 260-263.)

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

Power to try summarily.

260. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code—

(a) the District Magistrate,

(b) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and

(c) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government,

may, *if he or they think fit*, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

(a) offences not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(b) offences relating to weights and measures under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code;

(c) hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;

(d) theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;

(e) **dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the same Code, where the value of the property misappropriated does not exceed fifty rupees;**

(f) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(g) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(h) mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;

(i) house-trespass, under section 448 of the same Code;

(j) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code;

(k) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(l) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence;

(m) **offences** *under* **section 20** *of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871:* I of 1871.

Provided that no case in which a Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34 shall be tried in a summary way.

(2) *When in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate or Bench that the case is one which is of a character which renders it undesirable that it should be tried summarily, the Magistrate or Bench shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in manner provided by this Code.*

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

(a) offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447; XLV of 1860.

(b) offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy clauses of Police Acts which are punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(c) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(d) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable.

262. (1) In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Limit of imprisonment.

(2) No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this chapter.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:—

(a) the serial number;

(b) the date of the commission of the offence;

(c) the date of the report or complaint;

(d) the name of the complainant (if any);

(e) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;

(f) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (d), clause (e), clause (f) **or clause** (g) of *sub-section* (1) *of* section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 264-265. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 266-271.)

(*g*) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(*h*) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(*i*) the sentence or other final order; and

(*j*) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

264. (*1*) In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263.

Record in appealable cases.

(*2*) Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

265. (*1*) Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue.

Language of record and judgment.

(*2*) The Local Government may authorise any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in his behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

Bench may be authorised to employ clerk.

(*3*) *If no such authorisation be given, the record prepared by a member of the Bench and signed as aforesaid shall be the proper record.*

(*4*) *If the Bench differ in opinion, any dissentient member may write a separate judgment.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION.

A.—Preliminary.

266. In this chapter, except in sections 276 and 307, *and in Chapter XVIII*, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, and includes the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this chapter.

"High Court" defined.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

267. All trials under this chapter before a High Court shall be by jury;

Trials before High Court to be by jury.

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the *Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, the trial may, if the High Court so directs, be by jury.

24 & 25 Vict. c. 104.

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

Trials before Court of Session to be by jury or with assessors.

269. (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any district, and may, with the like sanction, revoke or alter such order.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

(*2*) The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of such offences shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order.

(*3*) When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for such of those offences as are triable by jury, and by the Court of Session, with the aid of the jurors as assessors, for such of them as are not triable by jury.

270. In every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor.

B.—Commencement of Proceedings.

271. (*1*) When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether

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he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

Plea of guilty.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case:

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession.

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Entry on sustainable charges.

273. (1) In trials before the High Court, when it appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Effect of entry.

(2) Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

Number of jury.

274. (1) In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

(2) In trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session.

275. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct:

Provided that—

Existing practice maintained;

first, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

persons not summoned when eligible;

secondly, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present;

trials before special jurors.

thirdly, in the presidency-towns—

(*a*) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(*b*) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed; and

fourthly, in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury, the jurors shall, in any case in which the Judge so directs, be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325.

Names of jurors to be called.

277. (1) As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Objection to jurors.

(2) Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated:

Objection without grounds stated.

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Grounds of objection.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed-

(*a*) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror;

(*b*) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years;

(*c*) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(*d*) his holding any office in or under the Court;

(*e*) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police duties;

(*f*) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

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(*g*) his inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or when such evidence is interpreted the language in which it is interpreted;

(*h*) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

279. (*1*) Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court, and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

(*2*) If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276, or if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury:

Provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

Foreman of jury.

280. (*1*) When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

(*2*) The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors.

(*3*) If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

Swearing of jurors.

281. When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873.

X of 1873.

Procedure when juror ceases to attend, etc.

282. (*1*) If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

(*2*) In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of prisoner.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

Assessors how chosen.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

285. (*1*) If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time before the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

(*2*) If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

Opening case for prosecution.

286. (*1*) When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused. XLV of 1860

Examination of witnesses.

(*2*) The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry admissible.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case.

Procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution.

289. (*1*) When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

(*2*) If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case; and, if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case

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tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(3) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(4) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

Defence.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witnesses.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, adduces any evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

293. (1) Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court

(2) Such officer shall not except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

When juror or assessor may be examined.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Locking up jury.

296. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day; and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried by Jury.

Charge to jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge.

298. (1) In such cases it is the duty of the Judge—

(a) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, and the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of the parties; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

(b) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

(c) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given;

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(*d*) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

(*2*) The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case, on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point,—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury

Retirement to consider.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Delivery of verdict.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Procedure where jury differ.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict to be given on each charge.

Judge may question jury.

303. (*1*) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Questions and answers to be recorded.

(*2*) Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Amending verdict.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended.

Verdict in High Court when to prevail.

305. (*1*) When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion.

(*2*) When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

Discharge of jury in other cases.

(*3*) If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

(*4*) If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Verdict in Court of Session when to prevail.

306. (*1*) When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly.

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(2) If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

Procedure where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict.

307. (1) If in any such case the Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

(2) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, but he may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

(3) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal, and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury, acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it; and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

Re-trial of accused after discharge of jury.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged, the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

309. (1) When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

Judgment.

(2) The Judge shall then give judgment, but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

(3) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

Procedure in case of previous conviction.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

(a) the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence:

(b) if he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge:

(c) if he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury, or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be), shall then *hear evidence* concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

When evidence of previous conviction may be given.

311. Notwithstanding anything in the *last preceding* section, evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence, if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. [Act X of 1882, s. 310, last para.] I of 1872.

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J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.

Number of special jurors.

312. The names of not more than four hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

313. (*1*) The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

(*2*) Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

(*3*) No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

(*4*) The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at *Fort William* in **Bengal**, and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

(*5*) The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists, preliminary and revised.

314. (*1*) Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

(*2*) Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

(*3*) Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned in presidency-towns.

315. (*1*) Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

(*2*) No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

(*3*) If, during the continuance of any sessions, it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Summoning jurors outside the presidency-towns.

316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

Military jurors.

317. (*1*) In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it thinks needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

(*2*) All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Failure of jurors to attend.

318. Any person summoned under section 315, section 316 or section 317, who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable, by order of the Judge, to such fine as he thinks fit; and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment *for a term not exceeding six months* in the civil jail until the fine is paid:

Provided that the Court may in its discretion remit any fine or imprisonment so imposed.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

Liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to

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serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the district in which they reside,

or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed

Exemptions.

320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely:—

(a) officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate;

(b) salaried Judges;

(c) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs;

(d) *police-officers and* persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department;

(e) persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty;

(f) persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions;

(g) persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors;

(h) surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession;

XVIII of 1879. (i) **legal practitioners (as defined by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879) in actual practice;**

(j) persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments;

XIV of 1882. (k) persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641;

(l) other persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

List of jurors and assessors.

321. (1) The Sessions Judge, and the Collector of the district or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (b) to (h), both inclusive.

(2) The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person; and if the person is an European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and **extracts therefrom** in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the **extract** reside.

Objections to list.

323. To every such copy **or extract** shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the sessions court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

324. (1) For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

(2) In the event of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

(3) A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

(4) Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

(5) Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

Annual revision of list.

(6) The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year. [Act X of 1882, s. 325.]

(7) The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Preparation of list of special jurors.

325. In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury, the Sessions Judge [Act X of 1882, s. 325A.]

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and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare, in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed, a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, by reason of their possessing superior qualifications in respect of property, character or education, fit persons to serve as special jurors: Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in cases not tried by special jury.

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors.

326. (1) The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily, seven days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list or the said special list as seem to the Sessions Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

(2) The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those who have served within six months unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

Form and contents of summons.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

When Government or Railway servant may be excused.

329. When any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor is in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appears on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed, that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

330. (1) The Court of Session may, for reasonable cause, excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

Court may relieve special jurors from liability to serve again as jurors for twelve months.

(2) The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury, direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months. [Act X of 1882, s. 330A.]

List of jurors and assessors attending.

331. (1) At each session the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

(2) Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

(3) A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor.

332. (1) Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(2) Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

(3) *For good cause shewn, the Court may remit or reduce any fine so imposed.*

(4) In default of recovery of the fine by attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may, by order of the Court of Session, be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution.

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session—Sections 334-336. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 333-339.)

on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

Time of holding sittings.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

335. (1) The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, or the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

(2) But it may, from time to time, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

(3) Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Place of trial of European British subjects.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214 who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

337. (1) In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

(2) Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

(3) Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

(4) Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing; and, when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself, although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

339. (1) Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or section 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

(2) The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been forfeited under this section.

(3) No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

**The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.*

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials—Sections 340-345.)

Right of accused to be defended.

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and, in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Power to examine the accused.

342. (1) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

(2) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

(3) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed.

(4) No oath shall be administered to the accused.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

344. (1) If, from the absence of a witness, or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, *if it thinks fit*, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time to time, postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody:

Remand.

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

(2) Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

Reasonable cause for remand.

EXPLANATION.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Compounding offences.

345. (1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:— XLV of 1860.

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt . .	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour.	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials—Sections 345-348.)

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Criminal trespass	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass	448	
Criminal breach of contract of service.	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	498	
Defamation	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	504	The person insulted.
Criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	506	The person intimidated.

(2) The offences of causing hurt and grievous hurt, punishable under section 324, *section 325*, section 335, section 337, or section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused. LV of 1860.

(3) When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence.

(5) *When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard.*

(6) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

(7) No offence shall be compounded *except as provided by this section.*

Procedure of Provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of.

346. (1) If, in the course of an inquiry or a trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

Procedure when after commencement of inquiry or trial, Magistrate finds case should be committed.

347. (1) If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

(2) If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall *be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, unless the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted:* XLV of 1860.

Provided that, if the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, the case may be transferred to him instead of being committed to the Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials—Sections 349-352. Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials—Sections 353-355.)

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

349. (1) Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law:

Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

350. (1) Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided as follows:—

(a) in any trial the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard;

(b) the High Court or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new inquiry or trial.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

351. (1) Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of inquiry into or trial of any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, may appear to have been committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

(2) When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh and the witnesses re-heard.

Courts to be open.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case that the public generally or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AND RECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

Manner of recording evidence outside presidency-towns.

354. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

Record in summons-cases and in trials of certain offences by first and second-class Magistrates.

355. (1) In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in *sub-section (1) of* section 260, clauses (b) to (m), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, *and in all proceedings under section 514 (if not in the course of a trial)*, the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

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(2) Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(3) If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Record in other cases outside presidency-towns.

356. (1) In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Evidence given in English.

(2) When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself.

(3) In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(4) If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

Language of record of evidence.

357. (1) The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

(2) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

Option to Magistrate in cases under section 355.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

Mode of recording evidence under section 356 or section 357.

359. (1) Evidence taken under section 356 or section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

(2) The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.

360. (1) As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

(2) If the witness deny the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(3) If the evidence be taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.

361. (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it

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shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

(3) When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

362. (1) In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

(2) Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

(3) Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Examination of accused how recorded.

364. (1) Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate, or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Punjab, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or English: and such record shall be shown or read to him, or, if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

(2) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

(3) In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

Record of evidence in High Court.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Punjab may, from time to time, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

Mode of delivering judgment.

366. (1) The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced, or the substance of such judgment shall be explained,—

(a) in open Court either immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders, and

(b) in the language of the Court, or in some other language which the accused or his pleader understands:

Provided that the whole judgment shall be read out by the presiding Judge, if he is requested so to do either by the prosecution or the defence.

(2) The accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or, if not in custody, shall be required by the Court to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted, in either of which cases it may be delivered in the presence of his pleader.

(3) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Sections 367-373.)

on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of section 537.

Language of judgment.

Contents of judgment.

367. (1) Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court as the time of pronouncing it.

XLV of 1860. (2) It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

Judgment in alternative.

XLV of 1860 (3) When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

(4) If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

(5) If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed:

Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

Sentence of death.

368. (1) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of transportation.

(2) No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Court not to alter judgment.

369. No Court, other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except as provided in sections 395 *and* 484 or to correct a clerical error.

Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

(a) the serial number of the case;
(b) the date of the commission of the offence;
(c) the name of the complainant (if any);
(d) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;
(e) the offence complained of or proved
(f) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);
(g) the final order;
(h) the date of such order; and
(i) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Judgment to be explained and copy given to accused.

371. (1) On the application of the accused a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language, if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

(2) In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

Case of person sentenced to death.

(3) When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Judgment when to be translated.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and, where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVII.—Of the Submission of Sentences for Confirmation—Sections 374-380. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution—Sections 381-383.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

375. (1) If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

(2) Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

(3) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

(a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(c) may acquit the accused person :

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases submitted by Magistrate not empowered to act under section 562.

380. Where proceedings are submitted to a Magistrate of the first class or a Subdivisional Magistrate as provided by section 562, such Magistrate may thereupon pass such sentence or make such order as he might have passed or made if the case had originally been heard by him, and if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION.

Execution of order passed under section 376.

381. When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

382. If a woman sentenced to death be found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, *if it thinks fit*, commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases.

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 384-393.)

to the jail in which he is *or is* to be confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Direction of warrant for execution.

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

385. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

Warrant for levy of fine.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Effect of such warrant.

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

388. (*1*) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(2) In any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made, on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded, and the money is not paid forthwith, the Court may require the person ordered to make such payment to enter into a bond as prescribed in sub-section (*1*), and in default of his so doing may at once pass sentence of imprisonment as if the money had not been recovered.

Who may issue warrant.

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

Execution of sentence of whipping only.

390. When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Execution of sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment.

391. (*1*) When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court; but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

(*2*) The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

(*3*) No accused person shall be sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment when the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced is less than three months.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

392. (*1*) In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in **such mode, and on such part of the person, and with such instrument as the Local Government directs.**

Limit of number of stripes.

(*2*) In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

Not to be executed by instalments.

Exemptions.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments: and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping (namely):—

(*a*) females;

(*b*) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(*c*) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

V Y

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 394-399.)

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

394. (1) The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Stay of execution.

(2) If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 394.

395. (1) In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

Execution of sentences on escaped convicts.

396. (1) When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say:—

(2) If the new sentence is severer in its *kind* than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

(3) When the new sentence is not severer in its *kind* than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(b) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction be one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

Saving as to sections 396 and 397.

398. (1) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

(2) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence, or further substantive sentences, of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

399. (1) When any person under the age of *fifteen* years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry or which is kept by a person [cf. s. 10, Act VIII of 1897.]

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Section 400. Chapter XXIX.—Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences.—Sections 401-402. Chapter XXX.—Of previous Acquittals or Convictions.—Section 403.)

willing to obey such rules as the Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

(2) All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

III of 1897. **(3) This section shall not apply to any place in which the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, is for the time being in force.**

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES.

401. (1) When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may at any time, without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Power to suspend or remit sentences.

(2) Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

(3) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

(4) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

(6) The Governor General in Council and the Local Government may by general rules or special orders give directions as to the suspension of sentences, and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with.

402. The Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it:—

Power to commute punishment.

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

403. (1) A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

(2) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, *sub-section (1)*.

(3) A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

(4) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or of section 188 of this Code. X of 1897.

EXPLANATION.—The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 404-413.)

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(*e*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph 3 of the section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

PART VII.

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF APPEALS.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

406. Any person *ordered* by a Magistrate, other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to give security for good behaviour under section 118 may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

407. (*1*) Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Sub-divisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

(*2*) The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals **may** be presented to such subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate, **may** be transferred to such subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) any European British subject so convicted may, at his option, appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session.

(*b*) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate **specially empowered under section 30** passes any sentence **of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, or any sentence of transportation, the appeal shall lie to the High Court;**

(c) when any person is convicted by a District Magistrate of an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal shall lie to the High Court. XLV of 186[0]

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional Sessions Judge.

Appeal from sentence of Court of Session.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding **three** months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or *any* **Presidency** Magistrate **or Magistrate of the first class** on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in petty cases.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 414-423.)

person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

EXPLANATION.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has *also* been passed.

No appeal from certain summary convictions.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in *any case* tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

Proviso to sections 413 and 414.

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

EXPLANATION.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

416. Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on what matters admissible.

418. An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only.

EXPLANATION.—The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be a matter of law.

Petition of appeal.

419. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and, in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Summary dismissal of appeal.

421. (*1*) On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may *dismiss* the appeal summarily:

Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

(*2*) Before *dismissing* an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

422. If the Appellate Court does not *dismiss* the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader, and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal;

and, in cases of appeals under section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal.

423. (*1*) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused if he appears, the Court may, if it considers there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

(*a*) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(*b*) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial, or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 424-431. Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Section 432.)

(2) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or,

(3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding, alter the nature of the sentence but (**subject to the provisions of section 106, sub-section (3)**) not so as to enhance the same;

(c) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(d) *make any* **amendment or any** *consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper.*

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorise the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts.

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

Order by High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

425. (1) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

(2) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal. Release of appellant on bail.

426. (1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, **also**, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(2) The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

(3) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

428. (1) In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, *shall record its reasons, and* may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

(2) When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(3) Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

(4) The taking of evidence under this section shall *be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV as if it were an inquiry.*

Procedure where Judges of Court of Appeal are equally divided.

429. When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Finality of orders on appeal.

430. Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Abatement of appeals.

431. Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this chapter (**except an appeal from a sentence of fine**) shall finally abate on the death of the appellant.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION.

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

432. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 433-439.)

arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

433. (1) When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

(2) The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

434. (1) When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

(2) If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail; and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

Power to call for records of inferior Courts.

435. (1) The High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, or any Sub-divisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court.

(2) If any Sub-divisional Magistrate acting under sub-section (1) considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

(3) Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under Chapter XII and section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

(4) If an application under this section has been made either to the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, no further application shall be entertained by the other of them.

Power to order commitment.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the **Court of Session**, and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the **inferior** Court, the *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon, instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

Provided as follows:—

(a) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such *Judge* or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made;

(b) that, if such *Judge* or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such *Judge* or Magistrate may direct the **inferior** Court to inquire into such offence.

Power to order inquiry.

437. On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or *the Sessions Judge* may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203 **or sub-section (3) of section 204,** or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged.

Report to High Court.

438. (1) The *Sessions Judge* or District Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the result of such examination, and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed **or altered,** may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(2) An Additional Sessions Judge shall have and may exercise all the powers of a Sessions Judge under this Chapter in respect of any case which may be transferred to him by the Sessions Judge.

High Court's powers of revision.

439. (1) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 440-442. Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against European and Americans.—Sections 443-446.)

which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence; and, when the Judges composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

(2) No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

(3) Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorise a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

(5) *Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceedings by way of revision shall be entertained* **at the instance of the party who could have appealed.**

(6) **Subject to any express provision in this Code, every order of an inferior Court under this Code shall be open to revision by the High Court.**

Optional with Court to hear parties.

440. No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision:

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, sub-section (2).

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before over-ruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

442. When a case is revised under this chapter by the High Court, it shall, *in manner hereinbefore provided* **by section** 425, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject.

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session, except the Sessions Judge, shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognizance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

Sentences which may be passed by provincial Magistrates.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both, and a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 447-451.)

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

447. (1) When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

(2) When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

449. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

(2) If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

[Act X of 1882, s. 451.]

Jury or assessors before High Court or Court of Session.

450. (1) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

(2) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub-section (1), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

Right of European British subject to claim jury before District Magistrate.

451. (1) In trials of European British subjects before a District Magistrate for any offence, any such subject may, in a summons-case before he is heard in his defence under section 244, or in a warrant-case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450. [Act X of 1882, s. 451A.]

(2) If a claim is made under sub-section (1) in a summons-case at the time when the Magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant-case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid.

(3) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury.

(4) In every such case the Magistrate shall notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge.

(5) The provisions of sections 211, 216, 217, 219 and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section.

(6) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial.

(7) All Courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub-section (5) or sub-section (6), in so far as they are made applicable by *those* sub-sections, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them.

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 447.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 452-457.)

[Act X of 1882, s. 451B.]

(9) If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under this section and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under this section, transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time, by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct.

Transfer to another Court in certain cases.

(10) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under this section.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately :

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 450 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

When Native may claim separate trial.

453. (1) When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

Procedure on claim of person to be dealt with as European British subject.

(2) When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall, after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

(3) When the Court before which any person is tried decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

454. (1) If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

(2) Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this chapter, and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Right of European British subject unlawfully detained to apply for order to be brought before High Court.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application ; or

Procedure on such application.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 458-463. Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Section 464.)

it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Territories through-out which High Court may issue such orders.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Application of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or Courts of Session.

459. (1) Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons be not expressly referred to therein.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session, not being a Justice of the Peace.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury, or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 450, 451 or 460.

462. (1) When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 450 or section 460, or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under section 451, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

(2) The Court shall also, at the same time, in like manner, cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

(3) From the whole number of persons returned the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained:

Provided that, in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects, etc.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

464. (1) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

(2) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 465-471.)

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

465. (*1*) If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury, or the Court with the aid of assessors, shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

(*2*) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

466. (*1*) Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Custody of lunatic.

(*2*) If the case is one in which bail may not be taken or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, **remanding the accused to custody pending orders**, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

467. (*1*) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

(*2*) When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

468. (*1*) If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

(*2*) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

When accused appears to have been insane.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

471. (*1*) Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(*2*) The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

Power of Governor General in Council, to order criminal lunatics confined by order of Local Government to be removed from one province to another.

[Act X of 1882, s. 475A.]

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may *by general or special order* direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody shall be removed from the place where he is confined to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India.

Power of Local Government to relieve Inspector General of certain functions.

[Act X of 1882, s. 475B.]

(*4*) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or this section to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 472-475.) Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 476-478.)

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

474. (*1*) If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

(*2*) Such Commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

475. (*1*) Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

(*2*) Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

(*3*) The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

476. (*1*) When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

(*2*) Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, *and as if upon complaint made* **and recorded under section 200**, and may, if he is authorised under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

477. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

(*2*) Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

478. (*1*) When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

Power of Civil and Revenue Courts to complete *inquiry* and commit to High Court or Court of Session.

(*2*) For the purposes of an inquiry under this section the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 479-486.)

powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

Procedure of Civil or Revenue Court in such cases.

479. When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorised to commit for trial, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

480. (1) When any such offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid. XLV of 1860.

(2) Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

Record in such cases.

481. (1) In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

(2) If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult. XLV of 1860.

Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480.

482. (1) If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person in custody to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482. III of 1877.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

484. When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

485. If any *witness or person called to produce a document* or thing before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document or thing in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document or thing. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Appeals from convictions in contempt-cases.

486. (1) Any person sentenced by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Section 487. Chapter XXXVI.—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children.—Sections 488-490.)

this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding, or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

(*3*) An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

(*4*) An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the presidency-towns, to the High Court.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

487. (*1*) Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

(*2*) Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

488. (*1*) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

(*2*) Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order, *or if so ordered from the date of the* **application for maintenance.**

Enforcement of order.

(*3*) If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month *or until payment* **if sooner made:**

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied *that there is just ground for so doing.*

(*4*) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

(*5*) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

(*6*) All evidence under this chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed *in the case of summons-cases:*

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is wilfully avoiding service, or wilfully neglects to attend the Court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case ex parte. Any order so made may be set aside for good cause shewn, on application made within three months **from the date thereof.**

(*7*) *The accused may tender himself as a witness, and in such case shall be examined as such.*

(*8*) *The Court in dealing with* **applications** *under this section shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.*

(*9*) *The accused may be proceeded against in any district where he resides or is, or where he last* **resided with his wife, or, as the case may be, the mother of the illegitimate child.**

Alteration in allowance.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit: Provided *that if he increases the allowance* the monthly rate of fifty rupees *in the whole* be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order of maintenance.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXVII.—Directions of the Nature of a Habeas Corpus.—Section 491. Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XXXVIII.—Of the Public Prosecutor.—Sections 492-495.)

allowance is to be paid; and such order *may be enforced* by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A *HABEAS CORPUS.*

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus.*

491. (1) Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

(a) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(b) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(c) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(d) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(e) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(f) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

(2) Each of the said High Courts may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under *the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818*, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or *the State Prisoners Act, 1850*, or *the State Prisoners Act, 1858.*

III of 1818. XXXIV of 1850. III of 1858.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Power to appoint Public Prosecutors.

492. (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

(2) In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge. Pleaders privately instructed to be under his direction.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal from prosecution.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,—

(a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged;

(b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

495. (1) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police below a rank to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but no person, other than the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XXXIX.—Of Bail.—Sections 496-502.)

Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

(2) *And such* officer *shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by section 494, and the provisions of that section shall apply to any withdrawal by such* officer.

(3) Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

(4) An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF BAIL.

In what cases bail to be taken.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail:

Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

497. (1) When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

(2) If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

(3) Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may, in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Bond of accused and sureties.

499. (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

(2) If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

Discharge from custody.

500. (1) As soon as the bond has been executed the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and when he is in jail the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

(2) Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and on his failing so to do may commit him to jail.

Discharge of sureties.

502. (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

(2) On such application being made the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XL.—Of Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 503-508. Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Section 509.)

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

503. (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

(2) When the witness resides in the *territories* of any Prince or *Chief in India* in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

(3) The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

(4) Where the commission is issued to such officer as is mentioned in sub-section (2), he may delegate his powers and duties under the commission to any officer subordinate to him whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class in British India.

Commission in case of witness being within Presidency-town.

504. (1) If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the **Slave Trade Act, 1876,** section 3. 39 & 40 Vict., c. 46.

Parties may examine witnesses.

505. The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Power of provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

Return of commission.

507. (1) After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

(2) Any deposition so taken, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed by section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, may also be received in evidence at any subsequent stage of the case before another Court. I of 1872.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

508. In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Deposition of medical witness.

509. (1) The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, **or taken on commission under Chapter XL,** may be given in evidence in any

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Sections 510-512. Chapter XLII.—Provisions as to Bonds.—Sections 513-516.)

inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Power to summon medical witness.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

(a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(b) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

512. (1) If it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Record of evidence when offender unknown.

(2) If it appears that an offence punishable with death or transportation has been committed by some person or persons unknown, the High Court may direct that any Magistrate of the first class shall hold an inquiry and examine any witnesses who can give evidence concerning the offence. Any depositions so taken may be given in evidence against any person who is subsequently accused of the offence if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or beyond the limits of British India.

CHAPTER XLII.

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

Deposit instead of recognisance.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix, in lieu of executing such bond.

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.

514. (1) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person *or his estate if he be dead.*

(3) Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

(4) If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

(5) The Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

(6) Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond, but the party who gave the bond may be required to find a new surety.

Appeal from, and revision of, orders under section 514.

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property.—Sections 517-523.)

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

517. (1) When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any **property or document** produced before it **or in its custody** or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

(2) When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

(3) When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is live-stock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Order may take form of reference to District or Subdivisional Magistrate.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

Stay of order under section 517, 518 or 519.

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court, and may modify, alter or annul such order *and make any further orders that may be just.*

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

521. (1) On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted. XLV of 1860.

(2) The Court may, in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed. XLV of 1860.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

522. (1) Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, and it appears to the Court that by such force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

(2) No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immoveable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under section 51 or stolen.

523. (1) The seizure by any police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the *disposal of such property or the* delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

(2) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property. —Sections 524-525. Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.— Sections 526-527.)

consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

524. (*1*) If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf

(*2*) In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

Power to sell perishable property.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent, and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

High Court may transfer case or itself try it.

526. (*1*) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

(*a*) that a fair and impartial enquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or

(*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or

(*e*) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice, **or is required by any provision of this Code,**

it may order—

(*i*) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(*ii*) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Cour of equal or superior jurisdiction;

(*iii*) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself; or

(*iv*) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.

(*2*) When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

(*3*) *The High Court may act either on the report of the Lower Court, or on the application of a party interested, or on its own initiative.*

(*4*) Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(*5*) When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section.

(*6*) Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

(*7*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

Adjournment on application under *this* section.

(*8*) If, in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending his intention to make an application under *this* section in respect of the case, the Court shall (*unless it is of opinion that the application is made for the purpose of delay or otherwise prejudicing the course of justice*) exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal. [Act X of 1882 525A.]

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

527. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

[Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Section 528. Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings.—Sections 529-531.)

from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

District or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

528. (1) Any **Chief Presidency Magistrate,** District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Power to authorise District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases.

(2) The Local Government may authorise the District Magistrate to withdraw from **any** Magistrate subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

(3) A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reasons for making the same.

(4) The head of a village under Madras Regulation IV of 1821 is a Magistrate for the purposes of this section.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

(a) to issue a search-warrant under section 98;

(b) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence;

(c) to hold an inquest under section 176;

(d) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits;

(e) to take cognizance of an offence under section 190, *sub-section* (1), clause (a) or clause (b);

(f) to transfer a case under section 192;

(g) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338;

(h) to sell property under section 524 or section 525; or

(i) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things, namely:—

(a) attaches and sells property under section 88;

(b) issues a search-warrant for a letter, *parcel or other thing* in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department;

(c) demands security to keep the peace;

(d) demands security for good behaviour;

(e) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;

(f) cancels a bond to keep the peace;

(g) makes an order under section 133, as to a local nuisance;

(h) prohibits, under section 143, the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance;

(i) issues an order under section 144.

(j) makes an order under Chapter XII;

(k) takes cognizance, under section 190, **sub-section** (1), clause (c), of an offence;

(l) passes a sentence, under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;

(m) calls, under section 435, for proceedings;

(n) makes an order for maintenance;

(o) revises, under section 515, an order passed under section 514;

(p) tries an offender;

(q) tries an offender summarily; or

(r) decides an appeal;

his proceedings shall be void.

Proceedings in wrong place.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed took place in a wrong sessions division, district, subdivision or other local area, unless it appears that such error *has in fact* occasioned a failure of justice.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings. —Sections 532-538. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 539 40).

When irregular commitments may be validated.

532. (*1*) If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority.

(*2*) If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364.

533. (*1*) If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded **or purporting to be recorded** under section 164 or section 364 is tendered **or has been received** in evidence, finds that *any of* the provisions of *either of* such sections have not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

(*2*) *The provisions of this section apply to Courts of Appeal,* **Reference** *and Revision.*

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454 (2).

534. An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject, in a case to which the second clause of section 454 applies, shall not affect the validity of any proceeding.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

535. (*1*) No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has **in fact** been occasioned thereby.

(*2*) If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge shall be framed, and that the trial be re-commenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

536. (*1*) If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.

(*2*) If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, **unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.**

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

(*a*) of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, *proclamation, order*, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code, or

(*b*) of the want of **or any irregularity in** any sanction required by section 195, **or any irregularity in proceedings taken under section 476, or**

(*c*) of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

(*d*) of any misdirection in any charge to a jury unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has *in fact* occasioned a failure of justice.

Explanation.—**In determining whether any error, omission or irregularity in any proceeding under this Code has occasioned a failure of justice, the Court shall have regard to the fact whether the objection could and should have been raised at an earlier stage in the proceedings.**

Illustration.

A Magistrate being required by law to sign a document signs it by initials only. This is purely an irregularity, and does not affect the validity of the proceeding.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect or want of form in proceedings.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 541-549.)

recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

541. (1) Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

[Act X of 1882, s. 541 A.]

Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail, and their return to the civil jail.

(2) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

(3) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (1), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

(a) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure; or

XIV of 1882.

(b) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

542. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or an accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

XV of 1869.

(2) The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks fit, order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Power of Court to pay expenses or compensation out of fine.

545. (1) Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

(a) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

(2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Copies of proceedings.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith:

Provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

549. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies or by Court-martial; and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 550-556.)

(2) Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Apprehension of such persons.

550. Any police-officer may seize any property which may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence. Such police-officer, if subordinate to the officer in charge of a police-station, shall forthwith report the seizure to that officer.

Powers to police to seize property suspected to be stolen.

551. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Powers of superior officers of police.

552. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

553. (1) Whenever any person causes a police-officer to arrest another person in a presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Compensation to persons groundlessly given in charge in presidency-town.

(2) In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

(3) All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

554. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

(2) Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

(a) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(b) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;

(c) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and

(d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines:

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette.

555. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by section 15 *of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861*, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, **and if used shall be sufficient.**

Forms.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

556. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

EXPLANATION.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in

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(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 557-564.)

any case, *by reason only that* he is a Municipal Commissioner *or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity*, or by reason only that he has viewed the place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to an inquiry or trial is alleged to have occurred.

Illustration.

A, as Collector, upon consideration of information furnished to him, directs the prosecution of B, for a breach of the Excise Laws. A is disqualified from trying this case as a Magistrate.

Practising pleader not to sit as Magistrate in certain places.

557. No pleader shall sit as a Magistrate in any presidency-town or district within the local limits of which he is engaged in practising or carrying on his profession.

Power to decide language of Courts.

558. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Powers of Governor General in Council and Local Government exerciseable from time to time.

559. All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid for property.

560. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property.

Special provisions with respect to offence of rape by a husband. [Act X of 1891, s. 561.]

561. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Code, no Magistrate except a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall—

(a) take cognizance of the offence of rape where the sexual intercourse was by a man with his wife, or

(b) commit the man for trial for the offence:

(2) And, notwithstanding anything in this Code, if a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate deems it necessary to direct an investigation by a police-officer with respect to such an offence as is referred to in sub-section (1), no police-officer of a rank below that of police-inspector shall be employed either to make, or to take part in, the investigation.

First Offenders.

Power to Court to release upon probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to punishment.

562. *In any case in which a person is convicted of theft,* **theft in a building, dishonest** *misappropriation, cheating, or any other offence* **under the Indian Penal Code** XLV of 1860. *punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment before any Court, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court before whom he is so convicted that, regard being had to the youth, character and antecedents of the offender, to the trivial nature of the offence, and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond with or without sureties, and during such period* **(not exceeding one year)** *as the Court may direct, to appear and receive* **sentence** *when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour:*

Provided that where any first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the third class, or a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate, forwarding the accused to or taking bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in manner provided by section 380.

Provision in case of offender failing to observe conditions of his recognizances.

563. (1) *If a Court having power to deal with the offender in respect of his original offence is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.*

(2) *An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall* **be** *brought forthwith before the Court* **issuing the warrant, and such Court may either remand him in custody until the case is heard** *or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for* **sentence.**

Conditions as to abode of the offender.

564. (1) *The Court, before directing the release of an offender under* **section 562,** *shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety* **(if any)** *has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely to live during*

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(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Section 565.)

the period named for the observance of the conditions.

(2) *Nothing in this section or in sections 562 and 563 shall affect the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.* VIII of 1897.

Habitual Offenders.

Order for notifying address of habitual offender.

565. (1) *When any person having been convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards is again convicted of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he shall think fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that* **his residence and any change of residence after release be notified as hereinafter provided** *for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.* XLV of 1860.

(2) *If such conviction be set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void.*

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the notification of residence by released convicts.

(4) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any rule so made shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

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(Schedule I.—Enactments repealed.)

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1875	*X*	*High Courts' Criminal Procedure* .	*The whole.*
1882	*X*	*The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882* .	*The whole.*
1884	*III*	*The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884.*	*The whole.*
1886	*X*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts.*	*Sections 1 to 19 (both inclusive).*
1887	*V*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
"	*XIV*	*The Indian Marine Act, 1887* . .	*Section 78.*
1889	*I*	*The Metal Tokens Act, 1889* . . .	*Section 7.*
"	*V*	*Abolishing the Office of Coroner of Madras.*	*Section 4, sub-section (1).*
"	*XI*	*The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889* .	*So much of the second schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*
"	*XIII*	*The Cantonments Act, 1889* . . .	*So much of the schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*
1891	*III*	*Amending the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*Section 9.*
"	*IV*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
"	*X*	*Amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*Sections 2 and 3.*
"	*XII*	*The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891* .	*So much as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*
1894	*III*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Penal Code*	*Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive).*
"	*X*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
1895	*IV*	*Amending sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*
1896	*XIII*	*Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.*	*The whole.*

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

XLV of 1860.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence, punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)

SCHEDULE II.—*continued.*

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT—*concluded.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
115	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	Not bailable .	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
116	Abetment of an offence, punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment. Chapter VI.—Offences against the State.)

	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to a quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.						
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, etc., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for ten years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VI.—Offences against the State.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
124A	Sedition	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Court of Session, Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Court of Sessions.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy.)

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 500 rupees . .	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto	The same as for the offence	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.)

	It has been commanded to disperse.						
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed . . .	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
153A	Promoting enmity between classes.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . .	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
159	Or to go armed . .	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray . .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, etc., require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
		Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable	Not compoundable.	The same as for the offence .	Court of *Session.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable.	Ditto . .	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

	screen the offender, if a capital offence.						
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution. or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offences charged be punishable with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable.
214—*contd.*	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Court by

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							which the offence is triable.
216A	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
221—*contd.*	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice if under sentence of death.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

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225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If charged with a capital offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If under sentence of death .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
225A	Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for—						
	(a) in case of intentional omission or sufferance;	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	(b) in case of negligent omission or sufferance.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

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(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
225B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If Queen's coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

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Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps. Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

	known to have been before used.					scription or 2 years, or fine, or both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
263 A	*Fictitious stamps*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Fine of 200 rupees*	*Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.*

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

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1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 200 rupees . .	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 200 rupees . .	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene books, etc., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery office .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . .	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging or	May arrest without	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not com-	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life.)

	defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	warrant.			poundable.	scription for 2 years, or fine, or both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulture disturbing funeral, with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of Offences affecting Life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Offences affecting Life—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
304—*contd.*	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death or as above . .	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.)

309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births; Of Hurt.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concld.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

Of Hurt.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
323	Voluntarily causing hurt .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Bailable .	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto . .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain	Ditto	Warrant . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt.)

	to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.						
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto. .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt; of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.)

XLV of 1860.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement; of Criminal Force and Assault.)

342	Wrongfully confining any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Of Criminal Force and Assault.						
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offence affecting the Human Body. Of Criminal Force and Assault; of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.)

							istrate of the first class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, etc	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Court of Session.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour; of Rape; of Unnatural Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Theft.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

Of Rape.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
376	Rape—						
	If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	In any other case . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Unnatural Offences.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
377	Unnatural offences . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, **Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.**

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Theft; of Extortion.)

380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Extortion; of Robbery and Dacoity.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section. (XLV of 1860.)	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life . .	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life . .	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Robbery and Dacoity; of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.)

394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death, transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
	Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.						
403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statements of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property; of Criminal Breach of Trust.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property—continued.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
405	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magis-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Breach of Trust; of the Receiving of Stolen Property; of Cheating.)

							trate of the first or second class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	*May* arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
			Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.				
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
			Of Cheating.				
417	Cheating . . .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Cheating ; of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Cheating—continued.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.						
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.)

	or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.						
	Of Mischief.						
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first clas
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or im-	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief; of Criminal Trespass.)

	last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.					prisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Of Criminal Trespass.						
447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Trespass.)

XLV of 1860.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Trespass. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery of such document.	Same Court as that by which the forgery is triable.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Cour of Session.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477A	*Falsification of accounts*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto*	*Ditto.*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property Marks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
482	Using a false trade or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magis-

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks. Chapter XIX. Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service.)

	believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc.						trate of the first or second class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey or to convey or guard any property or person and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment or either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employé is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XX.—Offences relating to Marriage. Chapter XXI.—Defamation.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto
497	Adultery	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	*Court of Session*, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation . . .	Shall not arrest with-	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Compound .	Simple imprisonment for 2	Court of Ses-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXI.—Defamation. Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance)

		out warrant.			able.	years, or fine, or both.	sion, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
506	Criminal intimidation	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grevious hurt, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance. Chapter XXIII. Attempts to commit Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concld.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.						
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
	OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.						
	If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	......	Court of Session.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . Except in cases under the Indian Arms Act	Ditto . .	......	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

			1878, section 19, which shall be bailable.			first class.
If punishable with imprisonment for one year and upward but less than 3 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	......	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than 1 year or with fine only.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	......	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule III.—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates.)

SCHEDULE III.

(See Section 36.)

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATE.

I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

(1) Power to arrest or direct the arrest, and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, section 64.
(2) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.
(3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.
(4) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
(5) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him, section 88.
(6) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
(7) **Power to require search to be made for letters and telegrams, section 95.**
(8) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.
(9) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.
(10) **Power to command unlawful assembly to disperse, section 127.**
(11) **Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly, section 128**
(12) **Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly, section 130.**
(13) Power to record statements or confessions during a police-investigation, section 164
(14) Power to authorise detention of a person during a police-investigation, section 167
(15) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
(16) **Power to take cognizance of offence, although committed by European British subject, and to issue process returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction, section 445.**
(17) **Power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness, section 506 (2).**
(18) **Power to recover forfeited bond for appearance before Magistrate's Court, section 514.**
(19) **Power to make order as to disposal of property, section 517.**
(20) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
(2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.
(3) **Power to postpone issue of process, section 202.**
(4) **Power to order destruction of libellous and other matter, section 521.**

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.
(3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
(6) **Power to discharge sureties, section 126.**
(7) Power to make orders, etc., in possession cases, sections 145, 146, and 147.
(8) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
(9) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
(10) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.
(11) **Power to take evidence on commission, section 503.**
(12) **Power to recover penalty on forfeited bond, section 514.**
(13) **Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.**

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
(3) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110.
(4) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section, 133.
(5) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
(6) Power to make orders under section 144.
(7) **Power to depute Subordinate Magistrate to make local inquiry, section 148.**
(8) **Power to order police-investigation into cognizable case, section 156.**
(9) **Power to receive report of police-officer and pass order, section 173.**
(10) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
(11) Power to issue process for persons within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
(12) Power to entertain complaints, section 190.
(13) Power to receive police-reports, section 190.
(14) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 190.
(15) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
(16) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349.
(17) **Power to forward record of inferior Court to District Magistrate, section 435 (2).**
(18) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.
(19) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial, section 528.
(20) **Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565.**

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule III.—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates. Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate
(2) **Power to require delivery of letters, telegrams, etc., section 95.**
(3) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authorities, section 96.
(4) **Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108**
(5) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
(6) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
(7) Power to try summarily, section 200.
(8) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
(9) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour, section 406.
(10) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
(11) Power to call for records, section 435
(12) Power to order commitment, section 436.
(13) Power to order inquiry into complaint dismissed or case of accused discharged, section 437
(14) Power to report case to High Court, section 438.
(15) Power to try European British subjects, section 443
(16) Power to sentence European British subject to more than three months' imprisonment or one thousand rupees fine or both, section 446.
(17) Power to appoint person to be public prosecutor in particular case, section 492 (2).
(18) Power to issue commission for examination of witness, sections 503, 506.
(19) Power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed under section 514, section 515.
(20) Power to compel restoration of abducted female, section 552.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See sections 37 and 38.*)

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.

BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) **Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108 :**
(2) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110 :
(3) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133 :
(4) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :
(5) Power to make orders under section 144 :
(6) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
(7) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186 :
(8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 :
(9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
(10) Power to take cognizance of offences **without complaint, section 190 :**
(11) Power to try summarily, section 200 :
(12) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407 :
(13) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524 :
(14) *Power to* **order released convicts to notify residence, section 565 :**

BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 :
(2) Power to make orders under section 144 :
(3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 :
(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 :
(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
(6) Power to transfer cases, section 192 :

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	(1) Power to pass sentences of whipping, section 32 : (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (3) Power to make orders under section 144 : (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 : (7) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190 : (8) Power to commit for trial, section 206 : (9) Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562 :
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 : (6) Power to commit for trial, section 206 :
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offence upon police-reports, section 190 :
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUBDIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	Power to call for records, section 435.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V.

(See section 554.)

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(See section 68.)

To of .

WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or* by pleader, *as the case may be*) before the (*Magistrate*) of , on the day of . Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

(See section 75.)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.*)

WHEREAS of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said , and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

(See section 76.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to attend before me on the day of and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(See section 86.)

I, (*name*) of , being brought before the District Magistrate of (*or as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of , do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of on the day of next, to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed of , that he shall attend before in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(See section 87.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said of is required to appear at (*place*) before this Court (*or* before me) to answer the said complaint within days from this date.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address of the witness*) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (*name of witness*) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (*name*) is required to appear at (*place*) before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock, to be examined touching , the offence complained of.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VI.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 88.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of , in the District of , *viz.*, , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

ORDER AUTHORISING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of .

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, but

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of in the district of .

You are hereby authorised and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(*See section 90.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it appears likely that (*name and description of witness*) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorise and require you to arrest the said (*name*) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(*See section 96.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS information has been laid (*or* complaint has been made) before me of the commission (*or* suspected commission) of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (*specify the thing clearly*) is essential to the inquiry now being made (*or* about to be made) into the said offence (*or* suspected offence);

This is to authorise and require you to search for the said (*the thing specified*) in the (*describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined*), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(*See section 98.*)

To (*name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable*).

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (*describe the house or other place*) is used as a place for the deposit (*or* sale) of stolen property (*or if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section*);

This is to authorise and require you to enter the said house (*or other place*) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house (*or other place, or if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly*), and to seize and take possession of any property (*or* documents, *or* stamps, *or* seals, *or* coins, *as the case may be*)—[Add (*when the case requires it*) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, *or* counterfeit stamps, *or* false seals, *or* counterfeit coin (*as the case may be*)], and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 107.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signature.*)

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See sections 108, 109 and 110.)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all Her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(See section 114.)

To of .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*), and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or* by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or* by a duly authorised agent) at the Office of the Magistrate of on the day of 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [*when sureties are required, add*, and also to give security by the bond of one (*or* two, *as the case may be*) surety (*or* sureties) in the sum of rupees (each *if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (*or* by his authorised agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (or a bond with two sureties each in rupees), that he, the said (*name*) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the district of having no ostensible means of subsistence (*or*, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or* housebreaker, etc., *as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or* two or more sureties, *as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or* each of the said sureties) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

(*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XV.—Warrant to discharge a Person imprisoned on Failure to give Security.

(*See sections 123 and 124.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

Whereas (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of the Court, dated the day of , and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVI.—Order for the Removal of Nuisances.

(*See section 133.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (*or* nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (*or other public place*) which, etc. (*describe the road or public place*), by, etc., (*state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance*), and that such obstruction (*or* nuisance) still exists;

or

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of (*state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on*), and that the same is injurious to the public health (*or* comfort) by reason (*state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused*), and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

or

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (*or* are in possession of *or* have the control over) a certain tank (*or* well *or* excavation) adjacent to the public way (*describe the thoroughfare*), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (*or* well *or* excavation) being without a fence (*or* insecurely fenced);

or

Whereas, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to (*state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance*) or to appear at in the Court of on the day of next and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to put up a sufficient fence (*state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced*); or to appear, etc.

or

I do hereby direct and require you, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVII.—Magistrate's Order constituting a Jury.

(*See section 138.*)

Whereas on the day of , 18 , an order was issued to (*name*) requiring him (*state the effect of the order*), and whereas the said (*name*) has applied to me, by a petition bearing date the day of , for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper; I do hereby appoint (*the names, etc., of the five or more Jurors*) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within days from the date of this order at my office at .

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.) *(Signature.)*

XVIII.—MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING BY A JURY.

(See section 140.)

To (*name, description and address*).

I HEREBY give you notice that the Jury duly appointed on the petition presented by you on the day of have found that the order issued on the day of requiring you (*state substantially the requisition in the order*), is reasonable and proper. Such order has been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (*state the time allowed*), on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto. XLV of 1860.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.) *(Signature.)*

XIX.—INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY BY JURY.

(See section 142.)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS the inquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of , 18 , is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby, under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard*), pending the result of the local inquiry by the Jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.) *(Signature.)*

XX.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, ETC., OF A NUISANCE.

(See section 143.)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, etc. (*state the proper recital, guided by* Form No. XVI or Form No. XXI, *as the case may be*);

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, etc. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(Seal.) *(Signature.)*

XXI.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, ETC.

(See section 144.)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or* have the management) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road ;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along the public street, etc. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray ;

or

WHEREAS, etc., etc., (*as the case may be*) ;

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from your land on any part of the said road ;

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (*or, as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &C., IN DISPUTE.

(*See section 145.*)

IT appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*), situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true.

I do decide and declare that he is (*or* they are) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or* their) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, ETC.

(*See section 146.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at [*or*, To the Collector of].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state consiely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [*or* I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorise and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIV.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANYTHING ON LAND OR WATER.

(*See section 147.*)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or* water) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appearing to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (*or* water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them*), and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say* "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*) or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or* retain) possession of the said land (*or* water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or* they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (or them) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXV.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE-OFFICER.

(*See section 169.*)

I, (*name*), of , being charged with the offence of , and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of ,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

I hereby declare myself (*or* we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the abovesaid that he shall attend at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (*or* we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

XXVI.—BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(See section 170.)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), do hereby bind myself to attend at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or* to prosecute and give evidence) (*or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and, in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

(See section 218.)

THE Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed one for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, &c. (*state the offence as in the charge*).

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signature.)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(See sections 221, 222, 223.)

(1)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for* Court of Session *substitute* High Court].

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)]:—

(2) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Hon'ble *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 124.

(3) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*], for another party [*state the name*], a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 161.

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , did [*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*] , , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punish-

On section 166.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

able under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(5) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ", which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 193.

(6) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 304.

(7) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 306.

(8) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 325.

(9) That you, on or about the day of , at , robbed [*state the name*] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 392.

(10) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 395.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of the Court of Session, " and in (*c*) *omit* " by the said Court"].

(II)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 241.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)]:—

(2) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(3) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Alternative charges on section 193.

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into , before , stated in evidence that " ", and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

[*In cases tried by Magistrates substitute* "within my cognizance" "*for* within the cognizance of the Court of Session" *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court".]

(III)—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I, (*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*), hereby charge you (*name of accused person*) as follows:—

That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the Court of Session [*or* {High Court / Magistrate} *as the case may be*]

And you, the said (*name of accused*), stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the day of , had been convicted by the (*state Court by which conviction was had*) at of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (*describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted*), which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, etc.

XXIX.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 245 and 258.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 18 , was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences concisely*) under section (*or* sections) of the Indian Penal Code (*or* of Act), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(*See section 250.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*), and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (*or* vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees as amends; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (*name of complainant*) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in jail for the period of days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXI.—SUMMONS TO WITNESS.

(*See sections 68 and 252.*)

To of .

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*state the offence concisely with time and place*) and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that, if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(*See section 326.*)

To the District Magistrate of .

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at on the day of next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court; you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A.M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(*Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR.

(*See section 328.*)

To (*name*) of (*place*).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of requiring your attendance as an Assessor (*or* a Juror) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (*place*) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the day of next.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 374.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the day of 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 381.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the day , 18 , has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the day of , committed to your custody under sentence of death; and whereas the order of the Court of confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and*

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

place of execution), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVI.—Warrant after a Commutation of a Sentence.

(*See sections 381 and 382.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

Whereas at a Session held on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to , and was thereupon committed to your custody ; and whereas by the order of the Court of (a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (*or as the case may be*) ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), safely to keep the said (*prisoner's name*) in your custody in the said Jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order,

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words " custody in the said jail " " and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVII.—Warrant to levy a Fine by Distress and Sale.

(*See section 386.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas (*name and description of the offender*) was on the day of 18 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees and whereas the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof ;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of ; and, if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVIII.—Warrant of Commitment in certain Cases of Contempt when a Fine is imposed.

(*See section 480.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

Whereas at a Court holden before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or* view) of the Court committed wilful contempt ;

And whereas for such contempt the said (*name of offender*) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees , or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of (*state the number of months or days*) ;

This is to authorise and require you, the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (*name of offender*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless the said fine be sooner paid ; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

(See section 485.)

To (*name and designation of officer of Court*).

WHEREAS (*name and description*), being summoned (*or* brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (*or* certain questions) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (*term of detention adjudged*);

This is to authorise and require you to take the said (*name*) into custody, and him safely to keep in your custody for the space of days unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

(See section 488.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (*name*) [*or* his child (*name*), who is by reason of (*state the reason*) unable to maintain herself (*or* himself)] and to have neglected (*or* refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees ; and whereas it has been further proved that the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees ; being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of : And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple (*or* rigorous) imprisonment in the said jail for the period of ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said order into execution according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(See section 488.)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of ;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of , and if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(See sections 496 and 499.)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), being brought before the Magistrate of (*as the case may be*), charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Court of Session, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the said charge, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signature.*)

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(Schdulee V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the said (*name*) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against him, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, that he shall be, and appear, before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (*or* we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIII.—WARRANT TO DISCHARGE A PERSON IMPRISONED ON FAILURE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(*See section 500.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since with his surety (*or* sureties) duly executed a bond under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIV.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT TO ENFORCE A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address of person*) has failed to appear on (*mention the occasion*) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*); and whereas the said (*name of person*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him;

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) that you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention, and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLV.—NOTICE TO SURETY ON BREACH OF A BOND.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you became surety for (*name*) of (*place*) that he should appear before this Court on the day of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees ;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVI.—NOTICE TO SURETY OF FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To of

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 you became surety by a bond for (*name*) of (*place*) that he would be of good behaviour for the period of and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

the said (*name*) has been convicted of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) committed since you became such surety, whereby your security-bond has become forfeited;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause within days why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (*mention the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*);

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) which you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and description of surety*) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (*state the condition of the bond*) and the said (*name*) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name of surety*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his imprisonment in the civil jail for (*specify the period*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said (*term of imprisonment*), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIX.—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you entered into a bond not to commit, etc., (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause before me within days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

L.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name and designation of Police-officer*), at the Police-station of .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) did, on the day of , 18 , enter into a bond for the sum of rupees , binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, etc. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

LI.—Warrant of Imprisonment on Breach of a Bond to keep the Peace.

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

Whereas proof has been given before me and duly recorded that (*name and description*) has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the civil jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said civil jail, to receive the (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*); and to return that warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LII.—Warrant of Attachment and Sale on Forfeiture of Bond for Good Behaviour.

(See section 514.)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

Whereas (*name, description and address*) did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, etc., of the principal*), and proof has been given before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said (*name*) of the offence of , whereby the said bond has been forfeited; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LIII.—Warrant of Imprisonment on Forfeiture of Bond for Good Behaviour.

(See section 514.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Civil Jail at .

Whereas (*name, description and address*) did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, etc., of the principal*), and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, whereby the said (*name*) has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees , and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the civil jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.





The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1898.

No. 120.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 735, dated the 8th October 1897, the leave of absence for four months granted to the Honourable Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., has been extended by two days.

The Honourable Sir John Woodburn returned from leave and resumed charge of his office of Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India on the 19th instant.

No. 121.—The services of the Honourable Mr. Charles Montgomery Rivaz, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 19th instant.

No. 123.—The services of Mr. P. H. O'Brien, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 127.—Lieutenant T. L. Ormiston, Indian Staff Corps, 26th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

The 25th February 1898.

No. 133.—Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th January 1898.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 24th February 1898.

No. 72.—THE following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English Composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350	
1	D. Clarke	1st May 1875 .	1st May 1900 .	71	52	38	38	47	246	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
2	Chandra Nath Chakrabarti .	5th September 1874	5th September 1899	71	37	21	25	33	187	Ditto.
3	Hemanta Kumar Sanyal .	25th November 1873	25th November 1898	85	32	...	20	44	181	Finance and Commerce Department.
4	Purna Chandra Mukerjee .	10th October 1874.	10th October 1899.	61	33	25	21	40	180	Military or Home Department.
5	Kshetra Mohan Singha. .	22nd August 1875.	22nd August 1900 .	61	37	22	15	38	173	Home Department or Finance and Commerce Department.
6	T. G. Prince . . .	8th December 1879	8th December 1904	33	42	22	30	40	167	Office of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
7	Muhammad Hussain Khan .	10th November 1875	10th November 1900	39	48	13	...	31	131	Home, Military or Legislative Department.
8	Nathoo Lal	1st March 1877 .	1st March 1902 .	26	33	14	18	32	123	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
9	Janki Parshad Gupta . .	24th December 1874	24th December 1899	25	35	...	19	30	109	Home or Finance and Commerce Department.
10	Niaz Ahmed . . .	1st August 1876 .	1st August 1901 .	43	27	...	11	23	104	......

MEDICAL.

The 21st February 1898.

No. 191.—The services of Lieutenant K. Henderson, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

The 23rd February 1898.

No. 200.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hay, Indian Staff Corps, General duty, Mhow.

Lieutenant A. P. Shewell, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 203.—Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn, M.D., C.S.I., I.M.S. (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted leave out of India under Article 704, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, for eight months on account of ill health.

No. 204.—Surgeon-Major-General R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, is appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major-General J. Cleghorn, M.D., C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 206.—Surgeon-Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (Madras), is placed on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 17th February 1898.

The 24th February 1898.

No. 213.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. N. Bensley, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 215.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 12th January 1898.

No. 218.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 27th December 1897.

POLICE.

The 24th February 1898.

No. 110.—The services of Captain F. W. C. Turner, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th February 1898.

No. 85.—The services of the Reverend F. J. Montgomery are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 25th February 1898.

No. 88.—The services of the Reverend A. E. Brown-Constable, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 21st October 1897 to the 14th December 1897.

BOOKS.

The 21st February 1898.

No. 229.—IN continuation of the Notification in the Home Department, No. 694, dated 4th May 1887, the following translation of an additional Act, signed at Paris on the 4th May 1896, modifying the International Copyright Convention of 9th September 1886, is published for general information:—

Additional Act modifying the International Copyright Convention of 9th September 1886.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain, in the name of His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg; His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco; His Highness the Prince of Montenegro; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; His Highness the Bey of Tunis; being equally animated by the desire to protect in a more effective and more uniform manner the rights of the authors over their literary and artistic works, have resolved to conclude an Additional Act to the Convention, signed at Berne on the 9th September 1886, respecting the establishment of an International Union for the protection of such works, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; Mr. Henry Howard, Minister Plenipotentiary in Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Paris; Sir Henry G. Bergne, Head of the Commercial and Sanitary Department of the Foreign Office;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Excellency M. Paul Reichardt, Privy Councillor, Director in the Department of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Professor Dr. Otto Dambach, Privy Councillor; Dr. Franz Hermann Dungs, Privy Councillor, Referee to the Department of Justice; M. Felix von Müller, Councillor of the German Embassy at Paris;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Barron Auguste d'Anethan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to the French Republic; M. Jules de Borchgrave, Secretary of the Chamber of Representatives; Chevalier Edouard Descamps, Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Senator;

Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain, in the name of His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, the Marquis de Novallas, First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy at Paris;

The President of the French Republic, M. Charles de Saulce de Freycinet, Member of the French Academy, Senator; M. Henri Marcel; Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant in the Commercial Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; M. Charles Lyon-Caen, Member of the Institute, Professor of the Faculty of Law of Paris; M Eugène Pouillet,

President of the Order of the Barristers; M. Louis Renault, Professor of the Faculty of Law of Paris, Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Italy, Commandeur Luigi Roux, Doctor of Laws, ex-Deputy; Chevalier Georges Polacco, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy at Paris;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, M. Henri Vannerus, Chargé d'Affaires of Luxemburg at Paris;

His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, M. Hector de Rolland, Councillor of State, Advocate-General of the Superior Court of Monaco; M. Louis Mayer, Head of the Cabinet of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco;

His Highness the Prince of Montenegro, M. Henri Marcel, Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant in the Commercial Department of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, M. Charles Edouard Lardy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to the French Republic;

His Highness the Bey of Tunis, M. Louis Renault, Professor of the Faculty of Law of Paris;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The International Convention of the 9th September 1886 is modified as follows:—

1. Article II.—The first paragraph of Article II shall run as follows :—

"Authors belonging to any one of the countries of the Union, or their lawful representatives, shall enjoy in the other countries for their works, whether unpublished, or published for the first time in one of those countries, the rights which the respective laws do now or shall hereafter grant to nationals."

A fifth paragraph is added in these terms :—

"Posthumous works are included among those to be protected."

2. Article III.—Article III shall run as follows :—

"Authors not belonging to one of the countries of the Union, who shall have published or caused to be published for the first time their literary or artistic works in a country which is a party to the Union, shall enjoy, in respect of such works, the protection accorded by the Berne Convention, and by the present Additional Act."

3. Article V.—The first paragraph of Article V shall run as follows :—

"Authors belonging to any one of the countries of the Union, or their lawful representatives, shall enjoy in the other countries the exclusive right of making or authorizing the translation of their works during the entire period of their right over the original work. Nevertheless, the exclusive right of translation shall cease to exist if the author shall not have availed himself of it, during a period of ten years from the date of the first publication of the original work, by publishing or causing to be published in one of the countries of the Union, a translation in the language for which protection is to be claimed.

4. Article VII.—Article VII shall run as follows :—

"Serial stories, including tales, published in the newspapers or periodicals of one of the countries of the Union, may not be reproduced, in original or translation, in the other countries, without the sanction of the authors or of their lawful representatives.

"This stipulation shall apply equally to other articles in newspapers or periodicals, when the authors or editors shall have expressly declared in the newspaper or periodical itself in which they shall have been published that the right of reproduction is prohibited. In the case of periodicals it shall suffice if such prohibition be indicated in general terms at the beginning of each number.

"In the absence of prohibition, such articles may be reproduced on condition that the source is acknowledged.

"In any case, the prohibition shall not apply to articles on political questions, to the news of the day, or to miscellaneous information."

5. Article XII.—Article XII shall run as follows :—

"Pirated works may be seized by the competent authorities of the countries of the Union where the original work is entitled to legal protection.

"The seizure shall take place conformably to the domestic law of each State."

6. Article XX. The second paragraph of Article XX shall run as follows :—

"Such denunciation shall be made to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It shall only be effective as regards the country making it, the Convention remaining in full force and effect for the other countries of the Union."

ARTICLE II.

The Final Protocol annexed to the Convention of the 9th September 1896, is modified as follows :—

1. No. 1.—This clause shall run as follows :—

"As regards Article IV, it is agreed as follows:

"(A.) In countries of the Union where protection is accorded not only to architectural plans, but also to the architectural works themselves, these works shall be admitted to the benefits of the Berne Convention and of the present Additional Act.

"(B.) Photographic works and works produced by an analogous process shall be admitted to the benefits of these engagements in so far as the laws of each State may permit, and to the extent of the protection accorded by such laws to similar national works.

"It is understood that an authorized photograph of a work of art shall enjoy legal protection in all the countries of the Union, as contemplated by the Berne Convention and by the present Additional Act, for the same period as the principal right of reproduction of the work itself subsists, and within the limits of private arrangements between those who have legal rights."

2. No. 4. This clause shall run as follows:—

"The common agreement contemplated in Article XIV of the Convention is established as follows:—

"The application of the Berne Convention and of the present Additional Act to works which have not fallen into the public domain within the country of origin at the time when these engagements come into force, shall operate according to such stipulations on this head as may be contained in special Conventions either actually existing or to be concluded hereafter.

"In the absence of such stipulations between any of the countries of the Union, the respective countries shall regulate, each for itself, by its domestic legislation, the manner in which the principle contained in Article XIV is to be applied.

"The stipulations of Article XIV of the Berne Convention and of the present clause of the Final Protocol shall apply equally to the exclusive right of translation, in so far as such right is established by the present Additional Act.

"The temporary stipulations noted above shall be applicable to countries which may hereafter accede to the Union."

ARTICLE III.

The countries of the Union which are not parties to the present Additional Act, shall at any time be allowed to accede thereto on their request to that effect. This stipulation shall apply equally to countries which may hereafter accede to the Convention of the 9th September 1886. It will suffice for this purpose that such accession should be notified in writing to the Swiss Federal Council, who shall in turn communicate it to the other Governments.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Additional Act shall have the same force and duration as the Convention of the 9th September 1886.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, in the manner adopted in the case of that Convention, as soon as possible, and within the space of one year to the latest.

It shall come into force as regards those countries which shall have ratified it three months after such exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris in a single transcript, the 4th May, 1896.

(Signed). (L.S.) HENRY HOWARD.
(L.S.) H. G. BERGNE.
(L.S.) REICHARDT.
(L.S.) OTTO DAMBACH.
(L.S.) FRANZ HERMANN DUNGS.
(L.S.) VON MÜLLER.
(L.S.) Baron D'ANETHAN.
(L.S.) JULES DE BORCHGRAVE.
(L.S.) Chevalier DESCAMPS.
(L.S.) Marquis DE NOVALLAS.
(L.S.) C. DE FREYCINET.
(L.S.) H. MARCEL.
(L.S.) Ch. LYON-CAEN.
(L.S.) EUG. POUILLET.
(L.S.) L. RENAULT.
(L.S.) LUIGI ROUX.
(L.S.) G. POLACCO.
(L.S.) VANNERUS.
(L.S.) H. DE ROLLAND.
(L.S.) LOUIS MAYER.
(L.S.) H. MARCEL.
(L.S.) LARDY.
(L.S.) L. RENAULT.

Procès verbal recording Deposit of Ratifications.

Circumstances having prevented action being taken within the period of delay originally fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the Additional Act of the 4th May 1896, modifying Articles II, III, V, VII, XII, and XX of the Convention of the 9th September 1886, and clauses 1 and 4 of the Final Protocol annexed thereto, as well as of the Declaration interpreting certain stipulations of the Convention of Berne of the 9th September 1886, and of the Additional Act signed at Paris on the 4th May, 1896, it has been unanimously agreed that that period should be prolonged until this day.

In consequence whereof, the undersigned have met together in order to deposit the instruments in question.

Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro, Switzerland, and Tunis have ratified both engagements.

Great Britain has ratified the Additional Act alone, on behalf of the United Kingdom, as well as of all the British Colonies and Possessions.

Norway has only ratified the interpretative Declaration.

The respective ratifications having been produced and found to be in good and due form, have been handed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order that they may be deposited in the archives of the Ministry, such deposit to be held equivalent to an exchange of ratifications.

In faith of which the undersigned have prepared the present Record of deposit, to which they have affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the 9th September 1897.

For Germany:
(L.S.) (Signed) VON MÜLLER.

For Belgium:
(L.S.) (Signed) Baron ALB. FALLON.

For Spain:
(L.S.) (Signed) Le Marquis DE NOVALLAS.

For France:
(L.S.) (Signed) G. HANOTAUX.

For Great Britain;
(L.S.) (Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

For Italy:
(L.S.) (Signed) G. TORNIELLI.

For Luxemburg:
(L.S.) (Signed) EUGENE LOUIS BASTIN.

For Monaco:
(L.S.) (Signed) J. DEPELLEY.

For Montenegro:
(L.S.) (Signed) H. MARCEL.

For Norway:
(L.S.) (Signed) Comte WRANGEL.

For Switzerland:
(L.S.) (Signed) DUPLAN.

For Tunis:
(L.S.) RENAULT.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1898.

No. 208-G.—Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The 23rd February, 1898.

No. 218-G.—Surgeon-Captain F. W. Gee, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 2nd February, 1898.

The 24th February, 1898.

No. 226-G.—Mr. G. Subrayulu Naidu, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade, and an Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, with effect from the 1st November, 1897, *vice* Mr. Krishnaji Hari, retired.

No. 546-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1234-I. A., dated the 3rd April 1897, as amended by Notification No. 3582-I. A., dated the 21st September, 1897, for the words "rags, waste paper, and used gunny bags" the words "rags and waste paper" shall be substituted.

The 25th February, 1898.

No. 562-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following Civil Appeals pending before the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad, to the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

1. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 38 OF 1897.

T. Lutchmona Pillay

versus

T. Venkatachellam Pillay.

2. CIVIL APPEAL NO. 39 OF 1897.

T. Karuppanna Pillay

versus

(1) T. Venkatachellam Pillay,

and

(2) T. Lutchmona Pillay.

No. 230-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, with effect from the 15th February, 1898.

No. 233-G.—Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the 16th February, 1898.

No. 235-G.—Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 236-G.—Lieutenant A. B. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 238-G.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident of Gwalior, and officiating Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Sir R. J. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

W. J. CUNINGHAM

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1898.

No. 928-Gl.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1898, are notified :—

With effect from the 3rd January, 1898—

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in class IV,

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in class V, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th January, 1898, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. F. D. Gordon—

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to officiate in class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th January, 1898—

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class IV,

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to officiate in class V, and

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st January, 1898—

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to officiate in class II,
Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in class III,
Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

The 23rd February, 1898.

No. 949-Gl.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Officiating Deputy Auditor General, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 23rd April 1898.

Mr. H. J. Brereton, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General.

Mr A. H. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Mr. R. T. Howe, Deputy Accountant General, North Western Provinces and Oudh, is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 956-Gl.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor General, is granted furlough for 20 months, with effect from the 15th March 1898.

Mr. R. N. Ray, Officiating Comptroller, India Treasuries, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, India Treasuries.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th February 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 214.—The promotion of Second-Lieutenant R. J. Hilson to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th November 1897, notified in G. G. O. No. 85 of 1898, is hereby cancelled, that officer having been promoted in his British Regiment, to a Lieutenancy with an anterior date.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for paragraph 3 (*a*) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 827, dated the 31st August 1891, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*a*) The expression 'tax on buildings' shall be deemed to include—

(1) every tax imposed on a building, whether jointly with any land or as forming part of a holding or otherwise ;

(2) every tax imposed on the rental of a building or holding ; and

(3) the whole of every consolidated tax imposed for general or mixed purposes ;

but it shall not include—

(4) any tax separately imposed for any service which continues whether a building is occupied or unoccupied or

(5) such portion of a consolidated tax as the cantonment authority, with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding the District, may declare to be deemed to have been imposed for any such service as aforesaid."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 216.—Second Class Assistant Surgeon Francis Joseph Salts, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is dismissed the service.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

BUNER.

No. 217.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council directs the publication of the subjoined communication from the Adjutant General in India, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, a despatch from Major-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., describing the operations of the Buner Field Force, recently under his command.

2. His Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief regarding the skill with which the operations of the Buner Field Force were conducted by Major-General Blood, and the discipline and good conduct displayed by the troops throughout these short but successful operations.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 669-F, dated Fort William, the 14th February 1898).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from Major-General Sir B. Blood, K.C.B., describing the operations of the Buner Field Force, recently under his command.

2. The object with which these operations were undertaken was to coerce into submission the tribes of Buner and Chamla, who had failed to comply with the punitive terms imposed upon them by Government for their complicity in the recent disturbances in Swat. It will be seen from the despatch that this object was effected within twelve days from the commencement of operations, both the Bunerwals and Chamlawals having fully submitted to, and complied with the terms of, Government during that period.

3. The celerity with which this successful result has been attained is undoubtedly due to the skilful dispositions made by the Commander of the Force and to the enterprise, judgment, and vigour with which the operations were carried out, particularly in the attack and capture of the Tanga Pass.

4. His Excellency now commends to the notice of Government the services of Major-General Sir B. Blood and of the brigadiers and others mentioned in the despatch.

5. The discipline and conduct of the troops, British and Native, have been all that could be desired, and reflect the greatest credit on all ranks.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD, K.C.B., Commanding the Buner Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—(No. 1, dated Ambela Pass, the 19th January 1898).

I have the honour to submit the following account of the operations lately carried out by the Buner Field Force under my command.

2. It having been determined that the period of grace given to the Bunerwals, to enable them to comply with the terms offered them by Government, expired on the 6th January 1898, and that they were to be attacked next day, the force under my command was disposed as under on the evening of the 6th January, namely —

(a) At Sanghao, about 21 miles north of Mardan.

The 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., consisting of—

1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.
2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
16th Bengal Infantry.
20th Punjab Infantry.

The 2nd Brigade under Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., consisting of—

1st Battalion The Buffs.
21st Punjab Infantry
3rd Bombay Light Infantry (5 companies).

The Artillery under Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., consisting of—

The 10th Field Battery.
No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.

The Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant-Colonel W Peacocke, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, as under—

No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners

One squadron, 10th Bengal Lancers, under Captain W. Stewart.

(b) At Pirsai, close to the pass of that name, about five miles across the hills to the east of Sanghao, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. N McRae, 31st Punjab Infantry—

The Guides Infantry.
The 31st Punjab Infantry.
A section, 4th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

At Rustam, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, V.C., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, who was also in superior command of the force at Pirsai—

Two squadrons, Guides Cavalry.
Three squadrons, 10th Bengal Lancers.

(c) On the line of communications, under Colonel V. A. Schalch, Commandant of the line—

At Katlung, 12 miles north of Mardan.
One company, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.
At Mardan—
Two companies, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry

3. In accordance with the orders I had received on the subject I made all arrangements for the Sanghao force to attack the Tanga Pass, whose mouth is one mile north of Sanghao, on the morning of the 7th; for the Pirsai detachment to force the pass of that name early on the same morning: and for the cavalry from Rustam to cross this pass when opened, and to work thence towards the line of the enemy's retreat from the Tanga Pass.

4. I had recommended that the main attack should be made on the Tanga Pass, because it is tactically the most convenient of the Buner passes for the purpose. The hills connected with it are in plan somewhat like the letter D the straight part being a steep and narrow-topped ridge, about eight or nine hundred yards long, running from north-west to south-east, while the curved part is a spur starting in a south-westerly direction from the south-east end of the straight ridge,

and terminating, after curving round, under the north-west end thereof, with a remarkable ravine or *tangi*, which forms the first part of the pass and gives it its name. The space inside the D is a sort of basin which the road traverses after it leaves the ravine before mentioned, ultimately finding its way over the south-east end of the ridge from the corresponding end of the basin. High cliffs stand between the south-east end of the ridge and the upper end of the spur forming the curved part of the D, while the north-west end of the ridge is dominated by a lofty peak from which spurs run down towards Sanghao and Buner, respectively. Beyond this peak the main ridge of the mountains continues to the north-west towards the Morah, Shahkot, and Malakand Passes, the last named pass being some twenty-five miles off in a straight line.

5. The height of the top of the pass, and generally of the narrow-topped ridge which it traverses, over the site of our camp at Sanghao, is upwards of 1,800 feet, while the climb to the top of the ridge from the basin below it is about 1,400 feet. The spur opposite the pass is perhaps at its highest part a hundred feet or so lower than the top of the pass, and at its lower end, where I placed the mountain artillery on the 7th, it is some three hundred feet lower still. The top of the high peak at the north-west end of the pass-ridge is about a thousand feet above it, while the cliffs at its south-east end are surmounted by jagged rocks at even a greater elevation.

6. The ground on the Buner side of the pass is most unfavourable to troops retiring from it before a successful attack, as there is practically no cover whatever in the valley below the pass or on the spurs of the hills on either side for a distance from it considerably exceeding outside rifle range. It will be seen further on how this circumstance affected the tactics of the Bunerwals on the 7th January.

7. When I reconnoitred the Tanga Pass on the afternoon of the 6th January, I observed about 1,000 men with thirty standards distributed along the top of the ridge. There were also many *sangas* on the commanding points, and the men made the usual noisy demonstrations of hostility by shouting, beating tom-toms and letting off their guns. In the early part of the night a few ineffectual shots were fired into camp, but there being a bright moon the firers were easily driven away with some loss.

8. At about 8-30 A.M. on the 7th the artillery under Colonel Aitken, C.B., moved off under cover of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, five companies of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and a squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, the whole under the command of Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B. The 10th Field Battery under Major C. A. Anderson commenced the action at 9 A.M., by opening fire from a knoll close to the mouth of the ravine which forms the entrance to the pass. No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, under Captain A. H. C. Birch, R.A., and No. 7 Mountain Battery under Major M. F. Fegan, R.A., followed suit before 10 A.M. from a shoulder of the spur facing the pass-ridge to the right of the field battery. The 3rd Bombay Light Infantry (five companies) under Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. T. Welch, and the squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, under Captain W. Stewart, formed the immediate escort of the guns, while the Buffs under Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ommanney climbed to the top of the spur on their right, and commenced firing volleys at the enemy on the opposite ridge at ranges of 1,400 to 1,600 yards.

9. Simultaneously with the advance of the artillery, the sappers under Major M. C. Barton, R.E., proceeded to the mouth of the pass to work on the road, and the 20th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Woon commenced climbing the spur which rises half a mile north-west of Sanghao and leads to the high peak at the north-west end of the pass-ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Woon's orders were to assault this peak when the frontal attack (which I am about to describe) was well advanced, and if his assault succeeded, to descend on the enemy's right flank and rear.

10. As soon as the troops concerned in these arrangements were clear, Brigadier-General Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., to whom I had entrusted the duty of carrying out the frontal attack, commenced his march with the force detailed in the margin through the ravine in front of the 10th Field Battery. This movement took some time, as the road had been badly broken down by the enemy during the night, and while it was going on the artillery and the Buffs and the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry kept up a steady and well-directed fire on the pass-ridge, which prevented the enemy from showing otherwise than by ones and twos, and altogether demoralised them. Ultimately, about noon, Lieutenant-Colonel Woon was approaching his objective, while Brigadier-General Meiklejohn was also ready, I directed the last-named officer to deliver the frontal attack, which was carried out in fine style by the infantry under his command,—the Royal West Kent and 16th Bengal Infantry, preceded by a detachment of the 4th Company, Bengal Sappers, under Lieutenant D. M. Griffith, R.E., moving by the pass-road, the 21st Punjab Infantry on their left up two very difficult spurs, and the Highland Light Infantry up a third spur still further to the left. At about 1-30 P.M. Lieutenant-Colonel Woon had driven the enemy from the north-western peak with the loss of two standards and some fifteen killed, and at about 2 P.M. Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's battalions crowned the pass-ridge within a few minutes of each other. Before this, however, the enemy, finding that they could not impede our frontal attack without exposing themselves to a murderous fire from the artillery and infantry on the spur in their front, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Woon was pressing and outflanking their right, did not wait for our men to close with them, but retired precipitately down the valley on Kingargali and the hills beyond it, suffering some loss from the fire directed upon them by the infantry after they had crowned the ridge. The Royal West Kent were sent on at once to Kingargali, and were followed soon afterwards by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn with the Highland Light Infantry and the 20th Punjab Infantry. The 21st Punjab Infantry rejoined their own brigade at Sanghao in the afternoon, and the 16th Bengal Infantry remained for the night on the top of the pass, where the 4th Company, Bengal

1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment, under Major C. W. H. Evans.
2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford.
16th Bengal Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montanaro.
21st Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Faithfull, (lent from the 2nd Brigade for the day).

Sappers, under Lieutenant H. R. Stockley, R.E., and the 5th Company, Queen's Own Sappers, under Captain E. P. Johnson, R.E., also spent the night after working on the road until dark.

11. The road over the pass turned out, as I expected, quite impracticable for mules; but as I had provided coolie transport in view of this contingency, the troops in advance underwent no unusual hardships in the interval that elapsed before the pass was regularly opened for mule transport, which was done most successfully on the 10th January, after nearly three days' excellent and energetic work by the Royal Engineers and Sappers under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Force.

12. Only one casualty occurred on our side in this action; the causes of this fortunate result being that the accurate fire of our artillery, and of our infantry at long range, made it impossible for the enemy to bring an effective fire to bear on our advancing troops, or even to roll down stones on them to any great extent; and that the unfavourable nature of the ground in the rear of the enemy's position rendered it imperative for them, as soon as it appeared clear that they would have ultimately to retire, to do so in good time, before it was possible for them to try conclusions with the sword.

13. The endurance of our infantry, and the careful and judicious leading of their officers, were conspicuous throughout the day. The signalling arrangements, under Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, were perfectly carried out and were of the greatest value, as they enabled me to time the various movements with an accuracy which would not have been otherwise possible, and which was of course one of the causes of our easy success. I have already alluded to the fire of the artillery, under Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., which left nothing to be desired in regard to accuracy and sound management.

14. The strength of the enemy present was about 2,000 men, and considerable reinforcements were on the way to help them, but retired without taking any part in the action. It is now reported that the long range volleys fired by the Buffs had a most demoralising effect, as the bullets arrived before the sound of the discharges, whose smoke also could not be seen; so that the volleys could not be "dodged." The enemy's casualties, as reported up to date, included about 50 killed.

15. While the operations described above were in progress, the force under Lieutenant Colonel Adams, V.C., at Rustam and Pirsai [see paragraph 2 (*b*) *ante*] was not idle. On the 6th January the cavalry* reconnoitred the Pirsai, Malandri, and Ambela Passes, finding some 40 men on the first named, and 800 to 1,000 on each of the others. On the afternoon of the same day the infantry† of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McRae marched from Rustam to Pirsai village, where they bivouacked for the night; and at 7-30 next morning advanced against the pass, which they took with slight opposition. At 11 A.M., the cavalry commenced to cross the pass, which was found exceedingly difficult for horses, especially on the north side, where a great deal of ice and hoar frost was met with, ultimately Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, V.C., reconnoitred in person with infantry towards Bampokha as far as Kuai, and then returned for the night to Chorbanda, below the pass. Next day, the 8th, he opened communication with Brigadier-General Meiklejohn at Kingargali, and reconnoitred to Tursak, and towards the south-east, finding a gathering of the enemy on the hills near Tursak. On the evening of this day Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and the cavalry joined the 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General Meiklejohn at Kingargali. Lieutenant-Colonel McRae also joined General Meiklejohn on the 10th with his infantry and sappers, after three days' very hard work in getting his baggage over the pass.

* Two squadrons, Guides Cavalry, under Captain F. G. H. Davies.
Three squadrons, 10th Bengal Lancers, under Major F. A. Blyth.

† The Guides Infantry under Major F. Campbell.
The 31st Punjab Infantry under Major A. Wallace.
A section of the 4th Company, Bengal Sappers, under Lieutenant J. M. C. Colvin, R.E.

16. The movement thus successfully carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, V.C., was of very great value, as the sudden appearance of five squadrons and two battalions in the middle of the Buner country, in addition to the brigade which came over the Tanga Pass, helped most effectually to prevent the enemy from being encouraged to make fresh resistance, as they might have been otherwise in consequence of the delay which necessarily took place before I could bring supplies enough over that pass to enable me to advance.

17. On the 9th January, as I found it hopeless to make the Tanga Pass fit for camels in any reasonable time, and as water was very scarce at Sanghao, I moved Brigadier-General Jeffreys from that place to Katlang with the portion of his brigade which was at Sanghao, it being equipped with camel transport; and I directed him to proceed by easy marches to the Ambela Pass, where I intended to join him later. The 10th Field Battery accompanied Brigadier-General Jeffreys.

18. The first move in force from Kingargali was made by Brigadier-General Meiklejohn into the Bazargai valley on the 10th January, with a small column consisting of two battalions, one battery, two squadrons and a detachment of Sappers.

19. On the 11th, I received a report that preparations were being made by the enemy to offer resistance near Tursak to my further advance. I had arranged to organise my first brigade under Brigadier-General Meiklejohn as a brigade of all arms‡ and to march with it through Buner to Chamla, dealing with the various sections of the tribes during the movements; and on hearing of the intended resistance I made preparations to add a battalion and three squadrons temporarily to this brigade, if necessary; while at the same time I directed Brigadier-General Jeffreys, who was still at Katlang, to march at once on the Ambela Pass and to make himself felt there as soon as possible.

‡ Four battalions, Two batteries, Two squadrons, One company Sappers.

20. However, the intended opposition fell through, as the Bunerwals came to the conclusion that the risk of defeat, and of the destruction of their property which would have followed it, was too great; and I accordingly sent the extra battalion and three squadrons to join General Jeffreys *viâ* Sanghao and Katlang, as I did not consider it advisable to take them on with me.

21. On the 12th January, I moved the force at Kingargali (except half a battalion left to garrison the post) to Tursak, where Brigadier-General Meiklejohn joined me with his column from the Bazargai valley on the same day. On the 13th, Brigadier-General Meiklejohn marched with a small column of all arms to Bai, near the famous shrine of the "Pir Baba," which was visited by the Mahomedan officers and soldiers of the column; and on the 14th he moved to Hilai. On the same day I completed the provisioning of the 1st Brigade up to the 24th January, and having dropped communication with Sanghao, I marched the troops at Tursak on the 15th to Dagar, sending Brigadier-General Meiklejohn with his column from Hilai to Rega, to destroy the house and property of Mulla Saidulla, the "Mad Fakir." On the 16th, Brigadier-General Meiklejohn moved to Barkilli, close to the Boner Pass, where I joined him, and the force at Dagar marched under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, V.C., to Bajkatta.

22. I had now reached the south-eastern border of Buner, and all the Bunerwal sections had paid up their fines and made submission as I passed through or near their several districts.

23. Meanwhile Brigadier-General Jeffreys, on receiving my telegram of the 11th directing him to push on towards the Ambela Pass, marched to Rustam the same day, and thence to Surkabi, at the mouth of the pass, on the following day. Some slight show of opposition was made to him at first, which resulted in the loss to the enemy of three killed and two wounded, but by the evening of the 16th he had fully occupied the pass, while Major E. Blunt, R.E., under his orders, had opened a road fit for camels down to its foot on the Chamla side. General Jeffreys received 900 mules from Peshawar on the 16th, and in accordance with my instructions prepared to march his brigade into Chamla on the 17th.

24. On the 15th Colonel V. A. Schalch, the Commandant of Communications, evacuated Sanghao and the line thence to Mardan, and on the following day he had opened the line from Mardan to Surkhabi, forming the advanced depôt at Rustam.

25. On the 17th I moved from Barkilli to Ambela in Chamla with Brigadier-General Meiklejohn's force, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' force at Bajkatta for one more day, in order that the survey of that neighbourhood might be completed. At Ambela I met Brigadier-General Jeffreys, who occupied Kogah and Nawagai with his brigade, and proceeded to reconnoitre the lower end of the Chamla Valley with the 10th Bengal Lancers under Major F. A. Blyth.

26. The Chamlawals had paid up all fines by the afternoon of the 18th, and consequently on that and the following day I moved the whole of my force over the Ambela Pass into British territory; so that the Buner expedition was concluded on the twelfth day after its commencement on the 7th January.

27. The discipline and conduct of the troops throughout the expedition were all that could be desired. The 1st and 2nd Brigades were most ably and efficiently commanded by Brigadier-General W. H. Meiklejohn, C.B., C.M.G., and Brigadier-General P. D. Jeffreys, C.B., respectively; and I have the honour accordingly to recommend these officers strongly to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

28. It will be understood from the smoothness and rapidity with which the operations of the force were carried out, that the staff duties of all kinds—divisional, brigade, line of communications, and at the base—were performed in a very perfect manner by the officers concerned, each in his own sphere. The names of the principal staff officers who thus contributed so largely to the success of the expedition, are as under, and I have the honour to recommend them all to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Divisional Staff.

Major H. H. Burney, Gordon Highlanders, Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Captain H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Intelligence Branch.

Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, Superintendent, Army Signalling.

Surgeon-Colonel J. C. G. Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.

Brevet-Colonel W. Aitken, C.B., R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major E. Blunt, R.E., Field Engineer.

Major M. C. Barton, R.E., Field Engineer.

Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Survey Officer.

Captain L. G. Watkins, R.A., Ordnance Officer.

Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., Staff Corps, Chief Commissariat Officer.

Captain A. R. Burlton, Staff Corps, Commissariat Officer.

Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, Staff Corps, Divisional Transport Officer.

Veterinary-Captain H. T. W. Mann, Army Veterinary Department, Senior Veterinary Officer.

1st Brigade Staff.

Major E. A. P. Hobday, R.A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Pathans, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain C. H. Beville, Staff Corps, Brigade Commissariat Officer.
Captain J. M. Camilleri, 13th Bengal Infantry, Brigade Transport Officer.

2nd Brigade Staff.

Captain A. B. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Major C. H. Powell, 2-1 Gurkhas. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Captain G. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps, Brigade Commissariat Officer.
Captain D. Baker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Brigade Transport Officer.

Line of Communications.

Colonel V. A. Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry Commandant.
Major L. Herbert, Central India Horse, Staff Officer.
Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers, Road Commandant.
Lieutenant W. Robertson, R.E., Telegraph Officer.
Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Senior Postal Superintendent, Post Office.

Base.

Colonel E. H. Bingham, 13th Bengal Infantry, Base Commandant.
Major A. Cadell, 38th Dogras, Staff Officer.
Captain S. W. Lincoln, Staff Corps, Base Commissariat Officer.
Lieutenant C G. Lewes, Essex Regiment, Transport Officer.

29. I have also the honour to recommend to His Excellency's favourable consideration the under-named officers who commanded the battalions and other units of my force in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, *viz.*:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ommanney, Commanding the 1st Battalion, the Buffs.
Major C. W. H. Evans, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford, Commanding the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
Major F. Campbell, Commanding the Guides Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Montanaro, Commanding the 16th Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Woon, Commanding the 20th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Faithfull, Commanding the 21st Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McRae, Commanding the 31st Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. T. Welch, Commanding the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.
Major C. A. Anderson, Commanding 10th Field Battery, R.A.
Major M. F. Fegen, Commanding No. 7 Mountain Battery, R.A
Captain A. H. C. Birch, Commanding No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, V.C., Commanding Guides Cavalry.
Major F. A. Blyth, Commanding 10th Bengal Lancers.
Captain E. P. Johnson, Commanding No 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant H. R. Stockley, Commanding No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

30. I have also the honour to bring the following medical officers to His Excellency's favourable notice on account of the very satisfactory manner in which they carried out their duties, *viz.*:—

Surgeon-Major C. W. Johnson, Army Medical Staff.
Surgeon-Major W. A. Sykes, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

31. I am greatly indebted to my personal staff, and I have the honour specially to commend the services of the under-named officers thereof, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, V.C., 16th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant W. S. Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers, Orderly Officer.

32. I have further the honour to bring to notice the good services of the following Political officers, *viz.*:—

Mr. C. E. Bunbury, Indian Civil Service, Chief Political Officer.
Lieutenant C. P. Down, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Officer.
Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Political Assistant.

33. I also beg to recommend the under-named Honorary Commissioned Officer, and Warrant Officer to favourable consideration on account of the highly satisfactory manner in which they carried out their duties, *viz.* :—

Honorary Lieutenant A. Watt, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Conductor A. Edwards, Unattached List, Staff Clerk.

34. The Revd. L. Klugh, Chaplain, Church of England, and the Revd. R. H. Stevenson, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, accompanied the force during its march through Buner, and carried out their duties most satisfactorily.

35. Rai Bahadur Lorinda Mal, Contractor to the Commissariat of the force, is brought to favourable notice by Major H. Wharry, D.S.O., Chief Commissariat Officer, and I accordingly beg to recommend that his services may be rewarded in some suitable manner.

36. I regret that the Nabha Infantry, who were sent to join the Buner Field Force towards the conclusion of the operations, did not arrive in time to take part in them. I inspected the battalion at Mardan on the 20th January, and was well satisfied with the turn-out of all ranks and with the manner in which they moved and in which the men handled their arms.

37. I have the honour to attach a casualty return, together with a sketch of the scene of the action on the 7th January. The Intelligence Department maps may be consulted for other details.

Return of casualties in action at the Tanga Pass on 7th January 1898.

BUNER FIELD FORCE.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed—nil ; *Wounded*—nil ; *Missing*—nil.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men :—Killed—nil ; *Wounded*—1 ; *Missing*—nil.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men Wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4409	Private . .	John McMasters, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.	Dangerous .	Bullet wound, chest; since died of wound.

B. BLOOD, *Major-General,*
Commanding Buner Field Force.

CAMP RUSTAM ;
The 19th January 1898.

TIRAH.

No. 218.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. F. Nutt, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, to be Commandant, Royal Artillery, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy, Royal Artillery, invalided.

Major J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., R.E. (at present Field Engineer, 1st Division), to be Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers, *vice* Captain S. L. Craster, R.E.

Captain P. E. Dixon, R.E., to be Field Engineer, 1st Division, *vice* Major J. A. Ferrier, R.E.

Captain J. E. Capper, R.E., to be Adjutant to the Commanding Royal Engineer, 1st Division, *vice* Captain O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E.

Captain E. Witham, 20th Hussars, to be Provost Marshal, 3rd Brigade, *vice* Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Lieutenant R. W. D. Bellew, 16th Lancers, to be Orderly Officer to General Sir W. S. A Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *vice* Second-Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, R.A., appointed Aide-de-Camp.

No. 219.—The following corrections are made in the casualty returns appended to Sir William Lockhart's despatch describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 18th to the 31st October 1897, published with G. G. O. No. 58 of 1898 :—

2ND BATTALION, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

Under "Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded."

For "3366 Private R. Kerr Menzies"

Read "3336 Private R. Kerr Menzies."

15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

Under "Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officer and men and followers killed."

For "3208 Sepoy Jai Singh"
Read "3287 Sepoy Jai Singh."

1ST BATTALION, DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

Under "Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded."

For "1809 Lance-Sergeant T. Andrews"
Read "1802 Lance-Sergeant T. Andrews."

1ST BATTALION, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Under "Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded."

For "4004 Private Warne"
Read "4404 Private Warne."

2ND BATTALION, 2ND GURKHAS ATTACHED TO 1ST BATTALION.

Under "Nominal return of Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded."

For "2924 Rifleman Manikharan Gharti"
Read "1924 Rifleman Manikaran Gharti."

For "2060 Rifleman Nazr Sing Gharti"
Read "2062 Rifleman Nayar Sing Gharti."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 220.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 1st February 1898, page 580.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

1st February 1898.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

William F. Prideaux, C.S.I. Dated 12th January 1898.

Samuel S. Jacob, C.I.E. Dated 14th January 1898.

Henry C. Morse. Dated 16th January 1898.

* * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 221.—Conductor James Charles Bay Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th February 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 222.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

30th January 1898.

Captain George Burridge Crawley, Supernumerary List.

13th February 1898.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Kemp Bourne.

Native Army.

No. 223.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Khubi Singh to be Ressaidar; Kote-Duffadar Rur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Native Officers left with the depôt squadron, with effect from the 14th August 1897.

The above promotions to be supernumerary and to be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancies in the regiment.

No. 224.—*11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Mir Baz Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ahmad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 14th October 1897.

Jemadar Sardar Gopal Singh to be Ressaldar, *vice* Chattar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 17th October 1897.

Ressaidar Khushal Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ahmad Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 14th October 1897.

No. 225.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle Regiment*—

Jemadar Manraj Thapa (Magar) to be Subadar, *vice* Puran Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1898.

No. 226.—*23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar-Major Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ibrahim, deceased; with effect from the 17th November 1897.

No. 227.—*Malwa Bhil Corps*—

Jemadar Nagji Dewa to be Subadar, *vice* Nanda Harji, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd December 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 228.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dhanjisha Narroji Parakh, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Surgeon Gokuldas Tejpal

Native General Hospital, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 14th March 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 229.—Honorary Surgeon-Captain Daniel O'Leary, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 21st September 1897, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 230.—In G. G. O. No. 201 of 1898, notifying the transfer to half pay of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. McCalman, *for* "Indian Medical Service '(Madras)'," *read* "Indian Medical Service '(Bombay)'".

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 231.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion to the 2nd Class Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Infantry of the Corps of Guides:—

NO. 3375, HAVILDAR ALI GUL.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having voluntarily rushed forward and carried ammunition to a company of the 35th Sikhs who were retiring closely pressed in a hand-to-hand combat with the enemy. Also for having, on the same occasion, while still a considerable distance in advance of the firing line and under a heavy fire, carried in (for some distance alone) Subadar Hazara Singh, 35th Sikhs, who was wounded.

NO. 4223, SEPOY SOHBAT.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having, while covering the retirement of a company of the 35th Sikhs, frequently faced round and resisted the rushes of the enemy's swordsmen.

No. 232.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers:—

11TH BENGAL LANCERS.

NO. 2171, LANCE-DAFADAR SANT SINGH, AND NO. 2372, SOWAR WADHAWA SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry near the mouth of the Badmanai Pass, in Bajaur, on the 17th September 1897, in having, under a very hot fire from the enemy, rescued and brought off a comrade whose horse had been shot dead under him.

NO. 2472, SOWAR INDAR SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur, on the night of the 16th September 1897, in having, at great personal risk, opened communication between a detachment under Major Worlledge and a small party under Brigadier-General Jeffreys, which had become separated from the rest of the brigade and been obliged to take post in the village of Bilot.

NO 8 (BENGAL) MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

NO. 253, TRUMPETER JIWAN.—For conspicuous gallantry near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having, under a close fire, assisted in removing a wounded sepoy of the 35th Sikhs to a place of safety.

JEMADAR NAWAB AND JEMADAR ISHAR SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur, on the night of the 16th September 1897, in fearlessly exposing themselves to the enemy's fire at the shortest ranges and by their example encouraging their men in their duty, under most trying circumstances.

NO. 299, DRIVER NIHALA.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur, on the night of the 16th September 1897, in having, under close fire, and at great personal risk, repeatedly extinguished lighted bundles of grass and wood, which the enemy had thrown into the bivouac to enable them to take better aim.

NO. 314, GUNNER FATEH ALI.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur, on the night of the 16th September 1897, in having interposed his own person between Lieutenant F. A. Wynter, R.A., who was severely wounded, and the fire of the enemy, in performing which act of devotion he was himself severely wounded.

NO. 314, GUNNER MAGH SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur on the night of the 16th September 1897, in bringing up ammunition and serving his gun under a cross fire from the enemy at a distance of ten paces, and, though wounded in three places, he continued at his duty.

NO. 64, GUNNER NUR MUHAMMAD.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur, on the night of the 16th September 1897, in serving his gun under a close fire from the enemy

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

NO. 2345, COLOR-HAVILDAR MIAN KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having gone back, under the close fire of the enemy, to succour a wounded comrade.

NO. 3768, NAICK NATHA SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry at Bilot, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having remained exposed for three hours to the enemy's fire, at the shortest range in order to give warning of any attempt on the part of the enemy to creep in amongst the mules and drivers in the dark.

20TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUBADAR HASSAN KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in the Jarobi defile on the 25th September 1897, on which occasion, when a band of the enemy rushed from a *masjid* on a party of seven men under his command, he drove them back, killing two of them with his own hand.

NO. 4607, SEPOY LALI, AND NO. 137, SEPOY SAID ALI.—For conspicuous gallantry in the Jarobi defile on the 25th September 1897, on which occasion, when a wounded sepoy was left behind on the retirement of the company,

they ran forward under a hot fire, picked up their wounded comrade, and brought him in.

35TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUBADAR MANGAL SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry at Badelai, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having, under the fire of the enemy and at great personal risk, carried Lieutenant Cassels, who was severely wounded, to a place of safety.

NO. 1228, Lance-Naik BARYAM SING.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, on which occasion he went to the assistance of Lieutenant Gunning, who was badly wounded, bayonetted the man who had cut him down and saved his officer's life.

NO. 985, SEPOY KARRAM SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry at Dabur, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having, at great personal risk, brought up, through very difficult country, two water mules for his party, which was surrounded by the enemy,—receiving two wounds whilst so doing.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

NO. 67, JEMADAR SIKANDAR KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, when detached in command of a party of 24 men with which he, in hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, covered the retirement of a company of the 35th Sikhs, which hard was pressed.

NO. 3317, HAVILDAR ALAM KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, on which occasion, when the Guides were closely pressed by the enemy, he handled his men with great dexterity, coolness, and bravery.

NO. 4080, SEPOY MAHOMED KHAN, NO. 4214, SEPOY KAZAM, AND NO. 4236, SEPOY DARWEZA KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having, while covering the retirement of a company of the 35th Sikhs, frequently faced round and resisted the rushes of the enemy's swordsmen. Sepoy Darweza Khan, under a heavy fire, also assisted Havildar Baksh, who was wounded, and continued doing so until himself severely wounded

NO. 3909, SEPOY KHAWAJA NUR, NO. 3858, SEPOY MOHAMED AFZAL, AND NO. 3912, SEPOY DEWA SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Inayat Kila, in Bajaur, on the 16th September 1897, in having rushed out, under heavy fire, 150 yards in advance of the firing line, and assisted Havildar Ali Gul to carry in Subadar Hazara Singh, 35th Sikhs, who was wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

NO. 233.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Lieutenant Reginald Childers Culling Carr to be Captain, *vice* Deane, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Lionel Maling Wynch to be Captain, *vice* Coleman, resigned.

NO. 234.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Sharp to be Captain, with effect from the 9th November 1896, *vice* Stanyon, promoted.

NO. 235.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Septimus Augustus Walker, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gordon, transferred to the Unattached List.

NO. 236.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain E. A S. Bell resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st January 1898.

NO. 237.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Edward Christian Evans, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Barefoot, resigned.

John Bolton Macfarlane, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Currie, promoted

William Warwick Batchelor, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted.

NO. 238.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Captain A. P. Russell resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 239.—The following reversion and promotion are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotions, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.	Officiating Superintending Engineer, III Class.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion . .	10th December, 1897.
Lieutenant G. R. Pridham, R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent .	7th December, 1897.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave:—

Engineer E. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine (p. a.), for two days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1898.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th and the 25th February 1898

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
William Willoughby Taylor.	Major .	Indian Staff Corps, 45th Sikhs.	28th July 1897.	Intestate .	169 0 0		
Frank Stewart Whittington Raikes (a).	Major .	3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	4th September 1897.	Unknown .	1,978 15 2	...	24th April 1898.
Hubert Baillie (b) .	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.	12th July 1897.	Intestate .	24 13 0	...	Do.

(a) *Widow*—
Mrs. Lilian Raikes.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—General J. C. Baillie.
Address—E. I. United Service Club, 16, St. James Square, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1898.

No. 77.—Mr. A. R. Barrow, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April, 1898.

The 24th February, 1898.

No. 78.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 9, dated 12th January, 1898, Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Northern Section, Eastern Bengal State Railway, including the Santrabari Extension, the Sultanpur-Brahmaputra line and the Teesta Bridge with the rank of Superintendent of Works, *vice* Mr. G. Moyle, appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 79.—Mr. J. A. Anderson, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, is, on return from privilege leave, placed on special duty on the Eastern Bengal State Railway until further orders.

The 25th February, 1898.

No. 81.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch Railway.

No. 84.—The following reversions ordered in Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated the 20th January, 1898, are cancelled :—

Mr. T. E. Curry from Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from 11th November, 1897.

Mr. G. A. Campbell from Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from 3rd January, 1898.

No. 80.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 173 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1898.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898, published—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 77 T., dated the 8th February 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch railway the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations to the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director of Railway Traffic, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 25th February, 1898.

No. 82.—Mr. A. H. Barron, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March, 1898.

No. 83.—Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Benga, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*), Civil Servce Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd March, 1898.

TELEGRAPH.

The 19th February, 1898.

No. 76.—Mr. M. G. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, and Officiating Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 12th November, 1897, and until further orders.

J. S. BERESFORD,
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 723 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th February 1898:—

No. 67 of 1898.—Messrs. Robert Wood, manager, and Rustomji Nasawanji Vacha, assistant manager, Colaba Land Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, for a thorough ventilating window.

No. 68 of 1898.—Josef Herold, manufacturer, of 23 Zollhausglacis, Brünn, and Karl Herold, manufacturer, of Königsfeld, both of Austria, for improvements in circular looms.

No. 69 of 1898.—Kuvaraji Mancherji Mistri, contractor, residing at No. 12 Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for a double-acting gully trap, made of earthenware, or other material, applied to drainage works.

No. 70 of 1898.—William Francis Suttill, engineer, of 19, Rue Cambon, Paris, for improvements in ring spinning and doubling machines.

No. 71 of 1898.—William Martin, retired indigo-planter, residing at Agra, N.-W. P., for a combined plough suitable for ryots in India.

No. 724 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 211 of 1897.—William Burt Flockhart, engineer, of Sonajuli tea estate, Tezpur, Assam, for improvements in tea rolling machine tables, to be called "Flockhart's solid reversible well casting and plates for tea leaf rolling machine lower tables. (Specification filed 15 February 1898.)

No. 251 of 1897.—Charles Arthur Marchant, supervisor, P. W. D. Government workshops, Cuttack, for a circular cylinder pump and engine reciprocating through almost a complete circle, to be called the "Diamond Jubilee engine and pump." (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

No. 289 of 1897.—Thomas Cunningham Porter, master of arts, of Eton College, in the county of Bucks, for improvements in means or apparatus for viewing stereoscopic and other pictures. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

No. 305 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for applying aqueous vapour or moist air or gases to substances, especially applicable for softening, limping, or withering tea leaf, moistening or ordering tobacco leaf or for similar treatment of other analogous substances. (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

No. 309 of 1897.—Thomas Holliday, manufacturing chemist and managing director, of Read Holliday & Sons, Ld., of Upper Head Row, Huddersfield, in the county of York, for improvements in or in connection with gas burners. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

No. 376 of 1897.—Joseph Desmaroux, engineer, of 135, Rue d'Alesia, Paris, for an improved apparatus for sterilizing water. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

No. 417 of 1897.—Gustav Levinstein, of the firm of L. I. Levinstein & Sons, tanners, of Rosenstrasse, Berlin, and 24 Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, for improvements in and relating to the tanning of hides and skins. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

No. 428 of 1897.—Augustus Gross, engineer, of 156 Vickery's Chambers, 82 Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in or relating to automatic action pumps for inflating pneumatic tyres of cycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 10 February 1898.)

No. 434 of 1897.—Milton Franklin Williams, machinist, of 721 Olive street, in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, U.S.A., for improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverizing machines. (Specification filed 14 February 1898.)

No. 476 of 1897.—Alexander Ogden, contractor, of No. 12 Temple Court, King street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved pneumatic tyre for cycles and like vehicles. (Specification filed 10 February 1898.)

No. 725 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 90 of 1888.—Samuel Cleland Davidson's invention for improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances. (From 6 March 1898 to 6 March 1899.)

No. 152 of 1888.—Ernest Hulburd's invention for improvements in and relating to metallic packing. (From 6 March 1898 to 6 March 1899.)

No. 96 of 1891.—Peter Ferguson's and William Young Fleming's invention for improvements in multiple-expansion steam engines. (From 27 June 1898 to 27 June 1899.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson's invention for improvements in baling presses. (From 2 March 1898 to 2 March 1899.)

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright's invention for improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes. (From 7 March 1898 to 7 March 1899.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright's invention for improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes, and in the machinery for manufacturing the same. (From 7 March 1898 to 7 March 1899.)

No. 326 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff's invention for improvements in apparatus for the treatment of sewage. (From 29 March 1898 to 29 March 1899.)

No. 726 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 108 of 1893.—Hans Hirschfeld's invention for improved incandescent mediums for purposes of illumination. (Specification filed 14 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 240 of 1892.—Frederick Reilly's invention for rigidly connecting gates at road level crossings over railways. (Specification filed 18 November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 42 of 1890.—Frank Joseph Agabeg's invention for cooling the person or room, named "the automatic portable electric fan." (Specification filed 15 November 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1898.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st January, 1898	1,08,94,000	1,97,11,400	14,47,08,700	2,79,24,800	1,43,28,100	9,40,80	28,500	20,75,42,300	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,88,65,027
Add—																						
Amount of 3½%, 1893-94, Couponed Notes transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Amount of 3½%, 1854-55, Couponed Notes transferred	...	...	47,900	...	...	...	...	47,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,900
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1898 . .	...	...	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1898 . .	900	1,000	2,07,500	...	...	...	...	2,09,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1898 . .	2,50,000	9,100	5,41,000	36,300	2,000	...	...	5,88,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,38,400
	1,11,44,500	1,97,22,400	14,60,05,100	2,79,61,100	1,43,30,100	9,48,80	28,500	20,89,96,000	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	22,04,89,227
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	2,65,000	53,300	17,43,300	1,10,500	29,500	...	...	19,35,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,03,600
Balance on 15th February, 1898	1,08,78,500	1,96,69,100	14,42,61,800	2,78,50,600	1,43,00,60	9,48,800	28,500	20,70,59,400	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,82,66,627

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Dec., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,808 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,958 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1897, " 31st " " ditto 9 " ditto 4 "
" 1st Jan., 1898, " 15th Jan., 1898, ditto 3 " ditto 11 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 13 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto 16 " ditto 22 "

9,838 lakhs. 9,008 lakhs.
9,008 "

Balance against India . 830 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th February, 1898

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	1,65,70,000	9,07,67,290	10,73,37,290	2,94,87,774	...	2,94,87,774
Allahabad	...	1,10,65,405	1,10,65,405	1,95,80,160	...	1,95,80,160
Lahore	...	1,84,48,885	1,84,48,885	1,90,66,240	...	1,90,66,240
Bombay	79,83,375	5,12,27,195	5,92,10,570	3,43,47,987	...	3,43,47,987
Karachi	...	75,39,940	75,39,940	42,64,160	...	42,64,160
Madras	88,97,945	2,40,50,180	3,29,48,125	1,98,42,857	...	1,98,42,857
Calicut	..	11,99,895	11,99,895	19,77,073	...	19,77,073
Rangoon	...	55,71,800	55,71,800	1,31,68,955	...	1,31,68,955
	3,34,51,320	20,98,70,650	24,33,21,970			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			3,08,055			
TOTAL			24,30,13,915	14,17,35,206	...	14,17,35,206
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						8,21,237
NET TOTAL						14,09,13,969
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						21,00,000*
GRAND TOTAL						24,30,13,915

* Bhopali rupees have been received in full re-payment of this advance and are in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	27,73,191	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	73,22,340	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,11,98,135	5	1
Public Deposits at Head Office . 68,86,684 10 2; Public Deposits at Branches . 67,81,036 6 1	1,36,67,721	0	3	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	2,37,53,548	11	1
				Bills discounted and purchased	1,26,79,195	7	0
				Balances with other Banks	13,32,975	6	7
				Bullion	2,793	3	0
				Dead Stock	13,14,372	1	11
				Stamps	9,724	15	0
				Sundries	12,93,730	11	7
					7,16,80,006	13	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,42,62,789	1	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 69,79,235 10 4; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,01,87,346 1 6	1,71,66,581	11	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,51,035	0	2				
Sundries	20,15,042	7	3				
RUPEES	8,88,46,588	9	1	RUPEES	8,88,46,588	9	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th February, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 12 per cent.
Percentage 28·3.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Keane, John James	Maharani Tea Estate, Loong, District Darjeeling.	17th September, 1897	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 5-8th February, 1898.	Deceased died intestate. No application.
Thomson, D. S., of Chandpur Tea Estate, Sylhet.	Calcutta	27th October, 1897	Sub-Judge in charge of the District Judge's Office, Sylhet, on 9th February, 1898.	Deceased left a Will in possession of his brother, Mr. C. M. Thomson, who has applied for Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed.
McLeish, R.	In the waiting room at the Giridih Railway Station.	7th November, 1897	Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, on 12th February, 1898.	Deceased, who was previously a Railway servant in the Kurharberi Collieries, has left a Will. No application.
Smith, Charles Campbell, of Benipur Indigo Factory.	Not stated	27th December, 1897	The District Judge of Tirhoot, on 9th February, 1898.	Deceased has left a Will and a Codicil to the Will. Mr. William Mackenzie has applied for Probate of the Will and the Codicil as Executor.
Derossire, Michael	Allahabad	26th January, 1898	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 12th February, 1898.	Deceased has left a Will in favour of his wife, who has applied for Probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 25th February, 1898.

Form No. St. 1.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th February, 1898, on 827 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated) including Steam Boat.	Total Earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No of Passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		R	Mds.	R	R	R			
Total Traffic for the week on 827 miles open . . .	97,940	42,990	546,720	70,020	19,200	(a) 1,32,21[illegible]	18,318	(b) 24,913	43,231
Or per mile of Railway . .	118·43	51·98	661·09	84·67	23·22	159·87			
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	547,240	2,57,660	2,500,810	3,18,420	97,130	673,210	97,597	118,057	215,654
Total for 6½ weeks .	645,180	3,00 650	3,047,530	3,88 440	1,16,330	8,05,420	115,915	1 2,970	258,885
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 819 miles open	126,919	42,159	438,044	53,402	16,544	1,12,105	15,543	(c) 21,314	36,857
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year . . .	154·97	51·48	534·85	65·20	20·20	136·88			
Total to corresponding date of previous year . . .	701,952	2,66,268	2,883,767	3,31,665	98,125	696,059	97,552	133,983	231,535

(a) Increase due to brisker traffic.
(b) Includes 2,264 miles of Ballast Trains run on open line.
(c) " 1,322 " " " "

ARTHUR H. MIDDLETON,
Auditor of Accounts.

AUDIT OFFICE;
Gorakhpur, the 19th February, 1898.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Saharanpur, the 19th February, 1898.

No. .—The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major A. P. Westlake, D.S.O., Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Hapur, for eight months. Pension service—21st year, commenced on the 26th October, 1897.

T. DEANE, *Colonel,*
Director, Army Remount Department.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W. 12 and 95 of 1897-98	Y-14—08904	100	Babu Sudhamay Roy, Court Sub Inspector, Rampurhaut.
	" 29107	100	

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd February, 1898.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February, 1898.

No. 279.—Mr. G. A. Knight, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, was granted privilege leave for three months, from the 18th November, 1897, to the 17th February, 1898, both days inclusive, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 18th February, 1898.

No. 817.—Major George Lawson Chambers, of the Madras Artillery Volunteers ("The Duke's Own"), whose services were placed at the disposal of the Resident in Mysore, by Notification No. 590, dated the 29th November, 1897, of the Madras Government, is attached to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, and is appointed to officiate as Commandant of that Corps, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gilchrist, or until further orders.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 18th February, 1898.

No. 820.—Captain William Vinicombe Davy is transferred to the Supernumerary List from the 1st January, 1898.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, of Infantry, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 24th day of February, 1898.

Number, Rank, and Name,—1591, Private George William Payne.	Parish and County in which born,—St. Georges, Bristol, Gloucestershire.
Age,—31 years and 8 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—24th February, 1898.
Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.	
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Calcutta.
Trade,—Baker.	Marks,—Light coloured mole to left of lower end of breast bone.
Date of Enlistment,—24th July, 1886.	
Place of Enlistment,—Horfield, Bristol.	Under 2 years' service.

B. O. FYFFE, *Captain*,
for *Lieutenant-Colonel*,
Comdg. 1st Gloucestershire Regiment.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 15th February, 1898.

No. 274.—Mr. D. G Barlow, Inspector, Sambhar Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1898.

No. 12614.—Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for two days, *viz.*, 9th and 10th February, 1898.

The 25th February, 1898.

No. 12675.—Babu Chunder Kant Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 11th February, 1898.

The following officiating appointment is made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 12679.—Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from the 8th April, 1898, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Ram Chandra Govind Dashotar is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Firth, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st February, 1898.

Archer, J. J.
Ault, A. E.
Bashford, Miss J.
Beresford, J. S.
Bailey, K. ., Messrs. Peel & Co.
Cadell, W. A.
Caithness, J. E.
Charters, Mrs. W. C. M. (care of Mrs. E. Charters).
Dippee & Co.
Editor, "Athletic News."
Editor, "Homeward Mail."
Guest, W. H.
Hayward & Tyler (Engineers).
King & Co, A. D.
Levenson, Mrs. B.L
Luch & Co.
Maclean, G.
Manager, "Calcutta Asiatic Review.
Marshall, Mrs John (of Edinburgh).
Marshall, James.
Marston, L.
Morrison Brothers & Co.
Pereira, S.
Pittis & Sons.
Pulman, T. C.
Renton, W., Proprietor, Monthly Railway Guide and Travellers Directory.
Reynolds, H. H.
Tent Cloth and Canvas Waterproof Works.
The Agent, Delhi Biscuit Manufactory.
The Manager of Reynold's General Passenger Shipping & Insurance Co.
The Manager, the Scottish Widows' Assurance Company.
The Manager, Imperial Service Magazine Press.
Thornett, A.
Vebart, H.
Vibart, H.
Wright & Co., Alex.
Youngman & Co., Tobacco Manufacturers.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alton, F. D.
Anderson, A.
Anderson, A. G.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Baldwin, J.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Best, S. J.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Bowack, George.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Brown, W. H.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Cantchauk, Miss Mina.
Capel, C.
Chill, E. A.
Chill, Mrs. E.
Credner, Capt. H.
Dalby, James.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
David, John F.
Davids, Mrs. M. E.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
DeManley, Lord.
Derosa, Edward.
DeSilva, F. H.
Dressel, Miss W.
Esch, George W.
Essa, Leon.
Fitch, C.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
Gardner, Hon'ble A. H.
George, G.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
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Heywood, J. G.
Hilferding, A.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Howard & Co.
Howie, J.
Inglis, Thos.
Ives, W. C.
Janeczka, Ed.
John, B. J.
John, Christoper.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kerk, J.
Kidd, Dr. E. C.
Knapp, Mrs. A. M.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward
Laski, N.
Leonard, E.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lewis, P. T.
Lincoln, Frank.
Livingstone, J. H.
Lochart, H.
Low, Mrs. J. G.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machang, A. S.
Mackenzie, E. C.
Manghau, Frank.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, Wm.
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McNamee, R.
Michael, F.
Moffat, D.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel.
Murphy, Wm. J.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
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Noall, Mrs. L.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
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Portman, Montague B.
Poulter, R. C.
Preece, Percy.
Pyesmith, Arnold.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
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Renton, G. H.
Renton, Walter.
Reville, Mr.
Reynard, L.
Rigg, E.
Roger, J. P. F. S.
Rooper, Max Y.
Rosenfeld, J.
Ross, Johnny.
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Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Sarratt, George.
Sarsfield, C. H.
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Shields, H. R.
Singleton, M. L.
Sledge, Henry.
Smith, H. Eliott.
Smith, Prof. Norton B.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
Spencer, Mr.
St. Jaranmo, W. E.
Stokes, Miss.
Storry, Mrs.
Thielman, Mrs. E. E.
Thompson, J.
Thornett, A. J.
Thornett & Co.
Tichborne, Sir Henry.
Veligan, John.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Walker, Mrs. N.
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Walter, Mr.
Wallis, M.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J E.
Dettmar, Henry.
Hake, P. G.
Henton, James W.
Janeczka, Edward, Jr.
Moffat, D.
Morton, Mrs.
Palomino Luis D'Castro.
Trafford, J. K.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Von Witikind, P. R., Dr.
Wilson, E.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexy Dimetry.
Algar, Alfred.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Clubey, Mr.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cawasji Hormusji.
Cox, H. E.
Darwal, Mrs.
Delabamare (Telegram).
Demny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Durant, Clive.
David, G. E., Mrs.
Dalby, James.
Deavin, H. P.
Dell Aquila, Pietro.
Ellisan, T.
Eckmaum, Otto.
Esch, G. W.
Fitgerald, Gerald, Mrs.
Fison, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Faure, Auguste.
Gaynor, G. H
Grant, Eugene,
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gondson, A.
Glomer, L. D.
Hasain, S. M.
Hilchucock, C.
Hogarth, Gunner.
Haji Ismail Joosain.
Hartly, W.
Hormusji Dorabji Mowad.
Isaac, Ibraham.
King, H. G.
Kristianson, Laninia, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Kesnilal, Jamnalal.
Low, J. S., Mrs.
Mand, W. F.
McDonald, G.
Martin, E. E.
Maccartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonietta Siga.
Middleton, A.
Menias, J. E.
O. Neitt, J.
Oakley, E. S., Mrs.
Poulter, R. C
Perrie, W. P.
Roodow, James.
Rice, S. M.
Swagge, H. F.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.)
Salow, Elisabeth, Miss.
Spirks, Frederick.
Shoen, E., Mrs.
Tara Nath Chowdhary.
Takats, G. de.
Vitale, Barbero.
Withams, B., Mrs.
Walke, William F.
Williams, H.
Woolford, Miss.
Waisband, Golder,
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st February, 1898.

Callow, J.
Fisher, T.
Humes, Mrs.
Hunter, Mrs.
Keith, A. W.
Manne, Miss.
McLeary, J. L.
McGowan, J.
Mole, Mrs.
Monnier, N. S.
Oliphant, G. W. A.
Phillips, A.
Waller, Dalrymple, Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 26th February, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta 1898	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	3rd Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	2nd „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	26th Feb.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	5th Mar.	Ditto.
Colombo	6th „	Per P. and O. Str. *Malta*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th „	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	28th Feb.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	26th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	5th Mar.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	26th Feb.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	5th Mar.	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	20th Feb.	Per Steamer *Congella*.
Ditto ditto	28th „	*Viâ* Madras.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	26th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	28th „	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	1st Mar.	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکار ہی اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ *

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ "	R7-8,	"	R8.
¼ "	R3-12,	"	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸৹
৷৷ আধ " "	৭॥৹	"	৮,
। পোয়া " "	৩৸৹	"	৪।৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনা ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

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Book of Forms referred to in Vols. I, II, and III, P. W. D. Code, Part II A., 5th edition, 1890. (Forms regarding Accounts of Examiners' Offices.) F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto. Part IIB. Irrigation Forms. Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. R1 (5a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code Part III, 1st Edition. F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11a.)

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Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

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Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

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Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

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Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 053603, of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Barada Charan Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BARADA CHARAN BANERJEE,
Moorapara, Post Office Rupgunj, Dacca.

The 18th January 1898.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 099129, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to the Comptroller General, or order, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

G. SANDERS, *Captain,*
Chief Comst. Officer, Presidency District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 010301 and 010302 of 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for R500 each, and Nos. 041106 and 041107 of 3½ per cent. of 1842-43, for R100 each, originally standing in the name of Rajkumar Sen, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAJKUMAR SEN,
Sub-Registrar, Laksam, Tippera.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26,

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	13·6	15·3 to 20·4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17	15·3	38·25	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	14·45	17	51	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	14·11	17·85	38·08	68	90·1	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	14·45	17	40·75	55·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	13·6	17·85	42·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	15·47	42·67	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	17	14·96	54·4	61·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	16·32	19·72	55·25	60·86	69·02	60·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11·9	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	16·15	22·1	39·1	44·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	13·6	17	27·2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	13·6	17·34	26·86	39·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	21·25	31·25	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	31·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	42·5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	32·5	36·25	48·75	48·12	...	...	30	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	45	47·5	42·5	50	...	...	30	35	27·5	35
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	30	40	43·75	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	35	42·66	50	43·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	35	38·75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	24·37	32·03	45·31	52·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25	36·25	30	41·25	...	...	21·87	30	20	34·37
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	25·78	39·37	35·16	45	...	...	28·59	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	27·5	44·37	36·25	50	...	...	25	33·28	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	21·56	30·52	37·08	50·73	35·73	50·73	41·87	57·5	24·17	41·87	21·82	39·11
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	29·63	36·35	44·43	33·33	42·08	36·35	47·08	18·38	37·29	17·4	36·35
Jhánsi	22·19	...	39·06	...	34·01	42·03	40·31	49·22	22·19	...	17·97	36·35
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	36·25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	42·19	48·59	36·25	46·25	...	51·56	19·84	41·87	20	39·37
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	27·6	...	47·08	31·98	47·81	...	..	20	...	...	39·06
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	30·62	...	48·59	...	51·72	...	56·87	...	43·96	...	37·06
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	33·28	48·44	...	...	23·59	...	21·09	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	70·55	54·4	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	83·47	46·16	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	52·5	50	...	...	400	360	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	40·62	57·5	39·37	350	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	320	Midnapur.
27·5	45	..	...	27·5	35	45	37·5	37·5	32·5	330	300	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	36·25	41·25	45·62	300	266·25	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	40	41·87	380	290	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25	30	45	37·5	70	53·75	300	290	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	29·69	25·62	29·06	340	305	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	15	25	17·5	32·5	35·62	34·37	26·25	25	260	220	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	18 59	35	42·19	37·5	·8·59	35	300	290	Bhágalpur.
...	..	20	30 78	20	40	...	38 12	50	47·03	266·56	228·59	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
23·7	41·25	...	...	21·41	38·59	38·7	40·16	56·98	46·46	300·78	266·67	Benares.
												Central—
18·18	40·99	...	...	17·97	36·35	30·78	39·06	42·13	45·73	255·99	237·03	Cawnpore.
20	...	...	...	18·44	...	30·16	39·17	...	...	240	228·75	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	...	...	...	...	250	Meerut.
21·09	44·53	...	..	...	35	35·62	41·25	53·28	45·62	266·56	246·87	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
20·26	...	...	...	...	37·19	...	42·08	...	...	265	230	Shahjahanpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	45·42	...	...	...	38·54	...	43·96	...	47·08	...	240	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	26·87	39·06	33·12	...	...	...	255·62	241·25	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	40	50	100	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	41·87	65	80	...	...	40	37·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	36·56	37·5 and 39·37	47·5 and 62·5	57·5 to 72·5	...	...	...	...	1·62(*a*)	2(*a*)
Calcutta	...	...	35·62	37·5	70	70	...	...	5·75(*a*)	65	4·75(*a*)	5·25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4(*a*)	7(*a*)
Pabna	...	...	39·06	42·5	70	80		...	...	...	10	6·25
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	42·5	60	50	...	...	·17(*b*)	·1(*b*)	·17(*b*)	·1(*b*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30·62	30	80	32·5	...	...	20(*a*)	20(*a*)	2·62(*a*)	2·62(*a*)
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	37·5	30	30	...	...	3·75	3·12	3·75	2·81
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	37·5	40	40	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	36·25	100	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	38·59	40·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	33·33	...	...	65	80	97·5	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	40	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	38·07	37·19	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	...	33·33	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	4·01	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	32·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	3·44	...	...

(*a*) Per kahan. (*b*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	30	47·5	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	2·5	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—*continued*.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	39·06	50	...	...	24·37	40	22·19	37·19
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	20	28·59	90	80	32·5	34·79	35	44·43	22·5	28·59	21·87	28·59
Central—												
Lahore	22·5	28·23	40	47·03	29·9	36·35	35·62	71	21·87	31·98	21·56	31·98
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	30·78	36·35	44·43	36·35	42·08	41·04	47·08	21·04	36·35	20	36·35
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	29·74	45·73	48·49	30·78	40	34·79	44·43	...	31·98	21·04	35·57
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	25	28·59	53·33	58·38	32·03	45·73	34·79	47·03	21·61	30	21·04	30·78
Western—												
Multan	18·12	27·6	33·33	57·13	35·52	44·43	37·97	50	20	34·06	23·59	34·84
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	50	40	38·75	53·75	...	...	25	...	23·75	...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	33·91	40	...	...	22·19	...	20	27·5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	40	44·37	65	65	28·75	...	25	34·37
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	36·82	...	...	...	...	...	19·43	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	36·87
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	49·43	...	...	...	...	...	41·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·36	40·1
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	33·96	...	...	...	54·06	...	...	...	...	25·94	37·45
Ahmadabad	31·25	32·5	...	52·5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	37·5
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	25	41	36	41	52	49	...	...	20	39
Central—												
Jubbulpore	22·25	44·44	27·56	...	36·37	44·44	42·12	50	...	...	19·06	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	29	28	35	40	49	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	54·4	42·59	...	...	...	...	21·16	32·69
Ellichpur	...	...	66·62	80	53·33	50	57·41	55·78	...	...	20	36·37
Amráoti	...	...	40	56·87	50	44·37	...	56·25	...	...	20	36·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	22·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·99	30·31
Cuddapah	27·92	30·52	47·03	44·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·74	27·19
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	31·15	24·11	54·84	39·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·38	20·52	52·08	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	22·86
Mysore—												
Mysore	26·47	20·42	43·88	36·57	50·94	60·74	34·85	67·2	...	...	18·29	23·76
Bangalore	19·6	15	54·87	43·89	58·8	54·87	54·88	48·19	...	...	23·52	24·5

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
25	44·43	...	...	21·56	36·87	38·12	40	...	...	305	266·67	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
21·87	33·33	...	...	21.25	28·59	32·5	28·59	57·5	57·13	310	290·88	Ferozpur.
												Central—
21·56	38·07	...	...	21·56	34·17	31·67	30·78	55·16	50·78	328·44	290·88	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
20	36·35	...	...	21·04	33·33	34·79	35·57	47·03	44·43	320	278·33	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	36·35	...	...	21·77	33·23	32·66	33·33	...	...	...	320	Amritsar.
												Northern—
24·22	39·06	...	...	22·19	36·41	35·62	33·33	60·36	48·75	290·94	278·12	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
25	40	...	...	22·19	38·12	36·35	38·12	...	...	320	290·94	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
27·34	36·87	...	...	...	...	37·81	42·5	65	...	330	...	Karachi.
...	33·12	...	...	...	...	34·06	38·44	...	...	...	281·25	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	330	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
30·05	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	40·57	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	41·04	...	...	...	...	...	38·44	...	...	...	333·33	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
27·4	43·23	...	...	...	...	...	49·01	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	41·87	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	...	48·75	...	290	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	36	31	39	318	266·69	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·31	39·44	53·31	44·44	245	225	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	40	45	36·37	260	250	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·58	...	...	Basim.
40	50	...	...	...	...	50	50	33·33	40	320	266·31	Ellichpur.
30·78	44·37	...	...	...	...	50	40	30·78	45	280	260	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
20	16·87	...	...	...	...	56·87	56·87	...	...	400	456·87	Coimbatore.
...	...	21·98	29·63	...	...	28·65	34·27	...	...	351·41	325·88	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	55·09	40	...	...	377·13	348·7	Bellary.
27·03	30·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	29·53	19·22	...	...	37·34	27·19	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	45·52	...	...	329·11	345·62	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	26·04	16·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
30·99	24·48	...	...	...	...	28·28	25·62	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	19·59	...	...	27·29	20·99	68·07	52·11	346·62	354	Mysore.
...	...	24·82	20·56	...	...	35·28	24·5	50·13	44	411·3	376·75	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1897 AND 1898—*concluded.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	47·81	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	55·42	110	80	4·37	5	5	11·41
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	53·33	123·07	72·71	10	13·28	5	7·97
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	80	6·67	5·73	8·91	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·73	5·73	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	100	59·37	5	11·41	6·15	12·5
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	122·81	133·33	100	3·33	4·01	5·62	7·97
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	40·16	38·12	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	46·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	49·11	...	...	...	122·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	38·56	38·19	60	110	120	80	...	3·31	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	42	40	180	160	90	52·12	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	320	200	76·28	76·25	3	5	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	200	200	120	60	·25(*a*)	·37(*b*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	81·87	65·62	...	...	...	...	131·25	57·5	...	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	111·3	102·76	51·61	42·4	...	...	6·25	6·56
Central—												
Bellary	47·34	48·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·67	30	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	66·67	66·67	122·97	46·15	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	6·56
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	53·44	...	...	131·67	131·67	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·28	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	111·67	89·74	...	...	...	...	5·36	5·36
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	46·62	...	...	374	374	116·87	70·75	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	51·37	47·02	...	...	342·75	419·98	85·69	67·45	3·5	9·62	13·71	25·72

(*a*) Per 100 pullies. (*b*) Per head load.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere
										Panjab—
										Southern—
4·37	...	...	...	50	32	...	...	75	60	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	46	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
5	6·67	...	...	60	45	...	...	125	120	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
6·67	11·41	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Râwalpindi.
										Western—
4·01	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	87·5	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	Shikarpur.
...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	5·5	...	...	60	60	...	.	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	37	40	...	...	27	40	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	Básim.
3·5	5·62	...		50	50	...	...	60	50	Ellichpur.
2·5(*a*)	·25(*a*)	...	...	50	50	...	...	90	85	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	85	82·5	85	82·5	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	80	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	.	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	50	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 80	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 100 pullies.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 3	13 6	13 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 1	11 1	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	9 —	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 4	8 4	14 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 5	11 10	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	13 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 7	14 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	10 6	16 8	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	7 7	7 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 12	13 12	19 9	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 6	8 9	...	...	11 7	12 1	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 3	19 2	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	10 10	9 2	32 —	37 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	14 7	21 —	19 1	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 11	15 9	14 11	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 12½	6 12½	...	...	7 3½	6 6½	10 —	10 5	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	4 12	5 5	...	...	4 6	4 8	6 1	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 8	28 8	28 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 4	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 4 and 11 8	7 — and 11 12	7 12 and 12 —	7 12 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 6	11 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	5 —	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 14	6 8 and 8 8	11 14	12 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	7 8	13 —	13 — to 13 12	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 —	6 8 and 8 8	11 8	9 8 and 11 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	11 13	11 14½	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 5	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	14 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	...	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 4	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 2	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 —	18 13	18 13	6 —	6 —	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 10	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 5	6 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 3½	6 14	...	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	10 —	9 10	...	...	5 9	6 1	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	7 5	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 12	6 10	10 8	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	...	...	8 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 8	...	10 8	10 8 and 11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 14	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	9 7	10 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	13 8	10 —	9 8	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY [illegible]—*continued*. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*.												
Central—												
Bankura	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 10	15 —	..		...	...
Bardwan	9 —	9 —	..	..	10 8	10 —	13 2	12 12	...	..	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	8 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	...	14 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	13 8	...	..	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	8 8	8 8	13 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	11 4	10 8	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 4	...	..	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	...	..	9 —	7 8	12 —	11 10	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 12	13 2	..	..	...	...
Malda	9 —	9 —		...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	21 —	21 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	11 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 7	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	12 —	13 8	14 5	...	..	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	..	...	...	.
Orissa—												
Puri	7 5	7 3	...	.	6 9	8 8	17 1	15 12	...	.	..	..
Cuttack	8 9	7 14	...	..	10 8	8 9	15 12	15 12	.	...	...	...
Balasore	10 8	10 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 8	...	..	...	..
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	10 —	...		..	
Manbhum	10 —	9 8	12 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	..	...	20 —	...
Lohárdaga	6 — to 8 8	6 — to 8 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 8 to 13 4	12 — to 13 —	...	...		..
Palámau	8 12	9 —	...	11 4	10 11	12 6	11 13	14 15	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	8 12	9 8	10 —	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	..	...	...	...
Behar, south—												
Monghyr	11 —½	11 5½	15 12	14 11½	6 13½	6 13½	12 8½	13 12½	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9 8	9 4	13 8	14 —	7 4	7 —	14 8	14 8	17 12	18 —	...	...
Patna	12 8	12 —	18 —	17 —	13 —	13 8	15 —	15 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 4 and 10 8	10 — and 10 8	14 —	13 —	7 — and 7 4	7 —	13 — and 13 8	14 — and 14 8	...	...	...	...
Behár, north—												
Purnea	8 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 7	14 —	13 14	12 10	12 12	15 8	15 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	...	..	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	10 8	10 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 12	11 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	...	..	..	...
Champaran	9 12	9 8	14 —	14 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...		...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 10	9 4	14 3	14 9	5 11	5 11	10 13	10 15	16 4	15 15	15 10	14 10
Benares	11 2	10 5	16 4	15 7	6 8	6 8	10 9	11 4	17 14	16 12	10 12	15 7
Ghazipur	9 8	9 8	14 8	13 12	5 12	5 12	11 8	10 4	16 12	16 4	15 8	14 8
Jaunpur	10 8	10 —	15 8	14 —	6 4	6 4	10 8	9 8	18 —	16 —	15 —	14 8
Allahabad	10 4	9 8	16 8	15 —	6 —	6 8	12 —	10 —	18 8	17 12	17 —	15 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 8	10 —	14 —	13 —	10 —	9 4	11 —	10 8	24 —	22 8	19 —	18 —
Fatehpur	10 4	10 —	17 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 4	21 —	20 12	19 8	17 8
Hamirpur	10 6	9 10	15 10	14 5	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 15	23 6	21 13	19 10	17 8
Jalaun	11 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Cawnpore	12 —	11 4	21 8	20 —	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 —	22 8	20 8	21 8	19 —
Jhánsi	11 8	10 8	17 12	19 8	6 12	6 8	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 8	19 —	20 8
Etawah	11 14	11 4	19 10	18 12	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 8	19 10	18 12	19 9	18 4
Farukhabad	12 4	11 9	19 —	18 6	6 1	5 1	8 2 to 10 3	8 2 to 10 3	17 11	17 11	18 6	17 1
Mainpuri	12 9	12 —	18 4	17 12	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 6	18 2	17 12	18 4	17 12
Etah	12 4	12 4	18 4	17 12	4 4	5 4	10 4	10 4	18 4	18 12	17 8	17 8
Western—												
Meerut	10 8	11 8	16 —	20 —	5 —	4 —	9 —	10 —	16 —	19 —	17 —	18 8
Agra	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	6 4	6 4	10 4	6 8	19 8	20 —	21 —	20 —
Muttra	11 6	11 8	22 4	21 4	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 8	22 4	21 —
Aligarh	11 4	11 4	19 —	19 —	4 8	4 12	8 8	8 8	18 8	17 4	19 8	18 —
Bulandshahr	11 12	11 12	19 4	19 12	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 12	18 4	18 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 4	10 —	16 —	15 —	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	10 6	9 10	15 12	14 —	4 7	4 7	11 12	10 6	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 2	18 —	18 7	6 4	11 11	14 6	14 6	18 7	18 7	14 13	14 13
Basti	12 —	11 5	16 —	16 —	12 4	10 —	12 12	12 9	16 8	16 —	..	...

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun. Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 7	10 7	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 12	...	...	15 —	10 8	11 —	11 4	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	15 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	18 6	19 8	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 —½	6 —	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	6 12	8 4	...	...	17 4	18 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
13 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	12 7	11 7	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 4	13 —	Puri.
...	...	...	...	14 7*	15 12*	...	...	14 7	11 13	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	10 12	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
18 —	18 9	...	...	10 —	10 2	16 14	18 —	13 8	14 1	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
19 —	17 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	13 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	10 8	9 7½	11 4½	10 —	21 —	20 7½	12 9½	9 7½	9 15½	9 15½	Monghyr.
...	...	10 —	8 8	9 8	10 —	19 —	20 —	13 —	12 8	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
26 —	26 —	15 —	12 —	10 8	11 8	21 8	20 8	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	10 8 and 10 12	10 8 and 10 12	17 8	17 8	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	21 8	21 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
21 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 8	9 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
20 —	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 8	19 12	18 6	13 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
20 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	21 —	20 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
13 8	12 8	10 —	9 8	10 1	9 11	16 8	16 8	6 6	6 6	9 11	9 11	Mirzapur.
19 8	18 7	14 1½	14 1½	10 5	10 —	18 2	17 5½	6 14	7 3	10 13	10 13	Benares.
14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	9 8	9 8	18 4	16 8	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazípur.
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	17 8	16 —	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 8	16 —	10 —	8 12	19 —	17 8	8 —	9 —	11 —	10 4	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	14 6	11 10	20 10	18 —	8 4	7 10	10 4	10 4	Hamírpur.
9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	13 —†	11 —†	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
14 —	14 8	19 —	18 —	12 —	12 8	22 —	21 8	11 8	13 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	21 8	21 12	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 9	10 6	22 8	20 12	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	10 14	9 9	20 7	19 12	8 3	8 2	11 8	11 12	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	19 8	19 13	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
12 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	11 2	10 12	19 4	19 8	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 4	11 —	18 —	19 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 —	12 4	12 4	Agra.
...	...	18 —	18 —	12 6	12 4	23 8	23 —	11 12	11 12	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	14 —	14 —	11 8	12 8	19 8	18 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	14 8	15 —	11 —	12 4	19 —	18 4	8 4	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	17 —	16 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 14	17 12	16 4	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
19 12	20 3	14 6	13 —	9 7	11 4	18 14	19 5	8 —	10 5	10 —	10 6	Gorakhpur.
17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	10 —	11 12	11 —	11 —	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked.

D

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu. Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	12 8	12 4	20 —	20 12	4 8	4 8	12 4	11 12	20 12	20 4	19 12	19 8
Budaun	11 15	11 9	17 12	17 13	6 4	7 —	10 12	10 12	18 11	18 2	18 —	17 1
Pilibhit	12 —	11 8	17 8	17 8	11 14	11 14	13 9	13 9	19 —	21 —	16 8	15 14
Bareli	10 14	10 5	16 6	15 14	7 —	7 —	10 14	10 14	18 12	17 9	16 6	15 14
Moradabad	10 11	11 —	14 9	16 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 12	17 9	18 13	17 1	17 5
Bijnor	11 4	10 15	13 8	14 10	10 11	10 2	11 13	11 5	...	...	17 2	16 5
Muzaffarnagar	11 12	12 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	17 10	17 9	17 —	17 9
Sahàranpur	12 3	12 3	19 14	19 14	5 6	5 6	9 11	9 11	21 8	21 8	18 12	19 13
Dehra-Dún	11 5	11 12	18 9	19 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	17 12	17 8	18 9	18 4
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Almora	13 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	10 8	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 4	15 —	15 —
Sultanpur	11 12	11 12	16 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	15 —	15 —
Rae-Bareli	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	19 4	17 12	18 —	17 8
Unao	12 —	11 —	18 8	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	20 8	19 8	20 —	18 —
Lucknow	12 —	11 8	19 —	18 —	4 12	4 12	11 8	11 8	21 —	19 —	19 8	18 —
Hardoi	12 8	12 4	18 —	18 —	5 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	21 —	...	...	19 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 8	11 12	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 8	16 8	16 8
Barabanki	12 —	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	19 8	18 —	16 8	16 —
Gonda	11 14	11 10	16 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	21 2	20 12	14 —	14 8
Bahraich	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 6	25 —	23 —	17 8	16 —
Sitapur	12 8	12 —	18 —	19 —	5 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Kheri	12 —	11 8	20 —	18 8	6 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 8	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 2	9 6	...	...	6 14	6 3	10 5	10 5	20 10	21 5	11 11	12 6
Bánswara	13 12	13 12	15 6	16 4	6 4	6 4	13 12	15 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 9	9 12	14 1	14 1	8 9	7 13	9 6	8 6	17 15	17 3	13 4	13 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 8	10 —	17 —	16 —	5 8	5 —	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	10 14	10 14	16 4	16 4	5 11½	5 11½	7 11¾	7 15¾	10 13½	16 13½	14 14¾	14 14¾
Ajmere	10 9½	10 9½	16 9½	16 1½	4 13½	4 13½	7 2½	7 2½	19 5½	19 —	17 5½	16 8
Abu	9 8 & 10 8	9 8 & 10 9	16 —	16 4	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 9
Kishengarh	9 8	9 8	15 12	15 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	18 12	19 12	15 8	15 8
Bundi	11 4	10 12	19 —	18 4	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	28 8	27 8	...	...
Kotah	10 9	10 9	12 12	12 8	5 14	5 14	6 14	6 14	21 10	21 10	10 2	10 2
Jhallawar	9 14½	10 —	11 2	10 14½	7 4½	7 2½	10 1½	10 3	19 11½	20 10½	17 5	16 9½
Tonk	7 —	8 —	18 —	18 6	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	26 9	28 6	21 10	21 —
Jaipur	9 4	9 8	17 4	17 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 8	18 12	18 4
Kerauli	9 6	9 6	21 9	21 9	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	22 13	23 2	22 9	22 3
Dholpur	10 3	9 13½	21 —	20 9¾	6 14	6 12	9 11	8 6	21 1½	21 6	22 10½	23 1½
Bhartpur	11 5½	11 9	22 5	22 5	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	24 12	24 11	24 2½	23 11
Alwar	11 1	11 5	20 2	21 —	5 12	5 12	6 2	6 2	23 11	24 13	22 2	22 2
Deoli Cantonment	10 8	10 10	19 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	25 6	25 10	22 8	21 11
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	20 8	20 —	17 —	16 —
Balmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	17 1	16 4
Anádra	10 — & 11 4	10 1 & 11 5	...	...	5 8	5 6	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 8	17 —	16 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 5 & 10 15	9 11 & 10 5	14 1	13 12	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	15 10	15 —	15 — & 16 —	13 7 & 14 11
Jaisalmer	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	11 9	12 —
Bikaner	8 13	8 6½	14 10	15 —	3 10¾	3 8	6 4½	6 1½	...	...	13 13	14 7½
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	8 —	10 12	11 —	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	20 4	20 —	17 —	14 12
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	22 8	21 —	17 —	16 —
Gwalior	8 8	8 8	15 15	15 15	5 —½	5 12	6 6	6 6	16 11½	7 8½	17 —	17 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 4	9 4	25 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Ferozpur	11 12	11 —	17 12	18 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	19 8	17 12	18 12
Central—												
Lahore	13 2	12 6	14 11	13 15	...	...	9 12	8 4	17 8	18 4	17 8	15 —
Gujranwala	12 12	12 5	19 —	17 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	17 —	17 —	17 —	16 —
Gujrat	11 12	11 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 9	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Jhelam	14 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	16 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 12	21 —	19 8	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 12	Shahjahánpur.
23 ...	20 —	11 —	16 —	11 9	11 8	20 4	19 —	8 4	10 2	10 11	10 8	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	22 —	21 —	10 6	9 12	11 —	11 —	Pilibít.
...	...	11 9	11 9	10 —	10 9	18 12	17 9	8 3	7 6	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 8	18 14	20 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	10 10	11 6	18 —	19 14	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
23 10	23 8	17 3	17 3	10 7	10 7	19 5	22 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 9	20 8	10 14	12 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	...	6 —§	...	...	5 —‖	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 8	...	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 4	Partábgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 —	17 8	17 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
21 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	21 8	19 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	18 8	17 —	16 8	10 8	10 —	21 —	19 —	10 4	10 —	11 4	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	20 —	10 —	9 —	21 8	20 —	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	20 —	17 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	11 10	20 12	19 4	12 4	14 —	11 —	10 12	Gonda.
24 —	22 —	10 12	10 12	12 —	11 8	22 8	21 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	17 —	18 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
23 —	12 —	11 —	16 —	12 —	24 8	23 —	12 8	12 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 13	15 13	22 11	24 1	17 8	...	13 4	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 —	28 12	30 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	Bánswára.
...	...	10 15	11 5	11 15	10 15	17 15	17 15	6 4	6 10	10 15	11 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 8	19 —	17 13½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	19 6	17 9	{6 — &6 4}	}6 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 12	10 12	18 4	18 4	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	...	25 8	...	...	9 12	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	9 14½	9 14½	Kotah.
...	...	14 13½	14 10	11 5½	11 12	24 3	24 8½	...	...	10 2½	10 3	Jhailawar.
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 10	21 15	22 8	...	...	10 —	9 12	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	{9 8& 18 —	10 & 18 —}	20 —	20 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	24 6	24 6	10 10	10 10	...	...	21 14	21 14	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	14 10	14 10	8 11½	9 5¾	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 10¾	11 10¾	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 8	10 1	12 4	24 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	24 7	22 2	16 —	16 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	8 2	8 5	...	..	...	...	13 12	13 12	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 2	19 7	18 6	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	18 8	...	...	12 —	11 4	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 7	16 4	15 —	...	6 4	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 1½	8 9½	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	26 —	27 —	18 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	10 —	6 4	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	5 5	10 10	10 10	17 —	17 —	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	14 —	13 —	20 —	22 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	13 12	13 12	11 12	11 12	18 4	19 8	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	17 8	19 —	12 12	12 —	17 8	17 —	7 —	6 14	12 12	12 12	Lahore.
‡	‡	12 4	12 —	12 8	11 14	17 —	17 12	11 8	11 —	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála.
‡	‡	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 —	17 —	18 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
*	*	*	*	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	11 —	11 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 8
Delhi	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 8
Rohtak	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Karnál	10 —	12 —	17 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	11 12	12 8	15 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	26 —	19 8	19 8
Ludhiana	12 4	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	14 8	19 —	19 —	19 —
Jalandhar	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	17 —
Hoshiárpur	12 12	12 4	16 —	15 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 8	18 8	10 —	16 —
Gurdáspur	13 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	12 —	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	17 —	16 —
Siálkot	11 12	12 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 —	16 8	16 —
Hills—												
Simla	10 4	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	13 4	15 —
Kangra	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	12 4	12 8	18 —	18 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	18 8	18 12	16 4	16 12
Hazára	12 10	12 6	19 —	18 8	...	...	8 14	8 6	‡	‡	12 —	12 —
Peshávar	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	7 6	7 9	18 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Kohát	13 2	12 2	17 9	16 8	...	...	9 15	9 9	‡	‡	17 9	17 3
Bannu	14 1	14 11	26 14	28 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 10
Western—												
Sháhpur	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	17 —
Jhang	13 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	18 —	16 8
Multan	11 —	11 —	19 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	11 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	15 8
Montgomery	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	10 8	17 —
Dera Ismael Khan	13 7	12 8	20 10	20 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	28 14	23 12	19 1	17 —
Muzaffargarh	12 8	11 12	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 8	10 15	16 4	16 4	...	...	11 14	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 —
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	16 —	15 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	15 —
Shikarpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 8	21 8	21 —	18 —	17 8
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	17 8	19 —
Quetta	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 1	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	14 8	12 —	10 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 2	9 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnágiri	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	12 6	10 6	12 9	13 4
Alibag	6 —	5 9	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 2	7 5
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	11 9	*	*	13 8	13 8
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 —	9 10	...	...	12 7	11 7	13 7	12 7	20 12	19 13	16 12	16 12
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	...	12 0	12 14	12 10	13 2	17 2	17 2	15 10	16 9
Satara	8 —	8 —	...	...	0 15	6 10	8 11	8 5	12 3	10 15	11 13	10 10
Sholapur	6 8	6 1	...	...	6 3	7 10	9 12	9 12	11 10	10 12	15 3	13 14
Bijapur	9 12	7 9	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 7	10 7	19 12	17 9	10 11	16 11
Poona	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 1	8 8	10 3	9 10	14 2	12 15	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	5 13	5 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	12 6	11 —	13 2	11 11
Nasik	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 6	8 2	8 12	9 8	...	...	16 15	16 15
Dhulia	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	19 —	20 11	18 0	18 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 4	16 3	14 13	14 13
Broach	8 12	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —
Ahmadabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	10 —	15 —
Godhra	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	*	...	14 12	14 8
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	13 8	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	9 12	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	16 5	15 14	13 1	13 1
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	11 —	22 9	20 11	...	...
Khandwa	8 —	8 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	20 —	16 —	13 —
Hoshangabad	9 10	9 1	...	...	7 3	7 2	10 14	9 8	20 15	19 7	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 10	9 10	19 13	18 —	...	...
Chhindwára	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 10	10 —	...	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	13 12	19 —	17 12	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	9 7	9 7	20 —	20 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	13 —	11 —	10 8	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	21 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
25 —	24 8	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 12	20 8	22 4	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	14 —	14 —	12 8	11 8	20 8	20 —	7 8	6 8	12 8	13 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	16 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	21 —	20 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	11 8	12 —	12 4	12 8	20 4	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
†	†	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 12	11 —	16 12	18 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
13 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 13	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	11 12	11 12	11 —	11 4	17 12	17 12	*	*	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	†	‡	9 14	9 12	18 4	17 8	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
‡	†	15 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	10 14	10 3	17 9	17 3	†	†	17 9	15 2	Kohát.
13 2	13 2	7 4	7 4	13 10	14 1	28 2	25 15	4 10	4 10	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	†	†	13 8	13 —	Sháhpur.
20 —	8 —	22 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 4	17 —	17 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	12 —	11 4	18 4	18 —	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	13 12	13 12	18 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	*	*	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	10 15	10 15	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 8	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
...	‡	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 —	13 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
11 12	10 —	...	...	7 9	8 4	...	...	5 6	5 6	13 6	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 4	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 10	11 14	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	8 14	9 5	...	...	7 5	6 6	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	10 15	9 2	...	...	11 4	7 6	11 4	11 4	Dharwar.
24 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 4	8 5	9 14	9 8	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	9 1	7 10	...	...	8 1	6 5	11 —	11 —	Satara.
...	...	...	...	10 13	7 3	...	...	11 6	6 3	10 —	11 —	Sholapur.
*	*	...	...	10 12	8 15	...	...	9 3	6 11	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	9 3	8 1	...	...	7 10	6 8	11 13	11 5	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
18 6	18 6	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	8 9	5 11	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 4	...	...	11 2	9 —	11 6	10 15	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 5	7 6	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	13 4	13 —	Broach.
15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	12 13	11 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	87 8	82 8	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 14	6 6	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	9 —	7 8	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	10 4	12 —	...	...	10 4	7 3	10 11	9 2	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	11 6	9 —	...	...	10 13	5 8	9 2	9 2	Betul.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	5 9	9 2	9 2	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	9 6	11 4	...	...	12 8	11 4	10 2	10 2	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	11 4	9 7	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 10	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	10 —	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 14	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	19 3	20 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	10 8	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	20 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	9 8	12 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 8	...	16 —	...	...
Seoni	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 2	12 13	20 —	18 11	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	...	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...
Chánda	7 5	8 13	...	..	...	...	12 13	14 15	20 12	16 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	20 4	16 —	16 —
Básim	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	19 —	16 —	...	...
Akola	8 —	7 10	...	...	5 4	5 5	6 12	6 6	22 —	21 13	...	...
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Wun	8 —	6 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	7 8
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	*	*	4 —	4 11½	6 3	5 7	9 12	9 3	9 13	9 13
Bolárum	5 4	5 4	*	*	3 15	4 11	7 4	7 4	11 11	10 6	*	*
Chadarghát	6 8	5 —	*	*	5 —	4 8	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	13 8	15 —
Madras—												
~~*Malabar coast*~~—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 14	13 14	17 8	15 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	....	7 3	7 3	...	..	...	...
Salem	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	13 8	14 13	16 6
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	7 10	16 8	14 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 3	14 3	13 2	13 2
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	15 6	12 10	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	..	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	.	...	...	...	8 5	9 6	...	...	17 13	17 5
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 8	13 6	13 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	*	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...		...	...	7 6	8 8	11 8	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 14	10 14	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	...	...	13 14	15 6
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	14 8	16 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 11	8 —	11 10	11 10	14 10	14 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 2	8 8	13 —	13 13	*	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 10	6 4	...	...	8 —	7 11	8 8	8 8	20 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 9	6 13	6 9	7 1	6 13	15 12	12 14	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	...	...
Hassan	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Kadur	7 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 6	12 1	11 9	21 —	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	6 —	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	4 8	3 8	4 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 9	5 1	4 15	5 10	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 10	9 10	...	...	9 2	9 10	9 12	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 1	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	13 5	12 —	...	...	7 2	6 6	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	7 —	7 8	10 4	10 4	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	0 4	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 6	...	...	10 —	7 1	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	Bilàspur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	6 12	6 4	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	9 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 12	...	...	10 8	6 —	12 —	12 6	Akola.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	10 8	10 8	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	20 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
10 8	10 8	*	*	6 15	6 8	*	*	5 14	5 14	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	6 14	7 4	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	9 12	8 —	*	*	*	*	9 —	9 8	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
14 13	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
17 2	15 6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
17 6	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5&12 11	11 5&12 11	Bellary.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
13 8	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
14 6	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
13 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
15 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
15 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	Tinnevelly.
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 2	12 14&13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 —	18 —	...	...	7 10	5 10	...	...	11 2	11 2	10 4	10 —	Mysore.
16 9	16 1	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	12 4	10 8	9 15	9 15	Bangalore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
22 —	22 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 8	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
22 1	22 1	...	...	7 14	7 6	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
22 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
19 —	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	..	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India.*

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 29th January, 1898.			For the week ending the 5th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 12th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 19th February, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	6,482	258	6,740	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216	5,259	134	5,393
	TOTAL MADRAS	6,482	258	6,740†	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216†	5,259	134	5,393
	Bombay.												
1	Bijapur	890	...	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sholapur	9,071	2,122	11,193	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755
	TOTAL BOMBAY	9,961	2,122	12,083	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755
	Central Provinces.												
1	Bhandara	...	142	142	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Balaghat	...	143	113	...	99	99	...	89	89	...	83	83
3	Raipur	...	230	230	...	203	203	...	191	191	...	180	180
4	Bilaspur	...	255	255	...	225	225	...	143	143	...	75	75
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	770	770	...	580	580	...	423	423	...	338	338
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	16,443	3,150	19,593	13,859	3,380	17,239	12,058	4,356	16,414	13,919	4,567	18,486

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 24th February, 1898

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the ten months, April to January, of									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,02	1,95	2,36	2,71	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13
Liquors:										
Spirit	40,62	40,36	44,80	42,57	44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62
Other liquors	5,45	5,52	5,85	5,80	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96	4,68
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	10,93	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,59	3,31	3,05	3,49
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35
Oils: Petroleum	9,71	13,12	12,82	14,19	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,75	8,61	7,64	8,39
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26
All other articles	3	3	3	3	3	24	19,98	20,22	19,56	20,07
TOTAL	57,84	60,99	65,87	65,31	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,28
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	36,91	47,04	62,03	54,87	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	94,75	1,08,03	1,27,90	1,20,18	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42
TOTAL NET REVENUE	92,35	1,05,45	1,24,65	1,16,63	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	17,77	19,75	21,52	22,08	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08
Bengal — Export	13,32	11,10	15,34	15,62	13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89
Bombay — Import	15,70	16,07	18,44	18,05	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65
Bombay — Export	1,35	1,73	1,43	1,23	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41
Sind — Import	5,30	5,29	6,25	5,97	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44
Sind — Export	42	55	67	61	65	48	62	55	45	62
Madras — Import	9,70	9,31	10,35	9,36	9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21
Madras — Export	4,28	5,44	3,81	2,97	3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47
Burma — Import	8,13	8,85	7,69	7,92	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22
Burma — Export	16,38	27,36	39,15	32,82	24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 21, 1898.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 31st December 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in December.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,687	2,968	3,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,687	2,968	3,515
N.-W. P. & Oudh	122,192	60,418	43,858	168,512	97,498	72,624	...	...	...	290,704	157,916	116,482
Panjab	15,856	5,334	3,778	40,076	18,890	17,435	67,342	47,799	44,341	123,274	72,023	65,554
Cent. Provs.	2,034	4,846	1,103	67,874	47,894	34,735	...	...	...	69,908	52,740	35,838
Bombay	23	25	...	290,943	183,831	179,970	...	...	...	290,966	183,856	179,970
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,367	27,716	9,634	24,367	27,716	9,634
Madras	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Berar	4,807	3,699	9,325	287,733	200,286	110,016	...	...	...	292,540	203,985	119,348
Assam	818	1,712	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	818	1,712	470
Raj. & C. I.	2,359	421	225	58,419	50,871	4,521	...	...	...	60,778	51,292	4,746
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	151,776	79,423	62,274	913,582	599,270	419,301	91,709	75,515	53,975	1,157,067	754,208	535,550
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	501	311	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	501	311
Bombay	*	12,303	4,275	*	993	502	*	...	...	*	13,296	4,777
Sind	*	...	...	*	5,735	6,597	*	...	...	*	5,735	6,597
Madras	*	...	1,122	*	67	96	*	...	...	*	67	1,218
Burma	*	49	3,182	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	49	3,182
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	11,393	9,477	*	1	...	*	11,394	9,477
Foreign countries	*	14	1	*	3,461	4,263	*	...	...	*	3,475	4,264
TOTAL	*	12,867	8,891	*	21,649	20,935	*	1	...	*	34,517	29,826
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	151,776	92,290	71,165	913,582	620,919	440,236	91,709	75,516	53,975	1,157,067	788,725	565,376
	Imports from January to December.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	69,277	69,853	108,547	...	...	12	...	...	...	69,277	69,853	108,559
N.-W. P. & Oudh	413,561	366,434	350,914	531,894	471,587	324,056	...	1	...	945,455	838,022	674,970
Panjab	79,994	52,560	67,191	145,323	122,580	79,870	264,483	368,560	348,376	489,800	543,700	495,437
Cent. Provs.	7,317	12,422	13,679	180,521	244,350	224,547	...	...	...	193,838	256,772	238,226
Bombay	23	63	5	2,638,248	2,581,554	1,934,260	...	...	...	2,638,271	2,581,617	1,934,265
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	274,297	236,814	196,221	274,297	236,814	196,221
Madras	...	...	...	40,857	81,871	19,657	...	...	...	40,857	81,871	19,657
Berar	22,152	60,667	60,431	1,122,711	1,154,844	877,936	...	...	...	1,144,863	1,215,511	938,387
Assam	14,955	18,093	18,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,955	18,093	18,834
Raj. & C. I.	31,078	14,127	38,521	761,883	649,899	812,390	...	...	...	792,961	664,026	850,911
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	28,279	35,381	28,089	...	...	...	28,279	35,381	28,089
Mysore	...	...	...	57	4,040	234	...	...	...	57	4,040	234
TOTAL	638,357	594,219	658,122	5,455,773	5,346,106	4,301,071	538,780	605,375	544,597	6,632,910	6,545,700	5,503,790
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	14,140	20,903	*	...	2,165	*	...	...	*	14,140	23,068
Bombay	*	134,770	88,444	*	60,926	39,702	*	...	...	*	195,702	128,146
Sind	*	...	...	*	207,435	121,033	*	...	...	*	207,435	121,033
Madras	*	20,707	2,920	*	7,280	7,024	*	...	...	*	27,987	9,944
Burma	*	10,969	10,491	*	2,559	561	*	...	...	*	13,528	11,052
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	1,152,847	617,520	*	2	...	*	1,152,849	617,520
Foreign countries	*	5,179	2,933	*	75,060	41,017	*	...	...	*	80,239	43,950
TOTAL	*	185,771	125,691	*	1,506,107	829,022	*	2	...	*	1,691,880	954,713
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	638,357	779,990	783,813	5,455,773	6,852,213	5,130,093	538,780	605,377	544,597	6,632,910	8,237,580	6,458,503

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of December 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in December.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	38,209	22,731	9,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,209	22,731	9,758
N.-W. P. & Oudh	112,779	13,397	180,025	...	...	30,063	...	...	...	112,779	13,397	210,088
Panjab	6,139	1	6,340	...	...	10,404	129,476	55,199	270,873	135,015	55,200	287,617
Cent. Provs.	2,262	14,521	...	16,244	987	11,799	...	...	...	18,506	15,508	11,799
Bombay	...	...	...	108,005	6,577	9,427	...	...	...	108,005	6,577	9,427
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,708	2,902	111,996	187,708	2,902	111,996
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	1,092	...	...	22	54	...	...	...	...	1,114	54	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	7,412	4,534	8,144	...	...	...	7,412	4,534	8,144
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,635	...	...	...	...	...	1,635	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	160,481	50,650	196,123	133,318	12,152	69,837	317,184	58,101	382,869	610,983	120,903	648,829
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Bombay	*	475	...	*	20	...	*	750	...	*	1,245	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	54,133	128,164	*	...	...	*	54,133	128,164
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	1	110	*	...	...	*	1	110
Foreign countries		312,050	...		22,718	...		3,080	...		337,848	...
TOTAL	*	312,525	...	*	76,872	128,274	*	3,830	...	*	393,227	128,274
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	160,481	363,175	196,123	133,318	89,024	198,111	317,184	61,931	382,869	610,983	514,130	777,103
	Imports from January to December.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	731,606	434,175	141,111	...	...	222	...	...	...	731,606	434,175	141,333
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,695,020	850,999	1,378,299	1,568,471	8,735	111,948	...	...	...	2,263,491	859,734	1,490,247
Panjab	201,475	113,676	88,922	744,566	15,737	46,474	5,612,688	1,463,929	1,823,313	6,558,729	1,593,342	1,958,709
Cent. Provs.	33,045	143,469	26,854	730,644	638,302	39,880	...	...	...	764,289	781,831	66,734
Bombay	...	...	...	1,150,767	1,222,801	216,787	...	...	...	1,150,767	1,222,801	216,787
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,487,180	885,704	902,163	2,487,180	885,704	902,163
Madras	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...
Berar	1,139	5,798	...	51,694	34,563	152	...	...	...	52,833	40,361	152
Assam	2,470	78	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470	78	284
Raj. & C. I.	990	...	278	366,345	588,079	71,407	...	...	...	367,335	588,079	71,685
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	3,438	1,503	27	...	...	...	3,438	1,503	27
Mysore	...	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	...
TOTAL	2,666,345	1,548,195	1,635,748	3,622,094	2,515,527	486,897	8,099,868	2,349,633	2,725,476	14,388,307	6,413,355	4,848,121
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	804	75	*	4,659	9	*	822	...	*	6,285	84
Bombay	*	20,050	...	*	415,502	5,973	*	2,026	60	*	437,638	6,033
Sind	*	...	...	*	940,856	1,280,409	*	47	61	*	940,903	1,286,530
Madras	*	1,563	...	*	...	86	*	...	...	*	1,503	86
Burma	*	46	...	*	139,717	...	*	22	...	*	139,785	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	2	...	*	38,712	14,453	*	21,250	...	*	59,970	14,453
Foreign countries	*	312,050	82,254	*	77,919	54,882	*	24,805	1,216	*	414,774	138,352
TOTAL	*	334,515	82,329	*	1,617,425	1,361,872	*	48,978	1,337	*	2,000,918	1,445,538
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,666,345	1,882,710	1,718,077	3,622,094	4,132,952	1,848,769	8,099,868	2,398,611	2,726,813	14,388,307	8,414,273	6,293,659

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
1st January to 31st December 1897, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in December.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	119,039	64,855	140,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,039	64,855	140,882
N.-W. P. & Oudh	20,772	7,686	24,391	400	16	2,264	...	...	...	21,172	7,702	26,655
Panjab	1,839	...	...	18	...	...	245	...	10	2,152	...	10
Cent. Provs.	454	...	...	3,507	3,050	13,400	...	...	...	3,961	3,050	13,400
Bombay	...	...	...	20,777	10,834	46,147	...	...	...	20,777	10,834	46,147
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	317	70	...	...	...	...	317	70
Berar	...	...	...	8,954	4,517	27,695	...	...	...	8,954	4,517	27,695
Assam	...	480	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	531
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	4,448	1,679	5,454	...	...	...	4,448	1,679	5,454
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	3,311	9,424	18,663	...	...	...	3,311	9,424	18,663
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	142,154	73,021	165,804	41,415	29,837	113,693	245	...	10	183,814	102,858	279,507
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	34	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	34	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	9	...	*	9	...	*	18	...
Sind	*	...	...	*	5	...	*	...	...	*	5	...
Madras	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	145	677	*	...	...	*	145	677
Foreign countries	*	1	...	*	263	581	*	...	...	*	264	581
TOTAL	*	35	...	*	422	1,258	*	9	...	*	466	1,258
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	142,154	73,056	165,804	41,415	30,259	114,951	245	9	10	183,814	103,324	280,765
	Imports from January to December.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,073,553	2,342,820	2,028,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,073,553	2,342,820	2,028,008
N.-W. P. & Oudh	802,959	559,281	701,698	39,804	25,749	48,540	1,710	1,229	...	844,473	586,259	750,238
Panjab	3,069	469	...	3,752	25	...	25,806	14,256	2,565	32,627	14,750	2,565
Cent. Provs.	60,609	87,408	1,439	360,865	361,495	136,151	...	...	...	421,474	448,903	137,590
Bombay	...	194	...	1,187,720	1,507,176	178,020	...	...	...	1,187,720	1,507,370	178,020
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28
Madras	...	...	...	61,988	101,467	173	...	...	...	61,988	101,467	173
Berar	2,088	63,755	4,229	487,828	718,016	84,714	...	...	...	489,916	781,771	88,943
Assam	9,641	34,422	37,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,641	34,422	37,352
Raj. & C. I.	3,318	...	7	225,665	196,684	107,053	...	...	...	228,983	196,684	107,060
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	376,212	571,625	60,965	...	...	...	376,212	571,625	60,965
Mysore	...	...	...	423	164	157	...	...	...	423	164	157
TOTAL	2,955,237	3,088,349	2,772,733	2,744,257	3,482,401	615,773	27,516	15,700	2,593	5,727,010	6,586,450	3,391,099
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	1,432	...	*	175	...	*	...	...	*	1,607	...
Bombay	*	...	...	*	1,342	1,643	*	88	40	*	1,430	1,683
Sind	*	...	...	*	9,757	2,056	*	...	...	*	9,757	2,056
Madras	*	208	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	208	...
Burma	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...	*	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	...	...	*	19,788	5,940	*	...	...	*	19,788	5,940
Foreign countries	*	5	...	*	4,501	13,450	*	...	...	*	4,506	13,456
TOTAL	*	1,645	...	*	35,563	23,095	*	88	40	*	37,296	23,135
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	2,955,237	3,089,994	2,772,733	2,744,257	3,517,964	638,868	27,516	15,788	2,633	5,727,010	6,623,746	3,414,234

* Figures not available.

NOTE.—The totals of imports for 1895 are defective.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of December 1897, and from corresponding periods of the years 1895 and 1896—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1895	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Imports in December.											
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	44,947	24,872	20,258	2	...	1	..	...	...	44,949	29,872	29,259
N.-W. P. & Oudh	15,440	12,372	17,254	1	..	4	.			15,441	12,372	17,258
Panjab		45	30	...	.	28	324	434	434	324	479	498
Cent. Provs.	...		...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3	...	...	656	189	1,176	...		...	689	189	1,176
Sind	..		..	...	...	..	195	386	558	195	386	558
Madras	...		.	66	2	384	...	...	...	60	2	384
Berar	...		...	4	..	...	..	.	...	4	...	...
Assam	..	..	...	..	...	...		...	..	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	..	.	...	36	104	172	...	...	...	36	104	172
Nizam's Terr.	..		..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..
Mysore	..			...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	60,390	42,289	46,548	795	295	1,765	519	820	992	61,704	43,404	49,305
By Sea—												
Bengal	•		...	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...
Bombay	•	110		•	...	...	•	1	..	•	111	...
Sind	•	...	..	•	355	476	•	...	...	•	355	476
Madras	•		..	•	17	...	•	.	..	•	17	...
Burma	•		...	•	...	..	•	.	..	•	...	...
Non Br. Ports in India	•	.	..	•	..	...	•	...	.	•	...	...
Foreign countries	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	..	.	•	...	...
TOTAL	•	110		•	372	476	•	1	...	•	483	476
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	60,390	42,399	46,548	795	667	2,241	519	821	992	61,704	43,887	49,781
	Imports from January to December.											
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	70,311	52,572	47,807	9	...	1	...	...	...	70,320	52,572	47,808
N.-W. P. & Oudh	48,347	55,987	34,773	25	16	19		.	..	48,372	50,003	34,792
Panjab	1,428	75	372	37	11	104	5,033	8,075	4,021	6,498	8,161	5,097
Cent. Provs.	9	30	.	5	2	8	.		...	14	32	8
Bombay	3	.	1	2,386	4,459	3,495	.		..	2,389	4,459	3,496
Sind	.	..	...	...	...	.	4,982	7,990	3,906	4,982	7,990	3,900
Madras	...	...	...	785	667	590		...		785	667	590
Berar	..	59	...	4	20	...	..		...	4	79	..
Assam	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	17	.	...	354	526	548	...	...	.	371	526	548
Nizam's Terr.	...	2	...	19	194	166	...	...	...	19	196	166
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	120,115	108,725	82,953	3,624	5,895	4,931	10,015	16,065	8,527	133,754	130,685	96,411
By Sea—												
Bengal	•	11	...	•	31	...	•	...	...	•	42	...
Bombay	•	220	...	•	...	...	•	43	179	•	263	179
Sind	•	...	..	•	8,799	5,018	•	...	...	•	8,799	5,018
Madras	•	3	...	•	37	38	•	...	...	•	40	38
Burma	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	•	...	...	•	...	...	•	3	...	•	3	...
Foreign countries	•	2	6	•	253	...	•	..		•	255	6
TOTAL	•	236	6	•	9,120	5,056	•	46	179	•	9,402	5,241
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	120,115	108,961	82,959	3,624	15,015	9,987	10,015	16,111	8,706	133,754	140,087	101,652

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 13TH FEBRUARY 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 12TH FEBRUARY 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1897.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th February 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 12th February 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 12th February 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 12th February 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 13th February 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 12th February 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	11,79,132	679	1,737	12,46,000	717	74,24,181	74,85,000	60,819	...
Bengal Central	140	125	17,935	143	125	17,600	141	1,10,689	1,23,000	12,311	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,48,803	173	802	1,43,000	166	9,98,485	8,26,000	...	1,72,485
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	158	752	1,16,031	155	752	1,23,000	164	7,43,431	7,74,000	30,569	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	3,339	159	21	1,700	81	21,982	14,700	...	7,282
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	1,807	201	9	700	78	7,807	4,500	...	3,307
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	216	1,815	3,94,028	217	1,815	3,69,000	203	25,25,770	24,86,000	...	39,770
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	1,200	71	17	400	24	4,736	2,600	...	2,136
South Indian	171	1,042	1,78,792	172	1,042	1,53,000	147	9,70,582	9,02,000	...	68,582
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	4,274	79	54	4,200	78	25,835	23,700	...	2,135
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,25,799	168	1,165	1,05,000	90	7,40,237	6,16,000	...	1,24,237
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	26,350	96	296	31,500	106	1,70,579	1,96,000	25,421	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,12,105	137	827	1,32,000	160	6,96,058	8,05,000	1,08,942	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	15,147	65	231	15,900	69	1,06,018	1,29,000	25,382	...
Assam-Bengal	59	300	18,065	52	280	25,000	87	1,33,509	1,45,000	11,491	...
Burma	224	880	2,64,280	298	937	2,10,000	224	14,97,562	12,40,000	...	2,57,562
TOTAL	253	10,191	26,10,335	256	10,170	25,78,000	253	1,61,78,061	1,57,78,500	...	3,99,561
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	200	2,797	5,90,847	211	2,883	7,32,000	254	35,37,508	43,77,000	8,39,492	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,58,637	191	875	1,64,000	187	10,25,073	11,56,000	1,30,927	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	814	2,24,141	275	817	2,67,000	327	15,03,741	18,38,000	3,34,259	...
East Coast	102	535	48,483	91	535	54,900	103	2,08,830	3,02,000	93,170	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	26	1,731	62	28	1,400	50	9,996	10,900	9,04	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	..	..	..	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	...
TOTAL	203	5,004	10,23,839	205	5,138	12,19,300	237	63,45,148	77,43,900	13,98,752	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	6,63,186	445	1,491	7,06,000	474	41,84,278	40,79,000	...	1,05,278
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	401	2,85,569	620	401	2,30,000	499	17,28,302	14,86,000	...	2,42,302
Madras	205	840	2,30,890	275	840	2,04,000	243	12,65,401	12,48,000	...	17,401
TOTAL	409	2,792	11,79,951	423	2,792	11,40,000	408	71,78,101	68,13,000	..	3,65,101
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	263	17,987	48,14,125	268	18,100	49,37,300	273	2,97,01,310	3,03,35,400	6,34,090	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	19,634	123	160	26,400	165	1,30,530	2,47,000	1,16,470	..
Tarkessur	308	22	5,979	272	22	7,000	318	36,434	40,800	4,366	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	15,900	40	...	1,17,000	1,17,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,168	78	66	4,500	68	32,740	31,500	...	1,240
Bengal Dooars	118	30	3,402	59	30	2,400	67	26,114	20,300	...	5,814
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	15,244	195	78	10,000	205	88,156	97,600	9,444	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	13,800	13,800	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	9,960	195	51	9,000	176	64,967	61,000	...	3,967
TOTAL	175	413	59,107	143	869	63,400	96	3,76,941	6,29,000	2,50,059	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	2,808	38	74	1,800	24	14,647	15,500	853	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,940	96	114	9,300	82	61,052	61,000	...	652
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,834	83	35	2,000	57	13,468	11,300	...	2,168
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	74,060	222	334	80,700	242	4,31,101	4,40,000	8,899	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	100	13	1,046	80	13	400	31	6,413	2,200	...	4,213
Rajpura-Bhatinda	142	108	18,072	167	108	8,900	82	88,834	89,000	766	...
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,542	452	10	3,100	310	22,736	20,400	...	2,338
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	60	5,833	88	66	5,200	79	32,540	27,500	...	5,046
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	7,540	81	93	5,400	58	41,412	31,900	.	9,512
Kolhapur	77	29	2,093	72	29	700	24	13,920	4,600	...	9,320
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	4,867	68	79	2,700	34	30,699	14,400	...	16,299
Ankleswar-Tatui (Rajpipla)	55	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	600	600	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	1,713	78	22	1,100	50	12,182	6,900	..	5,282
TOTAL	128	908	1,30,340	141	990	1,21,400	122	7,75,012	7,31,900	...	43,712
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	43,438	130	334	26,700	80	2,33,670	1,87,000	...	46,670
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	40	4,499	98	40	2,900	63	22,707	20,300	...	2,407
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,300	25	...	9,700	9,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	25,744	71	364	21,400	59	1,67,302	1,30,000	...	37,302
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,267	38	60	2,400	40	13,176	12,900	..	276
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,613	70	94	5,800	62	46,613	37,200	...	9,413
TOTAL	93	898	82,501	92	949	60,500	64	4,83,468	3,97,100	...	86,368
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,266	50,92,193	251	20,920	52,02,600	249	3,13,39,331	3,20,93,400	7,54,069	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(b) Information not received.

(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Se

CALCUTTA, *the 24th February, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 13th February, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 12th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 13th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 12th February, 1898.	Increase	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,757	11,79,132	679	1,757	12,46,000	717	4,66,35,316	5,07,95,000	41,59,684	...
Bengal Central	140	125	17,935	143	125	17,000	141	8,32,390	10,52,000	2,19,610	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,48,809	173	862	1,43,000	166	52,15,351	50,27,000	...	1,88,351
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,16,631	155	752	1,23,000	164	47,18,954	52,59,000	5,40,046	...
Beswada extn. (East Coast State)	134	21	3,349	159	21	1,700	81	1,23,778	1,30,000	6,222	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	1,807	201	9	700	78	61,260	50,700	...	10,560
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	3,94,028	217	1,815	3,69,000	203	1,73,28,615	1,67,99,000	...	5,29,615
Pálanpur-Deesa	58	17	1,200	71	17	400	24	45,800	35,000	...	10,800
South Indian	105	1,042	1,78,792	172	1,042	1,53,000	147	77,61,017	78,26,000	64,983	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,274	79	54	4,200	78	2,20,897	2,27,000	6,103	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,25,799	108	1,165	1,05,000	90	60,91,347	60,70,000	...	21,347
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	26,550	90	296	31,500	106	13,65,293	16,82,000	3,16,707	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,12,105	137	827	1,32,000	160	48,50,521	53,20,000	4,69,479	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	15,127	65	231	15,900	69	6,68,957	7,34,000	65,043	..
Assam-Bengal	61	300	18,005	54	286	25,000	87	5,51,660	8,47,000	2,95,340	...
Burma	175	886	2,64,280	298	937	2,10,000	224	66,67,166	70,19,000	3,51,834	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	20,10,335	250	10,170	25,78,000	253	10,31,35,322	10,88,71,700	57,34,378	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,90,847	211	2,883	7,32,000	254	2,48,75,290	2,98,80,000	50,04,710	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,58,637	191	875	1,64,000	187	71,36,949	76,02,000	4,65,051	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,24,141	275	817	2,67,000	327	1,33,61,937	1,34,73,000	1,11,063	...
East Coast	94	535	40,483	91	535	54,900	103	20,78,937	25,02,000	4,23,063	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	73	28	1,731	62	28	1,400	50	88,075	81,400	...	6,675
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)5,420	(d) 4,300	...	1,120
TOTAL	219	5,004	10,23,839	205	5,138	12,19,300	237	4,75,46,014	5,35,42,700	59,96,686	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,63,186	445	1,491	7,06,000	474	2,74,60,168	2,40,91,000	...	33,69,168
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,55,809	620	401	2,00,000	499	1,34,47,733	1,22,64,000	...	11,83,733
Madras	253	840	2,30,690	275	840	2,04,000	243	95,03,316	99,24,000	4,20,684	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,79,951	423	2,792	11,40,000	408	5,02,11,217	4,60,79,000	...	41,32,217
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,987	48,14,125	268	18,100	49,37,300	273	20,08,90,153	20,84,94,400	75,98,247	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	19,634	123	160	26,400	165	11,14,528	14,89,000	3,74,472	...
Tarkessur	274	22	5,979	272	22	7,000	318	2,05,270	2,06,000	730	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	15,900	40	...	(f)2,07,000	2,07,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,168	78	66	4,500	68	3,82,381	3,56,000	...	26,381
Bengal Dooars	140	36	3,202	89	36	2,400	67	2,49,377	2,55,000	5,623	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	15,224	195	78	16,000	205	5,76,194	6,97,000	1,20,806	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	2,200	41	...	(g) 82,900	82,900	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	9,960	195	51	9,000	176	6,79,350	6,58,000	...	21,350
TOTAL	176	413	59,107	143	809	83,400	96	32,67,100	40,10,900	7,43,800	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,808	38	74	1,800	24	89,239	86,800	...	2,439
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,940	96	114	9,300	82	4,15,737	3,14,000	...	1,01,737
Nágdá-Ujjain	53	34	2,834	83	35	2,000	57	(h)54,169	88,400	34,231	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	74,000	222	334	80,700	242	28,91,315	31,01,000	2,09,685	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,046	80	13	400	31	1,03,638	54,000	...	49,638
Rájpura-Bhátinda	159	108	18,072	167	108	8,900	82	8,04,114	5,91,000	...	2,13,114
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,542	454	10	3,100	310	1,42,310	1,77,000	34,690	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,833	88	66	5,200	79	2,31,783	2,62,000	30,217	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	7,546	81	93	5,400	58	3,74,081	2,93,000	...	81,081
Kolhápur	70	49	2,093	43	49	700	14	1,03,181	72,800	...	30,381
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	4,867	68	79	2,700	34	2,04,056	1,74,000	...	30,056
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(i) 5,500	5,500	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,713	78	22	1,100	50	62,766	48,800	...	13,966
TOTAL	125	968	1,36,340	141	990	1,21,400	123	54,10,569	52,62,500	...	1,48,069
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	108	334	43,438	130	334	26,700	80	15,66,118	14,64,000	...	1,02,118
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	4,499	95	40	2,900	63	1,65,554	1,74,000	8,446	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,300	25	...	(j) 94,200	94,200	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	25,744	71	364	21,400	59	10,72,688	10,08,000	...	64,688
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,207	38	60	2,400	40	1,13,477	1,06,000	...	7,477
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,613	70	94	5,800	62	3,37,949	3,71,000	33,051	...
TOTAL	82	898	82,561	92	949	60,500	64	32,55,786	32,17,200	...	38,586
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,266	50,92,193	251	20,920	52,02,600	249	21,28,35,628	22,09,91,000	81,55,372	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 13th February, 1897.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 12th February, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 12th, 1898.

The large shallow barometric depression which covered Northern India at the close of the preceding week had disappeared at the commencement of the week under review. A high pressure area was formed over Northern India and fairly quiet fine weather prevailed over that region up to the 8th. Then the barometer began to fall briskly over North Bombay and a depression was developed there which occasioned steep gradients for easterly winds over North-Western India. The depression advanced very slowly north-north-eastward and moderate to heavy rain was received over nearly all parts of the country except the south of the Peninsula and North-East India. On the last day of the week the depression had disappeared and a high pressure area had been re-established over North-Western and Central India, and the rainfall had to a great extent ceased. Over the Peninsula the pressure was fairly steady during the week and the weather fine until Thursday, February 10th when some moderate showers were received. Over Bengal, Assam and Burma the weather was somewhat disturbed and showery during the first two days of the week, but afterwards cleared and remained fine till the close. The mean temperature of the whole country was above the normal average during the first four days of the week, about normal on the 10th and below the normal on the 11th and 12th.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 6th.*—Pressure had been steady over Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula and had risen elsewhere. The rise amounted to over two tenths of an inch in the Punjab. Pressure was highest in the North Punjab and lowest in the south-west of the Peninsula. The winds were variable in direction and moderate or light in force. The temperature distribution was somewhat irregular. The heat was less than usual on both sides of the Peninsula and over North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and was excessive elsewhere. The variations from the normal were large in several parts of the country Light showers of soft hail had been received over the North-West Himalayas and rain over the Assam Valley, North Bengal and parts of Bihar and of the North-Western Provinces.

Monday, February 7th.—Pressure had decreased briskly in Burma and had changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer remained highest over the Punjab and lowest over Malabar. Northerly winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and over Burma, while elsewhere the directions remained variable. The force was still light or moderate. The mean temperature was lower than usual along the foot of the Himalayas and on both sides of the Peninsula and was higher than usual elsewhere. The variations from the normal continued large. A few light scattered showers were reported from parts of Northern India and from Burma.

Tuesday, February 8th—The barometer had risen over Burma, Bengal and the Circars and fallen elsewhere. The changes were slight except over Bombay where the fall had been brisk. A low pressure area was developing over North Bombay, but otherwise the pressure distribution was unaltered. The winds had shifted to north over the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the directions remained variable. The force was inclined to rise in the neighbourhood of the area of low pressure. The mean temperature was about normal over the Assam Valley, the Gangetic Plain and the Madras and Bombay coast districts and was unusually high elsewhere. A few scattered light showers had fallen in different parts of the country.

Wednesday, February 9th.—The barometer had fallen slightly to rapidly over North-West India and had risen elsewhere. The depression which was reported from North Bombay on the 8th had developed, and at the centre which lay between Bhuj and Deesa pressure was 0·30" below the normal. Pressure was highest in Assam and relatively high in the North Punjab, and gradients were very steep between these regions and the depression over Bombay. Except in Burma, Bengal and the south of the Peninsula the winds were

influenced by the depression and exhibited an indraught towards the centre. The force was freshening in the north-west and was strong at Bombay. The mean temperature was slightly lower than usual in Assam and in part of Bombay, but was more or less excessive elsewhere. Showers had been received over a large part of North-Western and Central India.

Thursday, February 10th.—The barometer was rising slightly over North Bombay and the south of the Peninsula, but was falling elsewhere. The fall had been rapid over the Punjab and the depression noticed in the north-west on the 9th was drifting northward or north-north-eastward. Steep barometric gradients and strong cyclonic winds were reported over a considerable part of the country. The north-western and central parts of India as well as a considerable part of the Peninsula had received rain, but in Burma and Bengal the weather had been fine. The largest amounts (between 1" and 3") were reported from the north-west and centre.

Friday, February 11th.—The barometer had generally fallen over Bengal and the Bay area, but had risen elsewhere. The depression in the north-west had continued to drift slowly northward and was entering the Punjab, while a large high pressure area had been developed over Bombay and the Central Provinces. The winds were still cyclonic in the north-west, but had returned to about their normal directions elsewhere. The mean temperature was very low over the central parts of the country but was above the normal in the north-west, the south and the north-east. Rain had fallen except over Burma, Assam, Bengal, Sind and the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were heavier than on the preceding day.

Saturday, February 12th.—The barometer had continued to fall over Burma, Bengal, and the Bay area and to rise elsewhere. The rise had exceeded 0·20", over the Punjab, and the depression in the north-west had filled up. An area of high and uniform pressure covered North-West and Central India, while readings were lowest in Burma. The winds were light and generally between north-west and north-east. The mean temperature was high in the extreme north-west, the extreme south, and the extreme north-east, and was very low in the central districts. Showers had been received over parts of Northern India and of Madras. The amounts were smaller, and the fall much less extensive than on the two preceding days.

Temperature.—The mean temperature has exhibited large variations from the normal during the week under review. During the first four days of the week the heat, except in Bombay, was generally greater than usual. This was particularly the case in the Punjab on the 6th, when there was an average excess of 6°·2. On the 10th, the extensive and heavy rainfall noticed in the earlier sections set in, and with this fall of rain there occurred a rapid fall of temperature, and the mean temperature fell very generally to below the normal. This fall was greatest over the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, where the heat during the 11th and 12th was largely below the normal.

The following lable gives the temperature data for the week :—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·6	+5·0	+5·0	+3·4	+3·4	+3·6	+3·5	+3·9
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·6	+1·4	+1·4	+1·6	+1·8	+3·7	—0·3	+1·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·1	—0·9	+0·8	+4·8	—2·1	—1·6	—2·4	+0·2
Punjab	+6·2	+3·9	+3·7	+4·3	+3·7	+0·2	—0·5	+3·1
Bombay	—1·5	—1·3	+0·2	—0·6	0	—5·2	—5·7	—2·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·3	+1·5	+3·0	+4·9	+3·0	—7·0	—7·6	—0·1
Central India and Gujarat .	+2·2	+2·4	+2·8	+5·0	—0·8	—5·6	—3·4	+0·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·8	+4·3	+5·1	+5·4	—4·1	—2·6	—3·0	+1·1
Madras	+0·3	+1·3	+1·3	+2·2	+3·1	+2·3	—0·2	+1·5
Mean for whole of India .	+2·3	+2·0	+2·6	+3·4	+0·9	—1·4	—2·2	+1·1

The above shows that the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive from the 6th to the 9th, normal on the 10th, and below the normal on the 11th and 12th. In Burma, the weather was hotter than usual during the whole week, but in all the other provinces the variations from the normal were more or less irregular from day to day.

Rain.—A great change in the rainfall conditions has been brought about by the disturbed weather of the week under review. The deepish barometric depression which developed over North Bombay on the 9th and which travelled slowly north-north-eastward during the 10th and 11th, occasioned cyclonic winds and a falling barometer over a very large part of the Indian area, and these conditions resulted in widespread and in places heavy rainfall. The influence of the storm was hardly felt over the south of the Peninsula and the north-eastern parts of the Indian region, and these areas received either no rain or lighter falls than other parts of the country; but with these two exceptions all districts came within the influence of the storm and experienced rainy disturbed weather for three days. In addition to the above the weather was disturbed and showery over Bengal Assam and the adjacent parts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar on the 6th. The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that only in eight divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Deltaic and Central Burma, Arakan, the Surma division of Assam, Coorg, Baluchistan, and the Jeypur division of the East Coast north, was there absolutely no rain during the week, but in the case of Upper Burma, East Bengal, Orissa and Mysore, the average actual rainfall of the week was le s than one-tenth of an inch and was hence unimportant. There were thus twelve divisions in which there was either absolutely or practically no rain, but over the whole of the remaining forty six rainfall divisions moderate to heavy rain was received. The average actual fall exceeded 3" in the case of west, west submontane, and hills divisions of the North-Western Provinces and the submontane division of the Punjab; 2" in the case of the Central division of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab Hills and the Central division of the Central Provinces; and 1" in the case of the Bengal hills, South Bihar, the east of the North-Western Provinces, South and North Oudh, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East Punjab, the South Punjab, the Central Punjab, the West and East divisions of the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Eastern division of Central India, the north of the East Coast, and the southern division of the Hyderabad State. The third column of the table shows that in no less than forty-five of the rainfall divisions the average normal rainfall was exceeded. The area of excessive rain included Upper Burma, the Assam Hills, the Central, North and hills divisions of Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South and North Bihar, all the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, all the Punjab divisions, all the Bombay and Malabar divisions (except Coorg) all the Central Provinces divisions; all the North Bombay divisions, except Baluchistan; all the Central India and Rajputana divisions and all the Madras divisions, except the Jeypur division of the north of the East Coast. The only districts there in which the rainfall of the week was not excessive were some of the Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal divisions, Orissa, and the neighbouring Jeypore division, Baluchistan, and Coorg. Not only however was the area of excessive rain large, but the amount of excess was also very large, exceeding 3 inches in the west and west submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and 2 inches in the Central and hill divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the submontane division of the Punjab, and the Central division of the Central Provinces.

This heavy general rainfall has brought about a marked change in the conditions of the seasonal rainfall. Last week there were only 10 divisions within which the total rainfall from the 2nd of January to date exceeded the normal average, while this week there are only 17 divisions in which the rainfall for the whole season is below the normal. In many cases the excess is very large, thus, the Central division of the North-Western Provinces reports an actual total of 2·24" instead of the normal 0·67"; the west division of the North-Western Provinces 3·64" instead of 0·74"; the Konkan 0·70" instead of 0·12"; the Deccan 0·44" instead of 0·07"; Gujarat 1·16" instead of 0·08"; and Hyderabad (South) 1·03" instead of 0·22".

" The total amounts for the week under review have been heavy in many cases, as will be seen from the following record of the maximum fall in the different districts :—

Bengal	Chanchal (Malda)	2·20"
Bihar	Sasaram (Arrah)	2·04"
N.-W. Provinces,	Sambhal (Moradabad)	6·39"
"	Bulandshahr	6·31"
"	Champawat (Almora)	10·89"
"	Chata (Muttra)	5·58"
Punjab	Karnal	4·19"
"	Umballa	6·95"
"	Garhshankar (Hoshiarpur)	4·93"
Konkan	Kalyan (Thana)	2·78"
Berar	Wun	2·48"
Central Provinces	Brahmapuri (Chanda)	5·83"
Gujarat	Bardoli (Surat)	2·61"
Central India	Gwalior	3·56"
Rajputana	Bhurtpur	2·79"
Madras	Tuni (Godaveri)	3·45"
"	Tenali (Kistna)	2·84"
"	Tiruvhannamalai (Cuddalore)	4·72"

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 12th February 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 2nd January to 12th February 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd January to 12th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	Inch	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	1 Tenasserim	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·07	— 100
	2 Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·07	—0·07	0·19	0·28	— 32
	3 Central do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0·15	0·15	0
	4 Upper do	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·17	0·18	— 6
	5. Arakan	0	0	0.	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6 Eastern Bengal	0·04	0·24	—0·20	0·82	0·97	— 15
	7 Assam Surma	0	0·25	—0·25	1·66	1·18	+ 41
	8. Do. Hills	0·32	0·21	+0·11	1·70	1·23	+ 38
	9 Do Brahmaputra	0·22	0·29	—0·07	1·66	1·41	+ 18
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·33	0·41	—0·08	1·10	1·03	+ 6
	11. Central do.	0·38	0·23	+0·15	1·04	0·76	+ 37
	12 North do	0·66	0·06	+0·60	1·62	0·64	+ 153
	13. Bengal Hills	1·03	0·15	+0·88	1·85	1·15	+ 61
	14 Orissa	0·05	0·22	—0·17	0·05	0·70	— 93
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·65	0·36	+0·29	0·67	1·10	— 39
	16. South Bihar	1·10	0·18	+0·92	1·98	0·87	+ 128
	17 North do.	0·32	0·13	+0·19	0·72	0·82	— 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	1·81	0·22	+1·59	1·87	0·87	+ 115
	19. South Oudh	1·98	0·08	+1·90	2·18	0·86	+ 153
	20. North do.	1·77	0·07	+1·70	2·04	0·96	+ 175
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	2·18	0·07	+2·11	2·24	0·67	+ 234
	22. North-Western Provinces West	3·59	0·11	+3·48	3·64	0·74	+ 392
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	1·21	0·17	+1·04	1·67	0·77	+ 117
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	3·98	0·34	+3·64	4·19	1·83	+ 129
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	3·51	0·76	+2·75	3·89	3·34	+ 16
Punjab	26 South-East Punjab	1·81	0·11	+1·70	1·81	0·89	+ 103
	27. South do.	1·20	0·11	+1·09	1·48	0·85	+ 74
	28. Central do.	1·12	0·31	+0·81	1·40	1·66	— 16
	29 Punjab Submontane	3·09	0·40	+2·69	3·41	2·04	+ 24
	30 Do. Hills	2·28	0·75	+1·53	3·22	4·15	— 22
	31. North Punjab	0·58	0·43	+0·15	1·24	2·38	— 48
	32. West do.	0·75	0·09	+0·66	0·9[illegible]	0·64	+ 41
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·36	0·04	+0·32	0·80	0·39	+ 105
	34 Madras South-Central	0·55	0·08	+0·47	0·69	0·31	+ 123
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·33	— 100
	36 Mysore	0·03	0·01	+0·02	0·06	0·09	— 33
	37. Konkan	0·70	0	+0·70	0·70	0·12	+ 483
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·44	0	+0·44	0·44	0·07	+ 529
	39 Hyderabad North		...	..	...	..	...
	40 Khandesh	0·34	0	+0·34	0·34	0·11	+ 209
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·55	0·01	+0·54	0·55	0·32	+ 72
	42. Central Provinces West	1·06	0·05	+1·01	1·06	0·50	+ 112
	43. Central Provinces Central	2·65	0·06	+2·59	2·65	0·67	+ 296
	44. Central Provinces East	1·62	0·08	+1·54	1·62	0·65	+ 149
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	1·16	0	+1·16	1·16	0·08	+1,350
	46. Kathiawar	0·24	0	+0·24	0·24	0·05	+ 380
	47. Sind	0·30	0·07	+0·23	0·30	0·53	— 43
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0·51	—0·51	0·12	2·85	— 96
Rajputana and Central India	49 Central India East	1·67	0·04	+1·63	1·67	0·53	+ 215
	50 Rajputana East, Central India West	0·83	0	+0·83	0·83	0·25	+ 232
	51. West Rajputana	0·62	0·02	+0·60	0·62	0·34	+ 82
Madras	52. East Coast North	1·39	0·05	+1·34	1·39	0·25	+ 456
	52-A. Do. do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	53 Hyderabad South	1·03	0·02	+1·01	1·03	0·22	+ 368
	54. Madras Central	0·10	0	+0·10	0·10	0·06	+ 66
	55. East Coast Central	0·74	0·03	+0·71	0·74	0·44	+ 68
	56 Do. South	0·33	0·15	+0·18	0·64	0·78	— 18
	57. Madras South	0·51	0·20	+0·31	1·74	0·90	+ 93

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 17th February 1898.*

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th February.*—Good showers fell during the week in the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly, and in parts of Tanjore and Madura; and there were light local showers in parts of other districts. The water supply is generally insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are steady or are slightly easier. There is some improvement in prospects in the Markapur taluk of Kurnool district, and in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The numbers on relief in Nellore were—test workers—1,870 men, 3,081 women, 1,639 children, total 6,590 Gratuitously relieved—(*a*) in kitchens—(dependants)—2 men, 3 women, 149 children, total 154. Others—5 men, 12 women, 3 children, total 20. (*b*) Otherwise relieved—2 women—total on gratuitous relief 176. Grand total on relief 6,766.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st February.*—There was slight rain in parts of Sind and in one taluka of Bijapur. The standing crops have been injured by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar and by blight or insects in parts of Poona. Cotton and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) in parts of Surat and cotton in parts of Baroda territory have been damaged by the recent rain *Jowari* in Ahmednagar and wheat in Dharwar are poor. Harvesting of late crops is in progress in fourteen and land is being prepared for next season in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in six districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was 15$\frac{9}{20}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur—8,349, of whom 7,789 are relief workers and 560 dependants. Of relief workers—2,631 are men, 3,752 women, and 1,405 children. Of dependants—19 are men, 48 women, and 493 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur—4,004, of whom 2,192 are men, 1,338 women, and 474 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st February.*—There were slight showers during the week in parts of Darjeeling, Patna, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea and Khondmals. Reports of the spring crops continue favourable, but in Chittagong rain is required. Oilseeds and potatoes are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. *Boro* or spring rice is doing well. Ploughing for the autumn crops is going on in several parts of Bengal Proper. The poppy crop in Bihar and Hazaribagh is promising and lancing has begun. There is no want of fodder except in the flooded tracts of Chittagong and at Kurigram in Rangpur. Prices remain steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Rain has fallen in the western submontane and hill districts. The spring and poppy crops have benefited by the rainfall of the past fortnight, and save where injury has been caused by hail, they are in flourishing condition. Harvesting of the earlier spring crops has commenced in places, and land is being prepared for intermediate crops. Prices are gradually falling, and there is no want of supplies.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Rain has fallen all over the province averaging from $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch in Multan to 3 inches in Sialkot and Rawalpindi; a slight fall is also reported from Delhi. Sugarcane is being pressed. The standing spring crops are greatly benefitted by the recent rain,

and prospects are generally reported excellent. The stocks of food grain are sufficient. Locusts appeared in parts of Shahpur, but did no damage. Hail fell in parts of Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur; the crops in Shahpur were slightly damaged. Crops on low lying land have also been injured to some extent by water in parts of Umballa and Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan; they are now improving in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in parts of Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan; falling in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur, and Peshawar; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 11 to 16, gram 12½ to 13¼, barley 19, bulrush-millet 18 to 23, maize 17¾ to 22$\frac{1}{16}$, great millet 20 and rice 10 to 11, seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st February.*—The weather is generally clear and cold, with light clouds occasionally, and slight rain in Raipur and Wardha. The condition of the winter crops is generally fair to good. The prospects of late sown crops are much improved by the recent rain, which has also facilitated ploughings for summer sowings. The recent hail has caused but slight damage. The harvesting of winter crops has commenced in places. The outturn is estimated at 12 annas in Hoshangabad and Nimar and 10 annas in Bhandara. Prices of juar and rice are generally falling or stationary, with slight rises in Seoni, Narsinghpur and Sambalpur; that of wheat has fallen considerably in Chanda and shows a general downward tendency. Relief is confined to 160 sick in poor houses and 112 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing are nearly completed. In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather crops and of crops on islands continues. Prospects are favourable. In Mandalay, ploughing for early wet weather paddy has commenced. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu and Mandalay, and slightly in Rangoon, Prome, Amherst and Thayetmyo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts facilitating ploughing for crops Preparation of land for summer paddy in Assam Valley continues. Gathering of pulses and mustard; pressing of sugarcane; and pruning and hoeing of tea continue. Prices of common rice — Sibsagar 12, Dhubri 11½, Gauhati 11, Tezpur 10½, Silchar and Dibrugarh 10, and Nowgong 9, seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. Paddy has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga.

COORG: Threshing of rice and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Coffee picking is nearly completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st February.*—BERAR. The weather is cool and clear. Cotton picking and threshing of *jowari* are in progress. The winter crops are in fair condition. Wheat, gram and linseed are in pod and are being cut in places. Breaking up of land for the next monsoon crop continues. Fodder and water supply are sufficient. Prices are stationary in one district; fluctuating in another; and have fallen elsewhere. Prices — *jowari* Akola and Amraoti 22, Basim 20, Buldana, Ellichpore and Wun 23 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during the week 26 cents. The rainfall of the last week has done slight injury to the standing spring crop ready for harvest. It has done good to the standing winter rice crop. The spring harvest is going on in parts. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 6¾, and *iowari* 11¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Rainfall—Bikanir average 92 cents; Ulwar 35 cents; very good showers in four parganas of Jaisulmere and slight showers in Jodhpore. The standing crops and prospects are good. Crops are being harvested in parts of Kherwara; and gram in Jhallawar. The condition of agricultural stock is fair to good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in one State; falling in eight; fluctuating in one and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st February.*—There was no rain during the week. The condition of the standing crop and probable outturn is good in all agencies, though some damage has been caused by hail in parts of the Bundelkhand Agency. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good in all agencies. Prices have fallen considerably in Bundelkhand; are falling in Indore territory; and are steady in other agencies. The opium crops have been slightly damaged by hail in Malwa, and are fairly good in Gwalior and Bhopal.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—The weather is rainy. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—Heavy rain during the week accompanied by hailstorms. Slight fall in prices. Condition of standing crops fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Slight rain during the week. The weather is seasonable. Prospects are good. Price—$8\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

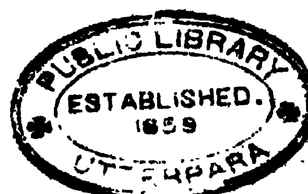
Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras	5,259	134	5,393†	6,590	176	6,766	+1,373
Bombay	8,648	4,095	12,743	8,349	4,004	12,353	—390
Central Provinces	...	338	338	...	272	272	— 66
Total	13,907	4,567	18,474	14,939	4,452	19,391	+ 917

† Figures incomplete.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 18th February, 1898.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Pannappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, G.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

MEMON BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to render it permissive to members of the Memon community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Hon'ble Mr. James be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure. He said:—"In presenting this report I have to tender my thanks to the Select Committee and to each member of the Select Committee for the unsparing way in which they have devoted their time and attention to the consideration of this lengthy and intricate Code. The Committee have devoted more than twenty days, and long days too, to examining the details of this Bill and the large body of criticisms and suggestions which were submitted to them. I am sure also that I am speaking on behalf of all my other colleagues in expressing our obligations to Sir Henry Prinsep who undertook the laborious task of digesting all these criticisms and suggestions and presenting them to the Committee as we went through the Bill clause by clause.

"Hon'ble Members have not yet got the amended Bill before them, so it would be useless to-day to refer to the details of the changes we have made; but I wish to make one or two observations of a general character.

"Speaking broadly, we have treated the Bill as a consolidation Bill. We have not attempted to introduce any organic changes into the law of procedure. There are but few amendments in the Bill which do more than remove doubts arising from conflicting decisions, or put what we thought to be a convenient construction on a section where the Courts have held themselves constrained by the former wording to put an inconvenient construction upon it. Of course, in electing between conflicting decisions we have often entered on controversial ground, and we have dealt with matters which may properly be discussed at a future stage.

"In cases of doubt we have retained the old language, and by mechanical means we have endeavoured to lighten the labours of those who will have to master the new Code. In the first place, by occasionally splitting a section into two, or by running two sections into one, we have been able to retain intact the old numbering of the sections. In the second place, we have distinguished the alterations in the law proposed by the Bill, as introduced, from alterations made by the Select Committee. When the Bill was introduced deviations from the Code of 1882 were shown in italics. These we have retained. Subsequent amendments made by the Select Committee are printed in heavy Roman type. When the Code becomes law, any one who takes a copy of the Bill as now presented, and compares it with the Code, could note up all the changes made in an hour. In dealing with the Bill throughout we have had regard to practical convenience rather than to any question of form. The Code has to be administered by busy men, and we have done what we can to make their task in mastering it as light as possible. As I said, I am not going to refer to the amendments we have made; but there were two amend-

ments of which I gave notice on the 21st of December last concerning which I ought perhaps to say a word because they excited some public attention. I announced on behalf of the Government that we should provide by amendment in the schedule that offences under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code should be triable by Magistrates of the first class and Presidency Magistrates in addition to Courts of Session. That was a proposition which was laid before the Select Committee. The Select Committee considered that proposition carefully and have modified it. We propose that the jurisdiction to deal with these offences shall be confined to Chief Presidency Magistrates and to Magistrates of the district In making this change we were influenced to some extent—we thought it desirable on other grounds—but were certainly influenced—by the strong expression of opinion from our Native colleagues. We gave them time to consider it, and they were clearly of opinion that the change was a desirable one. In addition we have made some consequential amendments on that proposition. We have provided that the appeal, instead of lying from the Magistrate to the Court of Session, shall lie direct to the High Court.

"Now I come to another section of which I gave notice. It was a section which provided that security might be taken from persons who disseminated obscene, seditious or defamatory matter, instead of proceeding against them by way of prosecution The Select Committee have inserted that section, but with modifications, which Hon'ble Members will see when the Bill is in their hands. In the first place, we have cut out the reference to 'obscene matter'. We think the existing provisions of the Penal Code relating to obscene matter are quite sufficient, and that offences of that class should be dealt with by prosecution and not by taking security. The alterations in the Penal Code Amendment Bill which we are going to proceed with to-day have necessitated an alteration in the term 'seditious matter.' We have substituted for the term 'seditious matter' matter which comes within section 124A, or matter which comes within section 153A. Then we came to the question of defamation, and we thought that defamation was too wide a term. There is a great deal of defamation which of course may be dealt with either by criminal prosecution or by civil action. We have no desire to interfere in cases of that kind. We have confined defamation to defamation of judicial officers, as it is essential in some parts of India to protect our subordinate Native officers from continual and habitual attacks made upon them. I suppose the European officers do not care much what is said about them, but the Native officers for some reason will not prosecute, and they are in some places—well, I might say—almost systematically blackmailed by a certain small class of papers. We think that that is a case where the law ought to interfere. It will be noted that we have omitted from our definition of sedition what is contained in the English definition, namely, that it amounts to sedition to bring into hatred or contempt the administration of justice. To some extent this new provision, which I have just adverted to, will supply the place of that provision of the English law."

INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Babu Joy Gobind Law, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial Offences be taken into consideration. He said:—"I desire to trouble Council with a few remarks on the scope of the Bill, and to discuss some of the objections which have been urged against the measure.

"In the first place, this Bill is approved by the Local Governments. We have, of course, been in communication with the Local Governments from the earliest inception of this legislation, and we are now proceeding with it, backed by the cumulative weight of their authority. Now what does this mean? It means that the high officers who are responsible for the peace and good government of the provinces under their charge consider that these provisions are required. Those high officers are all men of wide experience, and they are intimately acquainted with the conditions and requirements of their respective provinces, and when we get a coincident body of opinion from them, that opinion is entitled to the utmost weight.

"Now where do the main objections to the Bill come from? They come from people who are in the happy position of being able to criticise without having any responsibility for the result thrown upon them. If we adopted their suggestions, we should not shift the responsibility from our shoulders to theirs. It is the Government of the country, and the Government alone, which is responsible for maintaining its peace and tranquillity.

"There is another general observation which I wish to make. Most of the important criticisms on the proposed measures have come from the presidency-towns. I am not going to belittle the presidency-towns. A citizen of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay may well say that 'he is a citizen of no mean city.' If we were legislating only for the presidency-towns, I should attach the greatest weight to these criticisms But we are not. We are legislating for India as a whole; we are legislating for 260 millions of people in all stages of progress and civilisation, and not merely for the two millions or so of people in the presidency-towns.

"Now I want to mention some of the specific criticisms which have been made. In the first place, it is alleged that in the new section 124A we are altering and extending the existing law under the existing section, section 124A. This criticism is mainly based on some remarks made by Sir Fitzjames Stephen when introducing the Act of 1870. I agree that it might be inferred from some passages in his speech that he considered an appeal to force to be an element in seditious utterances. But it is a familiar rule of law that proceedings in the Legislature cannot be resorted to to interpret an Act. To discover what the law is, when its meaning is contested, you must look at the language of the Act itself, and, if that language has been interpreted by the Courts, you must look to the interpretation of the Courts. The Courts of Justice, and they alone, can put an authoritative interpretation on the meaning of an Act of the Legislature. If that test be applied, I feel sure that no one who candidly and carefully reads the consentient decisions of the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad High Courts can come to any other conclusion than this—namely, that in our new section we are keeping well within the existing law, though we are expressing that law in less ambiguous language. By dropping the term 'ill-will' from the explanation of 'disaffection' we may be somewhat restricting the existing law, but we are not extending it. In confirmation of what I have said, I will read an extract from the unanimous decision of the Allahabad High Court which considers and sums up the previous cases. Sir John Edge in delivering that judgment observes:—

'In our opinion any one who by any of the means referred to in section 124A of the Indian Penal Code excites or attempts to excite feelings of hatred, dislike, ill-will, enmity or hostility towards the Government established by law in British India, excites or attempts to excite, as the case may be, feelings of "disaffection," as that term is used in section 124A, no matter how guardedly he may attempt to conceal his real object. It is obvious that feelings of hatred, dislike, ill-will, enmity or hostility towards the Government must be inconsistent with and incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support that lawful authority against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist it. The "disapprobation of the measures of the Government" may or may not in any particular case be the text upon which the speech is made or the article or letter is written, but if upon a fair and impartial consideration of what was spoken or written it is reasonably obvious that the intention of the speaker or writer was to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, then a Court or a jury should find that the speaker, or writer or publisher, as the case might be, had committed the offence of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Govern-

ment established by law in British India. To paraphrase is dangerous, but it appears to us that the "disaffection" of section 124A is "disloyalty"; that is the sense in which the word "disaffection" has been generally used and understood during the century. We are further of opinion that the ordinary meaning of disaffection in section 124A, having regard to the evils at which section 124A strikes, is not varied by the *explanation* contained in the section.

'The intention of a speaker, writer or publisher may be inferred from the particular speech, article or letter, or it may be proved from that speech, article or letter, considered in conjunction with what such speaker, writer or publisher has said, written or published on another or other occasions. Where it is ascertained that the intention of the speaker, writer or publisher was to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, it is immaterial whether or not the words spoken, written or published could have the effect of exciting such feelings of disaffection, and it is immaterial whether the words were true or were false, and, except on the question of punishment or in a case in which the speaker, writer or publisher is charged with having excited such feelings of disaffection, it is immaterial whether or not the words did in fact excite such feelings of disaffection.'

"Then it is urged that the proposed clause goes further than English law, and again some passages in Sir Fitzjames Stephen's speech are referred to. All I can say is this. If in 1870 he thought that an appeal to force was a necessary constituent of sedition, he afterwards changed his mind. After he had served on the Criminal Code Commission, which was composed of some of the most distinguished Judges of modern times, he published his *Digest of the English Criminal Law*. In Article 96 of that Digest he states the English law in the clear and precise terms which I read to Council on the 21st December. There is nothing in that article, and there is nothing in the almost identical article framed by the Criminal Code Commission to suggest that an appeal to violence is a necessary factor in the offence. I take it that the offence is complete both in India and England if it be proved that the offender has attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government. It is not necessary that he should himself appeal to force. What he does is to excite or attempt to excite feelings of discontent which make people ready for mischief should the opportunity arise.

"But after all these arguments are more or less academic. No one in his senses would contend that because a given law is good and suitable in England it is therefore good and suitable in India. Take, for instance, the English Marriage Laws which are the foundation of English society. They are based upon monogamy protected by the severest penalties. But no one would think of introducing them into India, any more than he would think of enacting by law that the people of India should wear top hats and trousers. If a rule of law exists in England we may fairly consider whether it is suitable to India, but the answer to the question must always depend on the conditions which prevail in India. How much license of speech can be safely allowed is a question of time and place. If I smoke a cigar on the *maidan*, it pleases me, and it hurts no one else. If I smoke a cigar in the powder magazine of the Fort, I endanger the lives of many and do an act well deserving punishment. Language may be tolerated in England which it is unsafe to tolerate in India, because in India it is apt to be transformed into action instead of passing off as harmless gas. Look at the cow-killing riots in Western India, with the deplorable loss of life that followed: look at the murder of Lekh Ram at Lahore, at the Poona murders, and at recent events in the Peshawar District. Just the other day a Brahmin gentleman and a native doctor were murdered at Sinnar by a fanatical mob. That apparently was the reward for their self-devotion in attempting to grapple with the plague and save the lives of their fellow-countrymen. In legislating for India we must have regard to Indian conditions, and we must rely mainly on the advice of those who speak under the weight of responsibility and have the peace and good government of India under their charge.

"Now let me say a word or two about the changes introduced in the Select Committee. We have added a further *explanation* to clause 124A. The second *explanation* was intended to protect fair and honest criticism which had for its object the alteration of the policy pursued by the Government in any particular case. Some people were apprehensive that the express declaration of this principle might be held impliedly to negative the right of people to criticise Gov-

ernment action when that criticism could not lead to a reversal of such action; for instance, criticism on past expenditure, or criticism on an appointment which the critic may think objectionable. I think this apprehension was quite unfounded, but in order to allay it we have introduced the third *explanation*. We have also removed the offence of stirring up class hatred from the sedition clause, and have inserted it in the chapter relating to offences against the public tranquillity. This offence, no doubt, only affects the State indirectly. It affects the State through the danger it causes to the public tranquillity. It is less akin to treason than a seditious attack upon the Government by law established, and therefore we have provided a much smaller punishment. But in India the offence is a very dangerous one. When class or sectarian animosity is directed against any section of Her Majesty's subjects, the members of that section are in peril. Any accidental event may cause an explosion, and it is difficult to foresee the direction which the explosion will take. The persistent attacks made on the officers and helpers engaged in plague operations have already resulted in sad loss of life. A squabble over an alleged mosque gave rise to a dangerous riot which at one time it was feared might turn into a general attack on the European community in Calcutta. We wish to trust to prevention rather than cure, and by taking power to punish people who foment class animosities to obviate the necessity of putting down the consequent disturbances with a high hand.

"In section 505 the Select Committee have made a considerable modification. As the clause now stands, I think it need cause no apprehension to any speaker or journalist who acts in good faith. It must be borne in mind that the clause does not strike at mischievous and mendacious reports generally. It is aimed only at reports calculated to produce mutiny or to induce one section of the population to commit offences against another. If a man takes upon himself to circulate such a report, he surely cannot complain if he is asked to show that his intentions were innocent, and that he had reasonable grounds for believing the report.

"But though we think and believe that the measures we have proposed are necessary, we have provided safeguards against any possible abuse of them—safeguards which, I may observe, are unknown to English law. My Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga says in his note of dissent that under the proposed section 124A 'it is quite possible to punish a journalist or public speaker who is only guilty of using indiscreet language calculated at most to give rise to trifling feelings of irritation.' May I call his attention to section 95 of the Indian Penal Code, which provides that 'nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.' In the highly hypothetical case which he puts, it seems to me that his journalistic friend would have committed no offence, and would have nothing to fear. If you put hypothetical cases, and assume that the law will be strained and administered without common sense, there is scarcely a section of the Penal Code that ought to be allowed to stand for five minutes. But we have provided another and wider safeguard. As the law now stands, no prosecution under section 124A can be commenced without the authority of the Local Government or the Government of India. We intend, of course, to maintain that rule and further to apply it to offences under sections 153A and 505. There remain the rights of appeal and revision. Every sentence passed under the provisions I have referred to can be brought in one form or the other under the cognizance of the High Court.

"I freely admit that our proposals have met with a good deal of adverse criticism. But, then, what are the alternatives? We have been urged both from official and private sources to re-enact the Press law. But we are entirely opposed to that course. We do not want a Press in leading strings that can be made to dance to any tune that its censors may think fit to call. We want simply a free Press that will not transgress the law of the land. We are aiming at sedition and offences akin to it, and not at the Press. Sedition which is taught and preached orally is even more dangerous than written sedition, because it operates more directly on the ignorant, and therefore the dangerous, classes. Some of our critics apparently would have us sit idle till an outbreak

has occurred, and then call upon us to suppress it by violent methods not known to the law. As a sample, let me cite an extract from a Calcutta daily paper which disapproves our present proposals :—

'We cannot govern Calcutta as a Western city. In places like Algiers or Samarkand the religious leaders of the Muhammadan community are told that they will be held responsible for order, and it is found that it has a magical effect. In England, to lock up the clergy would be probably ridiculous and quite useless as a means of avoiding a riot, but that is the difference between Calcutta and London, and yet we try to govern Calcutta just as we govern London. We must begin by recognising that we live in the East and do as the East does.'—(*Indian Daily News*, 12th July, 1897.)

"But we have chosen much less drastic methods than those suggested to us. We have proposed what we think, and are advised, to be reasonable amendments in the law, and we intend to supplement the substantive law by providing a prompt and workable procedure to put it in force."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said :—" Whatever the views of the mercantile community may be in regard to the means which the Government propose to take to curb that section of the Press in India which so frequently exceeds the bounds of legitimate and healthy criticism, there is no doubt that the mercantile community are at one with the Government in thinking that there is a disease in some parts of the country for which it is necessary, in the interests of the public good, to find a remedy. With reference to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in regard to giving Magistrates and Presidency Magistrates power to try sedition cases under section 124A, I feel bound to mention that there is a strong feeling against giving Magistrates such power under this section, the punishment for which may be penal servitude for life, although presumably Magistrates will not be given the power to inflict such a punishment. It is thought by many non-officials that it would be better to provide for the punishment of reckless writers under sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with cases which are triable by Magistrates in order to avoid giving a worthless person all the *eclat* of a State trial.

"In regard to the Bill before the Council, the views which have been put forward by some of the non-official bodies would, if adopted, have the same effect, it is believed, as the measures proposed by the Government, and, in so far as they would, in the opinion of these bodies, have made the law clearer and therefore more difficult to evade and at the same time cause less friction, I regret the Government have not seen their way to adopt them.

"With regard to *explanations* 2 and 3, it will certainly be difficult for a speaker or writer to criticise the actions of Government without exciting a certain amount of contempt, but the country has had a most direct assurance from Your Excellency that the Government have no desire or intention to interfere in any way with the liberty of the orator or of the Press, which assurance ought to be perfectly satisfactory to the ordinary person who has none but loyal feelings. In so far, however, as the assurance is not placed in the Statute-book, it fails to satisfy every one.

"As the European mercantile community are entirely in accord with Government on the broad principle that it is necessary to find a ready means to check the evil that has arisen in connection with the writings of a certain section of the Press in India, and as they have every desire to avoid embarrassing Government at the present time, I am prepared generally to support the present measures. If they result in the raising of the tone of the Press in India, they will undoubtedly be in the best interests of the people and of the Empire."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS said :—" My Lord, the fourth section of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee repeals section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and offers a substitute. It introduces important innovations. With regard to one of these I feel that there cannot be any difference of opinion. That a person who attempts to bring Her Majesty into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection towards Her, should be held to have committed an offence and should be liable to be

punished, is manifestly right and proper. This addition to the penal law I heartily welcome. We in this country are accustomed to invest sovereignty with a character of sanctity, and deem any insult to the King as almost a sacrilege. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has, however, other claims on the affection and gratitude of the Indian people than those of sovereigns in general. By Her wise and beneficent measures, by Her many acts of kindness, by Her watchful and active sympathy with the millions of Her Indian subjects, she has laid them under obligations that they scarcely know how to acknowledge. And a law purporting to protect Her against disrespectful and disloyal treatment by speech or writing cannot but command universal approval. I may be permitted, however, to point out one little defect in the drafting of this part of the section. The phrase 'Her Majesty' is not only an abbreviated and elliptical form of the expression 'Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India,' but is obviously applicable only to Her and not to all Her possible successors. To prevent the law from being futile and to obviate the necessity of verbal amendments on the occasion of changes in the succession to the British Crown, I would beg to suggest that the words 'the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland' be used in place of the words 'Her Majesty'.

"To the rest of the section I have some serious objections. 'Brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt' are words of very vague import, and hardly distinguishable from 'excites or attempts to excite disaffection.' Whoever brings Government into hatred or contempt will be held to excite disaffection towards it, and whoever excites disaffection will be treated as bringing Government into hatred or contempt. Another difficulty that cannot but arise in cases of alleged sedition is to know exactly when Government is brought into contempt or hatred, and when disaffection is excited towards it; to determine, that is to say, the limits of legitimate criticism. There may be occasions when a Court will be disposed to treat any adverse criticism of Government, however reasonable, as tending to bring it into hatred or contempt, or to excite disaffection towards it. I apprehend, therefore, that the section when it becomes law may seriously interfere with the free discussion of measures of Government, for any criticism that is not commendation may be adjudged as seditious. I confess I do not see my way to supporting a provision which, though no doubt conceived in a good spirit, is likely to have the effect of restraining the expression of opinion on topics of public interest.

"The ambiguity of the text of the section is not removed by any of the three *explanations* appended to it. *Explanation* 1 does not interpret or explain 'disaffection,' nor exhaust the different feelings included in it. It only states, what might very well have been presumed, that disloyalty and feelings of enmity are covered by it. If the *explanation* does not tell us what disaffection *is*, neither does it tell us what disaffection *is not*. *Explanation* 2 specifically exempts some comments from the operation of the measure, namely, comments which, though they express disapprobation of the measures of Government, are made with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means.

"*Explanation* 3 gives a little more liberty than the *explanation* 2. It states that comments on all actions of the Government will be excused even though they express disapproval. With regard to such comments it is not necessary that they should have been made with any particular view. A comparison of the two latter *explanations* naturally suggests a question as to the distinction between measures and actions; but it is difficult to find an answer. No principle is apparent which would justify one rule with regard to measures and another with regard to actions. Neither *explanation* 2 nor *explanation* 3 indicates the kind or degree of disapprobation which will not be held to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection. I venture to think that all objections to the vagueness of the words introduced into the section would be met if the simple fact of resistance, or rather the disposition of resistance, to the lawful authority of Government were made the test of disaffection, disloyalty or enmity.

"As regards punishment, the Select Committee have no doubt made an improvement on the original draft of the Bill by reducing the maximum term

of imprisonment from ten years to three. But even in its present form the section lays down a punishment which is unduly severe. Transportation is an extreme form of punishment that is hardly called for by the necessities of the case, and, as regards imprisonment, the purposes of justice would, I believe, be fully met if the simple and not the rigorous form of that penalty were prescribed. I read the following in Archibold's *Pleadings and Evidence in Criminal Cases:* "The Prison Commissioners shall see that any prisoner under sentence inflicted on conviction for sedition or seditious libel shall be treated as a misdemeanant of the first division, notwithstanding any statute, provision or rule to the contrary." Misdemeanants of the first class are not considered criminal prisoners and are allowed privileges denied to the latter. They are not sentenced to hard labour. They are not imprisoned for more than two years. It thus appears that, if it is intended to frame the Indian law of sedition on the model of the English, the punishment as now laid down in the section has to be materially altered.

"The strongest objection to the section has yet to be mentioned. It is that the section is unnecessary. Penal and restrictive legislation is never justified except on the plea of necessity. It is an evil which is brought in to correct greater evils. In the present case I do not see that the circumstances of the country and the state of the law call for such a measure as this section purports to be. The country is not rife with sedition, nor convulsed by disturbances. The existing law has not been found to be inadequate or nugatory for dealing with cases which the State has considered to be cases of sedition. Its proposed modification, therefore, is wholly unnecessary. The section that embodies the present law has been tried and not found wanting. Its proposed substitute is, I hope to be pardoned for observing, a venturesome leap in the dark. Its construction by the Courts, its effect on the country, can only be subjects of uncertain and not very hopeful speculation at the present day.

"It has been said, my Lord, that recent events have necessitated the proposed alteration in the law. In other words, a belief has evidently arisen, as has just been said by the Hon'ble the Legal Member, that the recent unfortunate events in the Bombay Presidency were directly or indirectly the result of newspaper writings. But this is a belief in which the educated Indian community do not share. Possibly some papers, in the excitement of the time, gave vent to their feelings in indiscreet and improper language. Can that be reasonably regarded as a ground for amending the general law of the land and fettering the liberties of the entire Indian Press? My Lord, differences of opinion there must always be. Such unfortunate events as occurred last year must always produce a feeling of unrest. But it is for Your Excellency's Council to consider if such trifles necessitate a change in the law of the land. We have it upon Your Excellency's authority that, although it was desirable that the general tone of the papers in India were not so often unduly coloured by prejudice, no general imputation of disloyalty can on that account be laid at their door. It is a valuable testimony, my Lord, to the loyalty of the Indian Press generally—a testimony which only imperfectly reflects the generous principles upon which the Government of this country is conducted, and upon this testimony alone I would take my stand and urge that no alteration in the substantive law of the land is necessary. The educated community of India represented by the leading newspapers of the country are at any rate acute enough to foresee that in any disturbances that might arise they would be the first to suffer, and the instinct of self-preservation alone, if nothing else, prompts them to abstain from any line of action that would be likely to bring ruin upon their heads. The Hon'ble and learned Member in charge of the Bill has assured the public that Government has no quarrel with the Press. Much less then has the Press any quarrel with the Government. Any idea of a contest between the Government and the Press in this country is too ridiculous to deserve serious consideration. When it is declared that the Government welcomes all fair, candid and honest criticism it is recognised that the Press is a necessity in this country. It is a necessity, my Lord, because with all its defects it is a mirror reflecting the thoughts and wishes of the people, from which an enlightened adminis-

tration cannot fail to derive much benefit and advantage. Even hostile critics have admitted that the newspapers in this country are the great safety-valves of the Empire. What would be the condition of things, my Lord, if the newspapers in this country were to die out, or if, through fear of State prosecution, they were to abandon all honest criticism and take to singing the praises of officials and their acts in season and out of season? It will be said that Government does not intend such a course to be taken, that Government does not wish honest journalism to be abandoned. My Lord, the most hostile critic will not question the intentions of the Legislature, and yet, if the Bill be passed in its present form, the boldest of editors will feel that a sword is hanging over his head. It is for Your Excellency's Council to consider whether any value could be attached to what he might write under the influence of such a feeling.

"My Lord, I cannot but regret that it should have become my duty to oppose so largely a measure purporting to embody the views of Your Excellency's Government. But I have every assurance that my protest will be received in the spirit in which it has been meant and made. Liberty of the Press, or rather liberty of speech, is a principle valued by no nation more highly than the English. If we have learnt to appreciate it, it is because we have been subjects of the English Government, because we have received our training at the feet of English instructors, because we have been governed on principles that are English. English training and English methods of Government have bred in us aspirations of the English sort, and furnished us with methods of criticism that cannot be described otherwise than as English. I cannot believe that it is intended to restrict criticism, however trenchant, of public measures, but I have thought it necessary to present to the Council what I consider to be the probable consequences of the measures now under consideration. A withdrawal of sections 4 and 5, or a material modification of them, or a postponement of the consideration of them to the next session, will be an act of grace and magnanimity for which the country cannot but be thankful; and, in conclusion, I can only couple the protest I have already made with an appeal for one of these three possible concessions to public opinion.

"My Lord, what I have said is not merely the coinage of an individual brain. The views and sentiments I have expressed are also the views and sentiments of such important and influential public bodies as the Chamber of Commerce, the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, the Calcutta Bar, the British Indian Association, the Indian Relief Society and of such leaders of thought as the *Englishman*, the *Madras Mail*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Hindu*, the *Indian Nation* and others. I would also most respectfully draw the attention of Your Excellency's Council to the representations of the Calcutta Bar and the Indian Relief Society on the amended Bill. My Lord, one of the objects of these representations is that the further consideration of the Bill should be postponed till after the amended Bill has been translated into several Vernaculars of India and a reasonable time has been given to the public to express their views thereon. In my humble opinion this request is a very reasonable one.

"My Lord, there is one point in the speech of the Hon'ble Legal Member to which I would beg to refer. He says that most of the criticisms that have been received on the present Bill have emanated from presidency-towns. My Lord if any intelligent criticism is expected, as has been received in connection with this measure, it must be from places like the presidency-towns, where education has made the most progress. It is in the presidency-towns, or only in towns of some importance, that sedition cases, however few, have taken place. Very few such cases have occurred in the mufassal, and it is on that account I hold that criticism from the presidency-towns should receive greater consideration at the hands of Government. I will leave the consideration of other points in the speech of the Hon'ble Legal Member to my learned colleagues in the Council who like me think the introduction of this new section either unnecessary or the section itself too wide in its scope.

"With regard to the proposal of the Select Committee for the insertion of a new section 153A in the Penal Code, I beg to reserve my remarks till I come

to move my second amendment. As regards section 505, I may observe that my leanings are for the changes proposed by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL said:—"My Lord, in supporting the motion I would wish to say that I approve generally of the Bill except in regard to one point which I consider to be of some importance. That point is the insertion of the words 'with criminal intent' before the words 'brings or attempts to bring' in line 4 of the new proposed section 124A and the insertion of the same words before the words 'promotes or attempts to promote' in lines 4 and 5 of the new proposed section 153A.

"These additions would in my opinion have removed all possible doubt and prevented the occurrence of any difficulty.

"As, however, the Select Committee did not think it necessary to insert these words in the proposed new sections, I am willing to accept the conclusion at which the majority arrived and have not thought it necessary or desirable to move a formal amendment. I think it right, however, to give expression to my opinion in the matter before assenting to the motion now before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said:—"In considering the numerous criticisms upon the Bill before the Council, a few remarks have occurred to me as desirable since I had not the advantage of discussing it in Select Committee.

"Many of the criticisms on the proposed alterations in section 124A urge that the liberty of the individual, of the Press, and of public discussion generally, is endangered by the proposed changes; some deem that the Bill 'extends' the existing law of sedition, while others term it 'a complete' reversal of the liberal and enlightened policy which has been so long pursued. In endeavouring to ascertain the history of the present section I was interested to find that the same objections, often in similar language, were used at its introduction in 1870, and I draw from this and other facts the comforting belief that, after all, the liberty, the elasticity and, perhaps I might say, the causticity of discussion will not be impaired by the proposed alterations in the section.

"For, in fact, the section, as now proposed, is simply the existing law made clear; it is not an 'extension' but merely an unfolding of the law. Whereas the word 'disaffection' has been by the present law left to the interpretation of the Courts, while a merely negative *explanation* showed what was *not* disaffection, the proposed section, following both the English law, the words of the English Law Commissioners, and the recent decisions of three High Courts, affirms clearly and in their language what before was simply connoted, *viz.*, that the bringing of Her Majesty or of the Government into hatred or contempt is an integral part of the existing Indian law of sedition. As stated by the Hon'ble the Legal Member, it is most desirable that codified law should be explicit, *i.e.*, that it should distinctly unfold to view what is comprised within a given term.

"And I take it that the present moment is not inopportune for such explaining or unfolding of the law, for in the lapse of years since 1870, and with so general a word as 'disaffection' standing alone in the Statute-book, the boundaries between free discussion and disapprobation on the one hand, and seditious libel—whether by incitement to hatred or contempt or otherwise—on the other hand, may have become indistinct. Hence the words now newly inserted in section 124A serve, if I may so say, as danger signals; *pace* various criticisms, the words 'hatred,' 'contempt,' and 'enmity' are perfectly clear and distinct, and it is well that they should now stand out clearly in the law in which till now they were latent. Indeed, I would say that if, on the question of clearness, we are to choose between the words 'hatred,' 'contempt' and 'enmity' on the one hand, and 'feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience,' etc., on the other, we must prefer the former, which are distinct and definite concepts, to the vagueness of the latter. I understand the word, perhaps the feeling, 'hatred,' but I am not so sure as to what might or might not be considered a 'feeling incompatible with a disposition to render obedience.' If it is urged, as it has been urged,

that 'hatred' and 'contempt' have, when used judicially, a special and technical meaning, still the position is unchanged, for since it is the Courts which will apply the law they will also use the words in their special meaning, if any, in applying them to the facts.

"I think from reading various criticisms that perhaps the expressed apprehension as to the effect of the law upon the liberty of discussion is partly due to mistaking explanations for exceptions. It is, however, obvious that the explanations, even as now entered in the amended Bill, are not intended to be exhaustive exceptions delimiting the area of safety, but are merely explanations pointing out for public guidance that certain common and necessary forms of criticism are not, within certain limits, seditious; they are finger-posts, not boundary-marks. Hence it does not in any way follow that, because a case does not fall within the four corners of these explanations, it is therefore seditious. With reference, moreover, to other proposals, I would deprecate any attempt to enter within explanations, exceptions or provisos all possible cases which are not seditious; it is for the law to lay down in explicit terms what is sedition with such explanations as may serve for general guidance, and for the Courts to apply those terms to the facts.

"Finally, I would remark that the safeguards to honest discussion and disapprobation as distinguished from disaffection lie not merely, perhaps not so much, in the expressions in which the law may be clothed as in the judicial common-sense with which the law will be applied, and in the political common-sense with which the right of free discussion will be used. It is impossible to imagine that, under the safeguards provided by the Penal Code, as in section 95, by the provision that prosecutions shall only be undertaken with the prior sanction of Government, by the independence and sound judgment of the Courts, and by the more explicit declarations of the proposed law, any writer or speaker of political common-sense can be in the slightest danger, or that any *bonâ fide* discussion of public affairs or any disapprobation of public men or measures or methods, however severely expressed, can be mistaken for or will be treated as 'disaffection'. Sir James Stephen has been frequently quoted in their support by objectors to the section under discussion, and I will therefore read the following pertinent extract from his speech of November 25th, 1870, made when moving that the present section be added to the law:—

'It might be difficult,' he said, 'to frame a definition which would, by mere force of words, exactly include the liberty of saying all that you meant to allow to be said, and exclude the liberty of saying all that you did not mean to allow to be said. But, although there was considerable difficulty in framing a definition of the kind, there was none whatever in drawing a line for yourself. Every man who was going to speak, every man who was going to write, ought to know perfectly well whether he intended to produce disaffection. If he did (so intend), he had himself to thank for the consequences of his acts; if he did not, he (Sir James Stephen) was quite sure of this, that no words which that man could write would convey to other people an intention that he did not intend to express. He (Sir James Stephen) did not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection.'

"Such, my Lord, were Sir James Stephen's words, and it appears to me that one important advantage of the section as now proposed is that, by its more explicit statement of what constitutes disaffection, honest public writers and speakers will be more fully safeguarded than before, in that they can determine more precisely for themselves whether their words can produce, or can be interpreted as tending to produce, disaffection.

"Objection has been taken to the severity of the punishment possible under the law. In this matter the proposed section merely reproduces the punishments of the present law, which range from mere fine to transportation for life. I would here again refer to the speech of Sir James Stephen, who points out that it is necessary to have in the law possible penalties commensurate with the possible gravity of offences, as measured by the state of public affairs, by the position, character and circumstances of the accused, etc.; a violent speech by one person at one time may call for only a petty penalty, while an agitation under different circumstances may deserve the severest punishment. Sir James,

in fact, indicated in his speech two instances in which the maximum penalty might be called for or was actually inflicted. I see no necessity to alter the law on this point.

"Turning now to section 153A. I desire to concur in its introduction into the Penal Code. The Madras Presidency has been happily described as 'that peaceful Province,' and I am glad to affirm the general truth of that description. Nevertheless, even there may be found the '*amari aliquid*,' and, as a Magistrate of many years standing, I can recall cases in which the powers given by the new section would have been desirable, as in the case of various sectarian differences, of the long-standing and easily-excited feuds between the castes of the right and left hand, of the recent agitation against a whole tribe or caste, etc. I do not doubt but that the new provision of the law is at least equally—I understand that it is even more—desiderated in other provinces. I am unable, moreover, to concur with those who fear that the introduction of this provision will accentuate or encourage the intolerance of opposed classes who, it is said by objectors, 'are now kept under restraint by the consciousness that the British law allows the free expression of conflicting and even antagonistic opinions' or 'who will become impatient of advice or antagonistic opinions which, under the present law, are perfectly free from criminal liability'. I conceive, rather, that the mere declaration in the law that such wilful promotion of enmity will, in future, be criminally liable, will have a most useful effect not merely by reason of the penalty provided, but also from the fact that the Government, through the law, will have declared its policy and its determination; and I believe that it will have this salutary effect, even though the section remain, like section 298 of the Code, an almost unused provision of the law.

"One last remark is suggested by the minute of dissent of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu. For prosecutions under all the main clauses of this Bill the sanction of Government will, it is believed, be a necessary preliminary, and my hon'ble friend admits, and rightly admits, that this will be 'something of a guarantee,' presumably against wanton or needless prosecutions. But I regret his remark that the action of Government in such cases 'will mostly depend on the strength with which the case is urged by the District Officer.' I content myself, however—it is all that seems to me necessary—with pointing out that in cases of this nature the tendency of any Government will be to sift proposals with the most jealous care so as to avoid embarking on any prosecution which in itself is unnecessary or undesirable, or which is uncertain in its result; Government itself will, of necessity, be the keenest critic of a case; it is not the strength with which a case is urged, but the intrinsic strength of the case, that will determine the action of Government."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE said:—"My Lord, I do not propose to repeat or add to what has been said by previous speakers regarding the definition of sedition. In my opinion, the meaning of clause 124A is clear, and it is not difficult for a plain man to understand what sedition is. If such a man does not wish to incur the penalty of sedition, let him abstain from sedition.

"It is because I believe that the proposed provisions will not fetter or restrict the free expression of legitimate criticism and honest opinion that I approve of them. As the Hon'ble the Legal Member has pointed out, the law has not been in any respect substantially altered. During the 28 years that section 124A has been on the Statute-book no instance can be alleged where a person has been wantonly or needlessly vexed by a prosecution under that section, and under British rule there is no ground for supposing or fearing that any one will be needlessly vexed in the future.

"I do not anticipate that the passing of the present Bill will be followed by a crop of prosecutions.

"Rather do I hope that the discussion to which this Bill has given rise will result in an increased sense of responsibility, in greater self-respect, and in greater care in verifying facts on the part of those who undertake to express and direct public opinion.

"If this should be the result, the usefulness and influence of the Press, against which this legislation is not specially directed, will be largely

enhanced, while at the same time the principles of toleration and true liberty will be preserved and extended.

"I wish to make a few remarks regarding the new section 153A which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu has in his note of dissent from the Report of the Select Committee characterised as impolitic and dangerous. I consider that the provisions of this clause and of the cognate clause 505 (*c*) are not only necessary for the maintenance of the Queen's peace, but eminently desirable in the interests of the vast majority of the people of India. Peace and tranquillity are the true interests of the people, and the first duty of a Government is to maintain public order and to prevent a disturbance of the public peace.

"The essence of seditious writings and preaching, the element in sedition which demands measures for its punishment and prevention, is that seditious practices are calculated to disturb the tranquillity of the State, to cause groundless alarm to ignorant men, and to excite them to break the peace.

"The people of India is a large phrase, and I speak now only of that portion of the population with which I am best acquainted, and I do not include the educated classes who do not require protection. The great mass of that population is possessed of many estimable and amiable qualities. They are law-abiding and of a kindly nature, but they are ignorant, impressionable and credulous. Such men should be protected against the preaching of sedition.

"The need for protection will, I think, be admitted by all who recall to their recollection the occurrences which took place a few years ago in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. At that time a number of Her Majesty's subjects were filled with feelings of hatred against another class of Her Majesty's subjects, and were instigated to the commission of crimes of violence. In the result the criminals were punished and saw too late that they had been misled.

"It is such persons (ordinarily law-abiding citizens) that the clauses referred to will protect, and in the existing state of society in India these persons need protection.

"One cannot help feeling compassion, not alone for the sufferers from such deeds of violence, but also in a lesser degree for the misguided dupes who committed the crimes. But the mischief-makers who endeavoured to stir up strife between classes, who sought to promote mutual hatred and enmity—these are pernicious citizens, and for the repression of their practices I welcome the provisions of the new clauses."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—"The amendments of the Penal Code which are before the Council to-day for discussion deal with three evils—first, attempts to make the people of the country hate or despise the Government; second, attempts to promote hatred between different classes; third, the dissemination of statements or rumours likely to lead to mutiny, tumults or riots.

"The first is dealt with by section 124A, the second by section 153A, the third by section 505.

"I propose to offer some observations upon each of the proposed sections under three heads—first, the evil to be dealt with; second, the remedy proposed; third, the objections to that remedy.

"First, then, as to the evil to be dealt with by clause 124A. The Government of this country is, broadly speaking, a Government of foreigners which has to discharge the gigantic task of governing the inhabitants of this great continent, numbering over 250 millions of Asiatics, mostly ignorant and credulous, comprising many nationalities, creeds and sects.

"I think the verdict of posterity will be that the Government has attempted to rule with justice and to improve the condition of the inhabitants.

"Amongst the boons which they have conferred upon the people are cheap education and the liberty of the Press. Very many, though only a small proportion, of the inhabitants have become educated, some more and some less, and of these many have taken to the Press as an occupation.

"The advantages of free and intelligent criticism and discussion of the acts and measures of Government, and of pointing out abuses and failures and suggesting remedies, are apparent and undeniable, and the liberty of the Press is a household word dear to the heart of every Englishman. I am glad to think that a large number of the newspapers in India, English and Vernacular, have carried out these objects and have discharged their duties as fearless critics to the benefit alike of governors and governed. But a free Press is an exotic in India, and indeed in Asia, and, like plants and animals transplanted into new surroundings, is liable to strange developments.

"For many years a portion of the Native Press, and particularly of the Vernacular Press, has devoted itself to pouring forth a continual stream of calumny and abuse of the British Government in India and to teaching its readers that all their misfortunes, poverty and miseries arise from a foreign Government, which draws away their wealth and is callous to their miseries, and from whom they can expect neither justice nor sympathy; and they point to a golden age of prosperity and plenty which preceded the incubus of this unrighteous Government.

"Now it needs no argument to prove that writing of this character, whatever the motives or ultimate objects of the writers may be, circulated daily for years amongst a credulous people, must tend to make them hate the cause of all their woes.

"It is a hopeless task for any Government, especially a foreign one, to endeavour to win or retain the affections of the people by just government and solicitude for their benefit, if the minds of the people are daily poisoned with matter of this kind, written in their own language and by men who know how to appeal to their sympathies, credulity and religious feelings.

"The existence of the evil and the necessity of putting it down seem to be admitted by many, if not all, of the European associations who have sent in memorials or notes on this Bill. Their objections are mainly to the remedies to be applied.

"Some of the apologists of the Native Press minimise the evil, while others appear to claim a right to excite as much ill-feeling as they please against the Government so long as they use no direct incitement to violence.

"But although subject people may acquiesce in a Government which they hate so long as it appears irresistible, yet when the time of trouble comes they cannot be expected to stand by it or support it even if they do not actually join the enemy or break out in insurrections. The '*oderint dum metuant*' of the Roman Emperor is not a safe maxim of government at any time, still less for an alien minority ruling hundreds of millions of people.

"It is very true that contentment and good-will can only be produced by just and beneficent government and not by repressive legislation; but legislation can put some check on the writers who seek to poison the minds of the people against their rulers and can give the rulers a fairer chance of having the beneficence of their rule recognized.

"Others say, leave this apparent evil alone and treat it as a vent or escape for gases of discontent arising from below which, if confined, might explode. But to those who have watched it, as I have for thirty years and for twenty years as a member of this Council, it is apparent that this is the work of a small minority who have partaken of the cheap education of our schools and who distil and sell the poisonous product of the ferment in their heads of ill-assimilated and misapplied Western ideas. This opinion is not a hasty one; it is the same as I expressed in this Council in 1878, and as was then expressed in weighty language by the present Advocate-General of Bengal, whose knowledge of the country none can deny and who has never been accused of want of sympathy with its inhabitants. He then said:—

'Having attentively considered these extracts, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that it is intended by these publications to disseminate disaffection, to excite evil prejudices, to stir up discontent, and to produce mischief of the gravest character: in short, *to render the Government, its officers, and Europeans generally, hateful to the people*. These are evil purposes which should be repressed with a strong hand and their

controversy restrained from all further attempt to administer their subtile poison to the lower orders of the people, to saturate their minds with evil thoughts and to arouse their evil passions.'

"Since then the evil has grown greatly.

"So much for the evil. As to the remedy: there existed in 1878 the section 124A of the Penal Code now sought to be amended, and there were doubts as to its construction, and also it was felt that State trials with all their publicity were an objectionable means of dealing with this evil. The Vernacular Press Act was introduced to check license while leaving liberty. It worked well and without hardship, but was repealed in 1882. Since then the mischief has spread rapidly, and at the time of the *Bangobasi* prosecution in 1891 the alteration of the section was under the consideration of the Government. But it was decided first to take the opinion of the Courts as to the construction of the existing section, and whether it could reach the evil. The charge of the then Chief Justice of Bengal showed it could do so, and the recent decisions in Bombay and Allahabad and in the Privy Council have, I think, laid down clearly the proposition that under the section as it stands attempts to excite feelings of hatred and hostility towards the Government are punishable, while disapprobation of its acts in the way of criticism goes free.

"This is as it should be, and personally I should not have thought it necessary, had I had any voice in the decision of the matter, to undertake any revision of the section at the present time, knowing the storm of criticism it would provoke. But the Government has thought it its duty, considering the doubts which so long existed and still exist in the minds of many whose opinion is entitled to much respect as to whether the view taken by the Courts is the correct view of the section, to set these doubts at rest, by definitely adopting in the proposed section the main principle of those decisions, that attempts to excite feelings of hatred and hostility against the Government are attempts to excite feelings of disaffection and are punishable as such.

"Practically speaking, this is what is done by the revised section, and certainly it does not go further than the present decisions probably not so far as some of them. This is the proposal which is denounced so strongly as dangerous and reactionary.

"As to the objections taken, I will now only notice some of the principal; the Council will hear enough of the details and legal criticisms upon the various amendments.

"One of the objections taken by some of the European associations is that this section should be restricted to the graver class of offences, and that the lighter ones coming within its scope, as I have described it, should be relegated to the chapter of Defamation, and that defamation of Government should be dealt with summarily, like defamation of individuals, instead of being elevated to the dignity of sedition. This is, I understand, the course alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur as being preferable. There is much to be said for this view as a means of summary suppression, but in order to carry it out it would be necessary to provide that some of the defences open in cases of defamation of individuals should not be open to the defamers of the Government; otherwise to an indictment for defaming the Government by publishing the statement 'that the existence of the British Raj was the cause of all India's miseries, that it would be better for the country if it had never existed or should cease to exist,' it could be pleaded that the alleged libel was true and that it was for the public benefit to say so. But no Government can submit such questions to the Courts, nor would a trial of such a question either by a jury or a Magistrate be an edifying spectacle or one that could be allowed in any country.

"This is, I understand, admitted, and so to deal with these cases as defamation alterations of the defamation chapter would be necessary. What the exact alterations would be have not been suggested in any of the notes. It is not to be wondered at that the Government under these circumstances has preferred to take

its stand upon the construction of the existing section 124A given by the Courts, in place of taking this new departure, however attractive. That it could be done by alterations in the defamation chapter I quite admit, and also if done it would probably work the desired result, but that it would in any way disarm Native objections I more than doubt.

"Next, it is said that we are going back to the law of seditious libel in England as it stood in 1792 and previously, and that prosecutions of this sort are not of recent years ever instituted in England. I shall leave it to the Legal Member of Council, who has more leisure than I have for such purposes, to deal with the question whether there has been any, and what, change in the English law since 1792. But I wish to point out to the Council that there are other reasons than change of law in England for the result. These are the system of party Government and the fact that the power has passed into the hands of the people, and the Government has become to a great extent a democracy.

"Under the system of party Government and party newspapers, the object of many partizans is to villify the party in power by every possible means, fair or unfair, and so excite such feelings of hatred and contempt for them in the minds of the people as to induce them to turn them out by their votes at the next General Election. But this is not hatred of the Government as by law established in England. The party exciting it hope to get into office themselves and so supply from among their members the Cabinet Ministers for the time being.

"Next, in a democracy, as the power is in the hands of the people, they can practically do what they like by the votes of the majority, and so exciting hatred and contempt against Her Majesty's Ministers has no tendency to any political trouble unless it is attended by exhortations to turn them out by force instead of by votes, or to resist the executive. Thus the evil which exists in India cannot easily exist in a democracy.

"When the Native Press in India complain that they are not allowed by this section to treat the British Government as by law established in India in the same manner as the Opposition Press in England treats the Ministers in office, I can only answer that the conditions are so utterly dissimilar that the complaint is absurd. How a democracy in which the power would be in the hands of the lowest classes who would have power to tax them out of their lands would suit the great landholders like my friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga I need not pause to enquire, as the question is not within the pale of practical politics; but, if ever that day comes, the newspapers will no doubt have all the license they claim. But I doubt if that will be much consolation to the landholder.

"Next, it is said the words are vague and want definition. To this I answer that both the Law Commission and Sir Fitzjames Stephen refused to define disaffection. The latter says, you cannot define 'insult', but you know the difference between the familiarity of friendship and the familiarity of insult though it cannot be defined. So the Courts of Equity would not define fraud, lest fraudulent people should commit frauds outside the definition.

"Thus, when the Native papers say, let us know exactly what we are forbidden to say and we will keep within the exact words of the prohibition, the answer is in plain English and according to the English common law: 'you may not attempt to excite the people to hate or despise the Government by law established; whether what you wrote is such an attempt the tribunal which tries you must decide'; and further it is added that disapprobation of the measures or acts of Government is a different thing from hatred of the Government, just as we may disapprove of many of the actions of our friends without hating them or even ceasing to. love them. As the Hon'ble Legal Member has said, if the words of sections are construed without some common-sense, few of us could escape some section of the Penal Code in our daily lives—notably the defamation section, which apparently is capable of being construed so as to include all depreciatory remarks upon the intellectual capacities of our neighbours and acquaintances.

"As to section 153A, I will reserve my remarks on it, as I have an amendment to move. I will only say that, if such a provision was part of the com-

mon law of England, it is much more necessary in a country like India with its discordant elements and hostile races and religions. The power to prosecute is placed in the hands of Government to prevent its being abused by private prosecutors and to ensure its being put in force only for the purpose of preserving public tranquillity.

"Next, I come to section 505. The evil here is the dissemination of statements or rumours which are likely to lead to mutiny or violence.

"The power to prosecute is again placed in the hands of Government for the public safety. That some such power should exist in a more workable form than the old section is, I think, conceded. Some of the objections have been met, and some it will be more convenient to consider when we come to the proposed amendments. I will only notice one.

"It is said 'the time has not come to prohibit the telling of the truth in India.' There is no denying the humour of this comment.

"But if the learned authors of it had met a man who had found out that by an accident there was something wrong with the grease for the sepoys' cartridges and who was going to take that information into the sepoy lines with the probable result of an immediate mutiny in which my learned friends, their wives and their children would be slaughtered, I much fear they would have laid violent hands on that man in preference to dying in defence of the principle so neatly enunciated. In such cases—*salus republicæ, suprema lex.*

"The alarm created by the proposals of Government seems to spring from a very slender basis so far as this Bill is concerned, and I confidently trust that if this Bill becomes law all reasonable men will find themselves still in possession of all the liberty of speech and writing which they could reasonably desire.

"If I thought that the Bill would make free discussion of measures and petitions for the redress of grievances penal and leave it to the generosity or discretion of Government to prosecute or not, I certainly should not vote for it. It is with very great regret that I find myself in this matter holding a view opposed to that of the Calcutta Bar, of which I am a member, and which contains so many for whose opinion I entertain the most sincere respect, notably the learned Advocate General. But when dealing with matters of political gravity I have the responsibility on my own shoulders and cannot shift it. Had it been possible, I would gladly have done so."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"In summing up the discussion on the 21st December last, Your Lordship said that in interposing to prevent sedition you were only acting on behalf of the public, whose interests suffer if the passions of the ignorant are excited and the peace of the country is imperiled. In thus placing the two conditional clauses in immediate juxtaposition, you have but stated the law as laid down by the most eminent Judges of England; for you have recognised that the exciting of the passions is the cause—the proximate cause as I take it as distinguished from remote antecedent events—and the imperilling of the peace as the effect, *i.e.*, the immediate effect as distinguished from what might be the composite result of a series of intermediate occurrences and acts of other responsible persons. Herein lies the whole distinction, if the law is to remain intelligible. Such is not only the law laid down by eminent Judges, but it is, in reality, the law as laid down for India by the Legislature as expounded through its accredited spokesman Sir James Stephen, then Mr. Stephen, the greatest criminal lawyer of Great Britain by universal and even judicial admission, and an uncompromising foe of tradition and authority merely as such. Those words of Mr. Stephen have been already quoted too often to be unfamiliar at the present day. I must nevertheless quote them from my place here.

"In one part of his speech in proposing the section 124A now in the Penal Code he said:—

'So long as a writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section.'

"In another part of his speech he further elaborated his view, which by the way was the view of the Legislature, as follows :—

'Let it be shown that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law; let it be shown that it was consistent *only* with a disposition *to resist the law by force*, and it did fall under this section. Otherwise *not*.'

"Nothing—let me repeat—can be plainer from these lucid statements than this, *viz.*, that where the excitement of the passions is the proximate cause, producing or capable of producing the use of force, and it imperilled the peace of the country as a natural and proximate effect, the offence is committed. Nothing in any degree short of it—however near to it—*is* an offence. This being precisely what Your Lordship's words implicitly involve, no right-minded man can have anything to say against Your Lordship's Government proceeding to examine the section 124A with *that* view of the law and in order to re-word it in the declared spirit, which is at once unselfish and humane. That an occasion for examining the true meaning of the section has arrived is, to my mind, a matter for congratulation, and I shall welcome it as a godsend, if this opportunity is taken to state or rather *re-state* the law, so as to clearly bring it—if necessary to bring it back—within the declared intentions of the Legislature which introduced the section, and so as to do away with subtleties and technicalities which stand in the way of that true intention being unerringly given effect to. It would be, I venture to think, to mis-use the opportunity and to drift into slippery ground to go beyond the firm and intelligible position defined by Sir James Stephen so carefully and with so full a grasp of both law and the claims of perspicuity and precision. That the wording now proposed goes vastly beyond that intention and perilously enlarges the scope of the law of sedition is my honest conviction; and I beg to be excused for saying so; for I think that I have no business to be here if I flinch from avowing my convictions. I shall make good my said conviction in detail when later on I shall come to move my amendments.

"In going on with my further remarks at this stage I shall assume that not only has the scope of the offence of sedition been enlarged, but that it is the explicit intention of the Government to do so. It has been pleaded that, when so enlarged, the Indian law will be the same as English law. Whether such an enlargement is or is not an adoption of the English law is, in a sense, a purely academical discussion; for, if any exigencies of the present day necessitate the *extension*, it must take place, be it English law or not, provided, of course, it is intrinsically unobjectionable and free from obscurity. The fact of its being English law or not has only a subordinate use, *i e.*, by supplying a link in the chain of argument for or against the change. But, after all, the change must either stand or fall, according as there are or are not the necessary conditions precedent for it and according as it is sound and intelligible or otherwise.

"Coming back again to the position that the present legislation has been embarked on in the interests of society and of the peace of the country, the question naturally arises, have there been or are there any symptoms of a danger in this direction? I may at once declare that, if there were any ground for apprehending any such danger, I should be the foremost to support any measure that might fitly answer. Myself and those of my countrymen who have spoken out against this measure and whose well-being I should do my best to safeguard have far too substantial interests at stake for me or for them to stand up for a mere sentiment or for what may be calculated to bring them or me harm and danger. We must abdicate our common-sense before doing such a suicidal thing. Fully alive therefore to those substantial interests and with my eyes and ears wide open, I feel bound to declare that there is no danger to fear—none to need this widening of the section into shadowy regions of speculation as I view it. I have no doubt that Your Lordship had utilised the resources at your command before undertaking this legislation. But, without disparagement, I venture to submit that the information available to Government must be, at least, second-hand, and that, for that reason alone, if for no other, it can at best amount to no more than a presumption and supply a sort of

working hypothesis to initiate action upon, but liable to be rebutted by the actual experience and declarations of those whose protection is aimed at and of those who, while entitled to share that protection, possess opportunities at first hand to ascertain and voice the exact state of things and to aver whether the proposed alteration of the law will prove beneficial or prejudicial to public interests. I for one claim to possess that opportunity.

"To begin with, there is a great meaning in the absence of that ubiquitous class of persons who used invariably to bestir themselves under the notion that thereby they would please the Government of the day and make a parade of divergence from the public in pursuit of selfish ends of their own: for the fact shows that even such self-seeking spirits have recognised the peril and quailed before it. There is equal meaning in the fact that the Native officials who were competent to give an opinion, and whom the Government has considered to be worthy of being consulted, have all, with one voice, counselled against this measure This is not all. The entire non-official European and Eurasian community have, through their mouthpieces, spoken against the measure in unqualified terms; and it is no wonder. With the culture and intelligence they possess, with the great stake they have in the maintenance of the right of manly and frank discussion of public questions to correct errors, to which a bureaucratic system of Government is too prone,—let me add, unwittingly—and with the sense of fairness that should belong to them in taking an unselfish interest in public affairs—they could not be so far hoodwinked or beguiled as to be victims of any deceptive theory that in this respect there could be one law for them and another law for their Indian fellow-subjects; for they, of all men, are sure to recollect that Governments had not hesitated to prosecute even exalted persons, as for an instance Sir Francis Burdett, and even Members of Parliament—a thing as possible here as elsewhere any day, inasmuch as sedition is generally viewed, and rightly viewed, as a political offence, differing both in kind and degree from crimes, involving moral turpitude and grovelling selfishness.

"Another body, justly reputed to be the most staid and (if anything) too cautious, *viz.*, the historic British Indian Association, has come to the front with its unequivocal disapproval of the measure, notwithstanding that the members of that body have in this country the very greatest interest, which would be the very first to be jeopardised in case there was any real sedition here. Perhaps it may even be said with truth that it is *because* they have all that weighty interest and *because* that interest will suffer serious damage if this Bill suppresses the public voice (as its tendency is sincerely believed to be) they have stepped forward, seeing (few can see better than they) that the ogre of sedition is nowhere to be found. Not content with the expression of their own opinion, that influential body called a conference of nearly all the men of light and leading in this city to examine the measure from all standpoints and in all its bearings on the public weal. That conference, too, pronounced unfavourably on this measure. Having been shown the courtesy of being invited to that conference, I was a personal witness to the deep earnestness and the unfeigned fear, which pervaded, of the perilous character of this measure. That conference—be it noted—was presided over by one who holds the first place not only in the people's but in the Government's esteem, unless I am sadly mistaken, and it was composed of scores of persons, each of whom, in the language of Emerson, may count for a million and who possess, in the aggregate, more substantial stake in the way of property and so forth in this country than many of those who may view this measure with complacency. Similarly, other public bodies and the public of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and other places in open meeting assembled recorded their objection to this measure. On the top of all these exponents of the lay public, the Bar of Calcutta, which is the foremost of its kind in all India, has deprecated this Bill, and the adverse verdict of all other professional bodies is quite in accord with that of the local Bar. Then, again, the leading public organs, the Indian all over the country and all the Anglo-Indian at the spot where the Legislature entitled to pass the Bill is sitting, have condemned it. It will be idle to deny to these organs the character of being the mouthpiece of some section or other of the public. Now, taking all this into account, I shall not be speaking out my mind in perfect frankness if I do

not declare that two things are most discernible. First, there is no sedition, and therefore there is no need for any repressive measures. Secondly, the present Bill, while it has proved a standing and demoralising menace to frank and candid discussion of public interests, will itself become, if passed into law, a standing and irritating grievance, as it must amount to a declaration that the whole of the people in this land, indigenous, domiciled and sojourning, are less than dust in the Government balance. In saying this I do not lose sight of the fact that all the representations that have reached us have come to us only from the English-knowing classes, and that none has been received *directly* from the masses, who are usually set down to be ignorant, and between whom and their educated brethren some sort of antipathy, or at any rate a want of sympathy, is fancied to exist. But I do not also forget that, by not causing the translation and publication of this Bill and the reasons for it, so as to bring them home to the masses, Your Lordship has virtually recognised the English-speaking classes as fairly and fully representing and reflecting the mind of the entire people in this matter. Of one thing at least I feel absolutely sure, that Your Lordship at any rate will not brush aside all the several bodies above referred to as constituting 'the small number of individuals' whom you spoke of as 'out of touch with the sentiments which animate their fellows.'

"I think what is thus a necessary inference from the course adopted by Your Lordship is likewise a fact. One may well ask—and ask in all confidence and fearlessness—if one and all of the bodies that have been loud in the protest are to be pushed aside as unfit to represent those that are called 'the ignorant,' who else are fit and on what credentials? In my humble judgment, there is none such. If there should be any doubt about what would be the attitude of 'the ignorant,' I would venture to make a suggestion and be quite prepared to take all the consequences of its being accepted and acted upon. My suggestion is: let the Bill and the opinions of the members of the Select Committee be translated into the Vernacular languages and brought home to the so-called ignorant. Let a reasonable time be granted to admit of their conveying to us an expression of their ideas on the subject. If at the end of the prescribed period, and as a result of their realising the possibilities and bearings of this legislation on their abiding interests and well-being, the Bill should receive their hearty approbation, by all means let us pass it: but let us not act on any *à priori* theory that they would approve of it or that they know not their own interests or that the several bodies who have already spoken out are not fit to be accepted as their exponents. In the meantime, and in the absence of any such evidence to the contrary, I must hold that it has been conclusively shown to us that the measure runs counter to all sound and weighty opinion in the country, and that its necessity is negatived and its uncertainties and dangers have been laid bare by the very public for the protection of whose interests and safety, in Your Lordship's words, this measure has been brought forward. Where things have been reduced to this predicament, the course of wisdom open to the Government was set forth in the most unequivocal terms within the last two years. Having to considerably modify the Bills which dealt with juries and legal practitioners, the late Law Member, presumably with Your Lordship's approval as the Head of the Government, said as follows:—

'I think one of the great advantages of the system of legislation which prevails in this country is that we are not obliged, as some other Governments of which we know something practically are, to stick to every proposal which we make, right or wrong, from an instinct of self-preservation; but that we have the opportunity, and freely use it, of discovering, after we have put our proposals into the form that *primâ facie* recommends itself to ourselves, what the opinions of persons who are capable of giving advice in the matter from the outside are, and are able and willing to accept the advice we receive from outside persons and bodies so far as it commends itself to our judgment. I know it will be said—I know it has been said—that that is a weak thing; that having made up your mind you ought to stick to it, right or wrong. I confess that my opinion (and I am glad to feel that it is the opinion of my colleagues in the Government of India) is very contrary, and that obstinacy of the kind described is a sign of weakness, not of strength, and that it is a proof of strength after having asked for opinions to be able to accept them so far as they seem to be well-founded.'

"I trust—and I hope I do not trust in vain—that the measure now before us

may be dealt with on the principles pointed out in the above passage. Dealing with this measure on those declared principles, I cannot help saying that the measure, if it is to be persisted in, should be modified in accordance with the constructive suggestions that have reached us, notably the excellently-matured recommendations of the Defence Association, re-echoed or concurred in by almost every one else who chose to exercise his mind on the subject. Prompted by my anxiety to describe this measure as it at present stands in the most fitting terms, I cannot do better than borrow Your Lordship's well-chosen words that 'I am most strongly of opinion that an Act of this nature is obnoxious in principle, uncertain in operation and not necessary under present circumstances'—words which seem to be quite as fit for this measure as for the now defunct Vernacular Press Act to which Your Lordship applied them.

"This is all I meant to say before I entered the Council. But since then I have heard some remarks made by some of the speakers before me, and they ought not to be passed over in silence. Many of those observations will have to be dealt with in connection with the amendments I shall beg to submit later, but I wish just now to refer to those points on which I shall not have any other opportunity to have my say. The Hon'ble Mover said that the fact to be borne in mind is that the Government is a responsible Government, and that its critics were irresponsible critics. Yes, nobody denies that the Government is acting under a sense of responsibility, but I am very sorry indeed to notice that the Hon'ble Member has been characterising the critics of this measure as irresponsible critics. If these whose criticisms have been before us are not responsible for conducting the Government, they are responsible for aiding the Government in the maintenance of the peace; they are responsible for their own safety; they are responsible for their own property, to their own children, to their own kith and kin. To put down and describe all these people as irresponsible is to do what to my mind is most improper. Government is undoubtedly responsible, but the people are also responsible for looking at every question the Government deals with, with an eye not only to the responsibility of those conducting the Government, but also with reference to the fact that measures of this kind have a direct bearing upon the welfare of the people, their lives, their liberties and interests.

"Again, I have heard frequent appeals to common-sense as an evident safeguard, neutralising the dreaded results of this measure. But I must suppose that the many hundreds of men who have spoken against the Bill do possess that common-sense as well, and (to put it mildly) it is a grievous impropriety to say that common-sense is the monopoly of the handful of us and must outweigh the accumulated common-sense of them all. They are all cultured men, and quite as cultured as ourselves. The Hon'ble Mover would have done well if he had not indulged in the pretension that we, the handful, are incomparably superior to them all, so numerous.

"I must likewise take serious exception to the Hon'ble Mover's remark that the opinions received by us are mainly from the presidency-towns and must be discounted on that account. Whose fault is it that the masses have not directly expressed themselves? They have been given no opportunity. Anticipating this sort of talk, I have thrown out a challenge. I have asked that the Bill and its Objects and Reasons be translated and published with the dissents that have been recorded by those who claim to reflect their views. Why not accept that challenge and refute the objectors by the event? Let the Hon'ble Mover accept that challenge and act upon it and take the consequences as I have said I am prepared to do. To talk in the style in which the Hon'ble Member has done, as if the educated section is a section as isolated from their fellow-men as the alien ruling classes, is a grievous mistake, to say the least of it. It must be patent, on the slightest knowledge of the true situation, that almost every resident in the presidency-town has a large circle of relations and friends in the mufassal and meets and converses with them almost every week, in their friendly gatherings, in their dinners and in their feasts, during the numerous auspicious and inauspicious ceremonies and religious rites which are scattered almost over every month through every year. To speak without due regard for these obvious facilities and opportunities for repeated

intercourse between those in the presidency-towns and the rest of the provinces and for interchanges of ideas between them, argues a regrettable want of grasp of the actual conditions here. I deeply deplore that gentlemen, purporting to speak for the Government, should commit themselves to faulty and unfounded statements such as the one I am compelled to animadvert upon.

"The Hon'ble Mover has facetiously described what he proscribes by having recourse to a simile. I thank him for it, as it also exactly depicts the injury that the public have a right mainly to complain of. He says that there is no objection for a man to smoke a cigar on the wide maidan, but that no person will be permitted to do so in a powder magazine. I join issue with him there. In the first place, I ask what right has he to deny to any one the right to smoke, even in a powder magazine? Any one that does so takes the risk of doing so. It is his lookout. So long as he takes care not to throw away the stump carelessly in the powder magazine and controls the sparks from escaping, what does it matter? Why should he lose his right? In the second place, let us remember how wide the Hon'ble Mover's powder magazine is. It is, according to him, as wide as the whole country; the bulk of the population who are said to be ignorant, credulous and highly impressionable constitute his inflammable material. One may well ask then, where is that 'maidan' to smoke in? Evidently there is no space left in the country for it to be represented. At any rate no haunts of men can answer to it. The result then is this. Public speakers and public writers are gravely told to shun the haunts of men and the people at large and publish their utterances where there will be none to hear or read or none will care to hear or read. Is this not, in plain and honest English, a virtual denial of the right, by piling up imaginary fears and fancying powder magazines where none exist?"

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said:—"My Lord, I was a member of the Select Committee upon this Bill, though unfortunately I arrived only in time for its last sitting, when the amendments were practically complete. And since the receipt of the amendments I have had no time to communicate with the Local Government which I represent on this Council, though at least some of the crimes which led to the introduction of this Bill occurred in my presidency. But I think I can say with confidence that the Bombay Government would strongly support this Bill, even though it has been altered. Speaking for myself, I feel, like Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, that I have no business to be here if I do not express my convictions, though my convictions differ a good deal from my hon'ble friend's, especially as regards smoking in powder-magazines. I desire to express just the least feeling of regret that so much has been made of the safeguards provided by the Bill for persons treading on the perilous edge of crime, and that one can detect the least little feeling of apology for some of the clauses, which seems quite unnecessary.

"My Lord, Earl Canning contemplated this Council meeting at places outside of Calcutta, and I could have wished we had met at Patna, Azamgarh, Peshawar, Hyderabad in Sind, Poona or the Moplah Country. I believe we should not have seen one recommendation of the Select Committee, or at least that it would have been modified. Offences under clause 5 should, it is suggested, only be prosecuted 'under the authority of the Government.' I agree that private prosecution should not be allowed, but I would add to the words 'of the Government' the words 'or of the District Magistrate.' This Council should, I submit, recollect that the District Magistrate is the keystone of the fabric of our government. Compared with him, Governors and Councils are merely ornamental excrescences. And the tampering with his position and influence, as our Select Committee has suggested, in its recommendation that he should not take action under clause 5, without a prior reference to the local Secretariat, is, I think I may say without much exaggeration, a blow struck at the fabric of our administration. I admit that cases of actual sedition are sufficiently serious to justify a reference to Government for orders, but clause 5 comes under another chapter, that relating to public tranquillity, which is essentially one for District Magistrates and not for the Secretariats to administer. District Magistrates, of course,

remain in touch with the Government and take their orders on matters of public policy from Government, but the responsibility for action should rest, sole and undivided, on the Magistrate. I shall be told, perhaps, that we have young Magistrates, weak Magistrates and incapable Magistrates. If so, the remedy is simple. Turn them out, as the Bombay Government did the other day to one who, I am told (for I have not seen the papers myself), excused himself for not preventing or dispersing a bloody riot at his door because he was opening his morning's post. But this was surely an exceptional case. The Civil Service of India has been made frequently the theme of admiration by public speakers, to an extent that really makes one blush sometimes. I for one don't claim for us that we are all plaster saints. We are simply honest, hard-working officials, doing our work to the best of our power, and I doubt if any one will have the temerity to say that the present race of District Magistrates are less capable of exercising the same powers and duties as their predecessors, even though—as, indeed, a Lieutenant-Governor once told me himself—owing to the want of backing which they meet with now-a-days sometimes in the performance of their very difficult and responsible duties, a race of young District Magistrates is growing up that looks to Codes and law treatises rather than to the exercise of that personal influence which, far more than the laws you pass, and which not over one in a hundred of the people ever heard of, maintains your power in India. Our District Magistrates, taken as a whole, are a body of plain common-sense fair-minded men, Gallios as regards contending sects, who would infinitely prefer to keep their districts quiet without having recourse to prosecutions or other severe measures. Still they must now-a-days have legal sanction for all their acts. Your power to govern India, I repeat, rests on the capacity of your District Magistrates. It is essential that if by their personal influence they cannot, when agitators and mischief-makers are abroad, keep people from flying at one another's throats—and I would like the Council to reflect that for one case of actual rioting that comes to the notice of Government there are hundreds where the personal influence of the Magistrate has nipped disturbances in the bud, kept the peace, and Government has never heard a word about it—if, I say, the Magistrate cannot keep the peace without it, he must have power to strike, on his own responsibility, promptly and quickly. For, in the words of the present Prime Minister, the commencement of disturbances in India must be put down with an unfaltering hand. Even in England the Magistracy, and not the Home Office, are responsible for keeping the peace, as Sir William Harcourt told the House of Commons during the colliery riots in Derbyshire, I think. With increasing facilities for inter-communication between towns and districts, with developing education, with an uncontrolled and, in some cases, a distinctly seditious Vernacular Press, every day the risk becomes greater and the task of keeping the peace more difficult, and you must strengthen and not weaken your laws and your executive. Of late years we have seen people over large areas in India in a state of unrest, and the old Adam in them is strong and not to be appeased and controlled by platitudes such as fill the papers of objections to this Bill which have been placed before us. As, therefore, the reign of law advances and arbitrary power disappears, so must the legitimate personal influence of the District Magistrate be maintained and increased, and he must not be encouraged to shirk his responsibility by referring for orders to the Secretariat. To put it shortly, when trouble is in the air, and the leaders will not listen to reason and promote strife instead of allaying it, the Magistrate must have power promptly to lock them up.

"While the provisions of the Bill will be found no doubt a most valuable addition to the law, yet in two more instances alterations have been made which are, I fear, open to criticism. For instance, the punishment of imprisonment laid down by clause 124A, which was extended to ten years, has been put back to three, with the object of drawing a broad line between serious and merely contemptible offences. I concurred in the reason and in the alteration, but I suggest that a rider of some kind is necessary. Who is to decide whether a particular case of sedition is serious or contemptible? The Courts? The Courts cannot take cognizance of facts outside those elicited on the trial. How is a Judge to know the inner workings of the local Native society, how honeycombed

it is, or otherwise, with seditious poison, whether a severe example is needed, and whether transportation or three months' imprisonment should suffice? And I would hope that a device may yet be found of fixing a minimum of punishment when Government declares a case of sedition serious.

"The next alteration, I regret, is that in the exception to clause 505, for the salvation of newspapers and public speakers, if an editor or a speaker at a public meeting publishes a false report, he is to be free if he can give plausible reasons for saying he believed it and that he had no intention to cause mutiny or disturbance. Such a loophole, I submit, might well have been left closed. I venture to regret that in this matter the views of Sir Antony MacDonnell, Sir Frederick Fryer, Sir Mackworth Young, Mr. Justice Strachey, and last, but not least (if I understand his letter aright), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, have been set on one side. If it is not too late, I should like to see following the word 'intent' in the excepton 'and without such likelihood as aforesaid.' Every one setting on foot rumours likely to cause the offences enumerated in clause 505 should learn that he does so at his peril, be they true or be they false. There is yet enough common-sense and feeling of justice left in the Government and their officers not to prosecute in cases of mere accident, or oversight, or ignorance. I cannot but attribute this alteration to the enervating ultra-legal air of Calcutta. We are of course always in a situation of difficulty when legislation of the kind is being undertaken. As pointed out, though in different words, by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, we need only milk-and-water legislation for Bengal—at least for a great part of it. We want strong meat for the Punjab, Sind, the Mahratta Brahmin-ridden Dekkhan, and for the North-Western Provnices. It is easy for gentlemen sitting in comfortable chairs here or in Bar libraries or Association rooms to write philosophic treatises on the liberty of the subject or on freedom of discussion. They have not known, as I have done for a considerable time, the feeling of anxiety when the two most important sections of the Native community in a large town were embittered against one another, and when the slightest false move on the part of the Magistrate, the least paltering on his part with any overt act or word tending to exacerbate the situation, might have brought on a terrible collision. For the sake of the people themselves, as Mr. LaTouche has said, the hands of the Magistracy must be strengthened and the Government, as by law established, must have power to check and punish those malicious scoundrels who make mischief between classes and races, and sow feelings of disloyalty towards the Government which has done so much for them. While, therefore, I welcome the Bill, I for one would not have been sorry had it been stronger."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said:—"My Lord, I do not propose to discuss those provisions of this Bill which deal with extra-territorial offences. They appear to be necessary, and will, I presume, be accepted by this Council. But those portions which are intended to amend the law of sedition have naturally led to much discussion—indeed are the outcome of much discussion; and I think that I ought not to give a silent vote upon the proposal to take them into consideration.

"All parties, my Lord, appear to be agreed in one respect, if only in this one. They hold that the law relating to sedition and cognate matters should be made as plain and simple as possible. There are some who would attain this simplicity by removing the whole subject from the Statute-book. 'The law of sedition' (I have read) 'is an anachronism.' I fear that the time is not ripe for the adoption of this course! There are others who think that the wiser plan would be to be content with the law as it now stands, since it has been made clear by the interpretations of the highest Courts. There is much to be said in favour of this opinion. The third way is to endeavour to take advantage of the recent interpretations, and to increase their authority and add to their definiteness by casting them in the more concise form of substantive law. This last method has this advantage, that the opportunity may be taken to supply defects which the judicial decisions could not touch because they were irrelevant to the cases before the Courts. And I see that there is a considerable weight of judicial opinion in favour of legislation. Mr. Justice Strachey, notwithstanding (or perhaps because of) the infinite pains which he took to examine and explain the existing

law, has expressed himself very decidedly on this point. I think, however, that I should be wasting the time of the Council if I were to discuss this matter further. We are not now in the position of having to decide whether there should or should not be legislation. The Bill has been introduced, and cannot possibly be abandoned. All that we can do is to see whether the Bill, as it now stands before the Council, is sufficient to safeguard the interests of the public while not likely to endanger the safety of any individual who may honestly discuss political affairs.

"The Select Committee, with the approval of the Government, have very carefully reconsidered the Bill by the light of numerous criticisms, some of them of great weight. Several important modifications have been the result; all of these appear to be improvements in either substance or language.

"It was strongly urged upon us that the term 'Government' should be struck out, and 'Government as by law established' substituted. This has been done.

"The critics thought that the new offence of setting class against class was in its nature akin rather to offences against public tranquillity than to sedition. We accepted the suggestion and drafted a new section. At the same time, the maximum punishment was reduced to two years' imprisonment. In fixing this period regard was had to a new clause in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which has been before the public for some time. This clause provides that a person offending for the first time may, instead of being sentenced, be called upon to give security, either with or without sureties, to appear and receive judgment when required.

"The term 'ill-will' in clause 124A was strongly objected to as being too vague. The Select Committee have removed it.

"Fault was found with the original draft in that the maximum term of imprisonment under this clause had been raised from three years to ten. This change had not been made without reason, but the Committee restored the original term.

"The *explanations* have been enlarged and made fuller.

"Further, the *exception* to clause 505 has been much modified with the object of removing the misgivings which had been expressed as to the probable working of the clause.

"All these changes show sufficiently clearly how ready the Government and the Select Committee have been to consider and accept criticisms not inconsistent with the objects and principles of the Bill. It is disappointing to find how little importance is now attached by the less candid of the critics to the modifications which, before they were accepted, were pressed with so much urgency.

"On one point of great importance the majority of the Select Committee could not give way. They did not think it right that the operation of clause 124A should be restricted to such direct attacks on the Government as constitute an excitement to disaffection. In their judgment, it is only less injurious to the public welfare to permit the dissemination of writings or the utterance of speeches the object and tendency of which must be to bring Her Majesty and the Government established by law into hatred and contempt.

"I will not anticipate the amendments of which notice has been given, but I trust that the Bill, with its main principles unaffected, will be passed by the Council. Such a law will, I am persuaded, be perfectly compatible with the existence of a free and strong Press, at once a patriotic leader of public opinion and a respected coadjutor of the Government.

"I say this with the more boldness because my desire for a sound and efficient Native Press has long been known, and the latest expression of it has received the public approval of Your Excellency.

"I think that the safeguards against possible abuses are as strong as they well can be. Every conviction and sentence will run the gauntlet of appeal and revision. Though the Government can mitigate or remit punishments, it is powerless to inflict them; in this respect the influence of the Courts is para-

mount. No prosecution under section 124A can now lie without the sanction of Government, and in the amended Criminal Procedure Code presented this day it will be found that due provision of the same kind is proposed. Attempts are (it is true) being made to minimize the effect of this provision. The Hon'ble Member (Mr. Ananda Charlu) in his minute of dissent says that in the case of clauses 153A and 505 the value of the guarantee 'will mostly depend on the strength with which the case is urged by the District Officer;' he fears that, in the face of a strong representation by such an official, 'the Government would, naturally and perhaps not improperly, hesitate to take upon itself the responsibility of withholding sanction.' I venture, in concurrence with the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, to think that this apprehension has no foundation whatever, either in experience or in probability. The Government will never make its sanction depend on the urgency of any subordinate officer.

"It is true enough that in some matters the Government may have to depend on a local officer for the facts, and may possibly be misled by him: but the present case is obviously not one of these, for the words on which the prosecution would be based must be before the Government. The responsibility of the Government will be direct and substantial.

"The Hon'ble Member, however, goes on to admit that 'the mischief of these sections lies not so much in the natural results which will follow, as in the unnatural and exaggerated dread they would undesirably inspire in most cases.' I feel sure, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Member and others who, like him, enjoy the confidence of important sections of their fellow countrymen, will in the interests of those whom they represent, point out to them how 'undesirable' this factitious and 'exaggerated dread' is, and instruct them to turn their minds to those 'natural results' which the Hon'ble Member himself admits to be comparatively free from mischief, and which we hope will be highly beneficial.

"The latest contribution to the controversy on the proposed legislation is a letter bearing the signature of the junior member of the Calcutta Bar, and purporting to come from that body. From this paper we learn that, in the opinion of its learned authors, clause 124A as drafted will, without doubt, render liable to transportation for life a writer whose own loyalty, and the absence of any wish or intention on whose part to tamper with the loyalty or true allegiance of others, are indisputable. The result of this Bill (we are told), if passed into law, will make it penal amongst other things—

(*1*) effectively to criticise the policy of the Government with reference, for example, to the present war beyond the frontier;

(*2*) effectively to oppose and to give true utterance to the feelings of the people, or a section of the people, against a proposed tax that may be considered oppressive;

(*3*) to present a petition for the redress of serious grievances, showing the existence of such grievance hitherto unredressed.

"I will not stop, my Lord, to enquire what meaning is to be attached to the word 'effectively' in the above extract. I will merely say that I have done my best, as a layman, to consider the extract with the draft clause, and really cannot find that in order to fairly and reasonably criticise the frontier war, to propose fair and reasonable arguments against unpopular taxation, or to prepare a petition for the redress of grievances, it is necessary for the critic or the opponent or the petitioner (as the case may be) to 'bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt, or excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards, Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India.'

"The majority of the Judges who have recorded their opinions accepted the clause even as it originally stood.

"It has been conclusively shown by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, with the assent of Sir Griffith Evans, that as it now stands it does not go beyond the interpretations given by the Courts to the existing law. Yet we see politicians proclaiming that they have been 'gagged and muzzled' with as much energy and volubility as if the judgments had never been given!

"And so, my Lord, I believe it will be when this Bill has passed into law."

The Hon'ble BABU JOY GOBIND LAW said:—"My Lord, there does not appear to me that there is any sufficient reason for the changes that are proposed to be made in the existing law. Whatever difficulties may have formerly existed in the interpretation of the present sedition law have been cleared up by the decisions of some of the highest Courts. If, my Lord, it is intended to catch the small fry of ignorant and irresponsible writers whose productions so often betray their ignorance, it is not worth the trouble, for no sensible man believes in such writings and the writers may well be left to 'stew in their own juice'. I think a great deal too much stress has been laid upon such writings. But, my Lord, no Government is infallible, and situated as is the Government of India in respect of a heterogeneous population, to which it is alien, and whose inner thoughts and sentiments are but imperfectly understood, I say that it is extremely desirable, nay essential, for the good government of the country that it should have as many sources of information open to it as possible, irrespective of official sources. If the Bill is passed in its entirety, these sources will, it is apprehended, be no longer available to the same extent, and what would be left may be something colourless and unreal, something manufactured to order to suit the new restrictions in the law. Therefore, my Lord, it does appear to me that a policy of restrictions such as are proposed in the Bill is not one that is best calculated to secure the ends of good government and the contentment of the people."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"I have listened with great attention and interest to the most able and exhaustive speech just delivered by the Hon'ble the Legal Member. I notice a chorus of felicitation has proceeded here, in respect of the Bill, from some of the Hon'ble Members who are responsible for giving a sound advice to Your Excellency's Government.

"Before I proceed to offer a few general observations in connection with the proposed amendments in the law of sedition, I feel, I am bound, both as a citizen, and as one associated with this Council, to express my deep sense of thankfulness to the Government of India for its wise decision not to re-enact any Press law on the lines of the Act of 1878, which, I think, was certainly a blot upon the Indian Statute-book, and another instance of which, I trust, will never recur again even in a different shape. I must also say that I heard with great satisfaction the assurance announced by Your Excellency and the Hon'ble the Legal Member, at the sitting of this Council held on the 21st December last, that it was not the intention of the Government of India to check a free expression of opinion or to restrict in any way the exercise of the freedom of speech within proper and legitimate bounds.

"The measure having now reached rather an advanced stage, it would, I am afraid, serve no practical purpose if I were to say that it came upon us somewhat abruptly. Indeed, we were taken by surprise, as we had no previous notice of the proposed amendments.

"When I submitted a short note on the subject towards the end of December last, I purposely refrained from offering any comments upon the necessity or policy that has dictated the repeal of section 124A, with certain other alterations. It strikes me that the Government of India feels itself justified in forcing its hands into the matter, in consequence of what unfortunately took place some time ago. It is, I presume, with the object of making the law effective that it has been deemed expedient to introduce an additional element of rigour into section 124A, to create a new offence in the form of the amended section 153A, and to re-cast section 505.

"As if these alterations were not enough, certain other changes have been made simultaneously in the Criminal Procedure Code as well, to which I think I cannot refer here in detail with propriety. Regard being had to the grave apprehension and alarm felt in the mind of the general public in consequence of the State trials we had had recently, if any alteration was required to be made in the existing law, it was, I venture to submit, necessary in the direction of *leniency* and not of *stringency*.

"The proposed amendments are certainly not calculated to soften the rigour of the law. The new section 124A in its present form is no improvement upon the old one, which, it has been observed, is wanting in precision. Judging by the results, the section as it stood before did answer its object well for all practical purposes. The late prosecutions were not hampered at all, owing to any supposed radical or technical defect in the section which, it is to be remembered, had been carefully considered both by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen and by Sir Barnes Peacock when it was first imported into the Code in 1870. As to the Indian Penal Code itself, it is needless to say it is regarded generally as a model of clear drafting, characterised as it is by a scientific arrangement. The section, says a lawyer, 'is very carefully drawn, so as to represent the law in England since Mr. Fox's Libel Act of 1792.'

"It is true the three High Courts which had occasion to discuss the interpretation of the term 'disaffection' did not construe it rather in a uniform sense. But that difficulty, I apprehend, must continue still to stare us in the face, as the term has been left practically undefined in spite of a divergence of opinion noticeable upon that crucial point in the judgments of those Courts.

"We do not want to know what the expression 'disaffection' *includes*, but what it *means* precisely. It may as well be observed parenthetically that according to the amended section (124A) the unlawful intention is to be of the essence of the offence contemplated by it, though it may be argued, as has been very appropriately observed by the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell, that 'the evil to be repressed being so great and touching the foundations of order, the test should be the external character of the act, rather than the actor's subjective or mental state'.

"I notice some critics have even gone so far as to hazard an assertion that the law of sedition now proposed to be brought into accord with that of seditious libel, as understood in England, does not, in fact, harmonize with the latter system, which, it is pointed out, has been much tempered in modern times with the humanizing effects of a liberty-loving civilization, and that so great is the sanctity attached there to the freedom of speech, that trials arising out of the offence of seditious language have of late been far and few between.

"I must confess I myself have not been able to test sufficiently the correctness of the assertion, but what I could gather from such scanty materials as I happened to lay my hands upon, is that the law in Great Britain has not been systematically codified or logically arranged in a compact form. Attempts at codification having proved abortive on a previous occasion, the law lies still in a diffused state in the decisions of several sedition cases by distinguished Judges, from which it appears that 'the criminal intention and incitement to violence against constitutional authority' are conditions essential for the purpose of constituting the offence of sedition. That being so, the proposed amendment, which introduces terms of an extremely vague and ambiguous character, such as 'hatred, contempt, enmity' and the like, is not in consonance with the English law upon the subject. The result is that the existing section has been dangerously widened, so as to imperil seriously the liberty of Press and speech, and interfere with all open and honest criticism of public measures, which is essential for helping the Government in effecting necessary reforms or rectifying administrative errors.

"I am aware that almost all the Heads of Administrations, the Local Governments and the Judges of several High Courts have approved of the amendments generally. No doubt, their opinions are entitled to great respect and weight, but any adverse decision arrived at by them, simply from an administrative point of view, would, if accepted, operate injuriously upon the liberty of the subject.

"Against the weight of official opinion there is a remarkable and an unprecedental unanimity amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, including the Bar, the Press and the members of non-official Anglo-Indian community, in condemning the amendments as being exceptionally severe and uncalled-for. Their views, and the opinion enunciated by a majority of the learned Judges of the Calcutta High Court, are, I think, entitled to consideration.

"As the combined and cumulative effect of these obnoxious amendments would, I apprehend, be to revive indirectly and in a different form the

evils to which an attempt to re-enact the Vernacular Press Act might have led, with all its repressive consequences, it is desirable to revise the measure, making the language of the law so precise and certain as to leave no room for doubt or ambiguity in construing its meaning."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said:—"My Lord, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the Bill now before the Council should either be dropped altogether, or postponed to some future date, or, if neither of the above courses is possible, it should be referred back to the Select Committee for re-consideration.

"The Bill, although a short one, is of a serious character. It has arrested the attention both of the European and Native communities, and has been discussed by the public generally. It has been commented upon by public bodies and in the Press, both Anglo-Indian and Vernacular. It is obvious, therefore, that this Bill is regarded as a measure calculated to seriously affect vital interests. It is, therefore, the duty both of Government and of this Council to give to this measure their most careful consideration. This Council ostensibly is responsible for legislative measures, but no measure can be introduced in this Council, except by or with the consent of Government, and practically no measure can be passed by this Council except with the consent of Government, as Government and the official members constitute the majority. I, therefore, request the most careful consideration both of Government and of this Council to this measure.

"Before examining the principle of this Bill. I will briefly refer to a few collateral points bearing upon it. It is believed to be the opinion of some persons, who are educated, cultured, experienced, well-meaning and sympathetic, that it is desirable that Government should be invested by the Legislature with plenary powers, but that such powers need not be used by Government unless there is urgent necessity for doing so. But these persons should remember that Government, that is, the chief executive authority in each centre, cannot personally administer the whole of the centre for which it is ostensibly responsible, and that the powers nominally given to them have practically to be delegated by them to others who may not be equally educated, cultured, experienced or sympathetic; that no human administration, however well devised and however carefully recruited, can possibly be perfect, that the mere fact of passing an examination does not make a ripe administrator; that years of hard work and close observation are requisite for the purpose; that training is as essentially necessary as an educational test; and that an administrator is not usually born, but has to be both educated and trained up to. It is not safe, therefore, to place plenary powers in the hands of every one, simply because he happens to be a Government servant. It must also be remembered that India is a vast continent and the habits and circumstances of all the persons inhabiting it are not identical. It must also be rememb red that because an insignificant part of the country or an infinitessimal portion of its inhabitants have to be, on an occasion, kept strict in hand, it does not necessarily follow that the whole country or that all its inhabitants should be treated with the same rigour. It is true that it is difficult to legislate for a particular division of the country or for a particular portion or class of its inhabitants. But the proper course is that the rigour of the law should be softened and its provisions should be so hemmed in as to prevent the law from operating harshly. It must also be remembered that India is a peculiar country, and that it is inexpedient to put it under all the rigorous measures of Europe, and that, if it is necessary to import some of these measures, care should be taken that simultaneously with the introduction of such measures all the concomitant safeguards obtaining in Europe should also be introduced. It is inadvisable, for example, to work the proposed law relating to seditious offences and offences against public tranquillity without at the same time giving the accused the privileges which are given in England, where a grand jury, consisting of the fellow-subjects of the accused, has first to find a true bill, then the accused has to be tried before a jury of his fellow-subjects, and the persons prosecuting him, the persons giving evidence against him, the persons judging him, are all his fellow-subjects, and the whole

thing, moreover, is keenly watched by a strong public opinion, and, lastly, Parliament is near at hand to put in an immediate and effective interference.

"Assuming, however, that the proposed legislation is necessary by reason of the non-efficiency or ambiguity of the existing law, it is respectfully submitted that the present is not an opportune time for undertaking such legislation. For some time past India has been subjected to a succession of calamities, each heavy enough in itself to exhaust the patience and to disturb the equanimity of even such a mild nation as the Indians. There has been a famine in the land, which has been admitted to be the greatest calamity of this century. There has been plague, than which a more hateful malady does not exist on the surface of this earth. There has been an earthquake which was sufficient to unhinge the equanimity of even the most resigned hearts. In addition to these supernatural calamities, there has been a bloody warfare on the North-West Frontier. In spite of all these peace-disturbing calamities profound peace has prevailed throughout the land, and the people have borne their misfortunes with patient endurance and unswerving loyalty to Government. Government—British, enlightened, generous and sympathetic Government—ought to take into consideration these important facts and put off passing such a measure, assuming it to be necessary, to some future period. At the present juncture the people are naturally inclined to regard this measure as an additional misfortune. The misfortunes of the people deserve sympathy. Their loyalty deserves consideration. Nothing will be lost by a postponement of the intended legislation. Urgency has not been pleaded, much less made out.

"Experience teaches that whenever the Vernacular Press is bodily against an intended measure, it is an unmistakable sign that such measure is unpopular with the general Native public; further, that whenever the Anglo-Indian Press joins the Vernacular Press in opposing an intended measure, it may be safely concluded that such measure is not an advisable one, and that it is better to postpone, if not altogether to drop, it. It is sometimes said that the Vernacular Press does not represent popular voice; that it represents only the educated natives who form but a small minority of the people. It is true that in India the proportion of the educated to the uneducated is not the same as it is in Europe. But it is also true that in no country in the world are all the inhabitants educated and that for all practical purposes the educated classes are the leaders in all countries, and India is not an exception to this general rule. In fact, in India the respect for the educated has from ancient times extended even to veneration. At any rate education is a factor which cannot be entirely ignored. The Vernacular Press is but one of the fruits of education which it has been the noble policy of British rulers to foster in India. It is also sometimes said that the educated classes in this country are disloyal. This general statement is without foundation. Indeed, there is no single class in India which is so loyal to Government as these educated classes, inasmuch as their interests, their aspirations and their sympathies are all intimately connected, even bound together, with the existence and maintenance of British rule in India. These classes have been brought into existence by that rule; they flourish under its ægis and without it they will be swept off the face of the earth. The educated are, moreover, the true, correct and sympathetic interpreters between the rulers and the ruled and are a necessary aid to the proper administration of the country.

"The Bill, moreover, is a retrograde measure. The Vernacular Press Act was repealed and the Press was declared free. That measure of repeal was one which will ever redound to the credit of British rule in India so long as history continues to be read. The Bill now proposed to be passed is regarded by the people as practically re-enacting the Press Act, if not even going further.

"Referring now to the reasons advanced in favour of the proposed legislation, it is a well understood principle in such matters that before Government interposes it should clearly be ascertained that, if Government does not interfere, public interests will undoubtedly suffer and the peace of the country be seriously imperilled. As a matter of fact, public interests are not suffering and the peace of the country is not imperilled at all. Public passions are not excited, the people

are as quiet as possible, there is no sedition and consequently there is no necessity for repressive measures. It is stated—

'recent events in India have called prominent attention to the law relating to seditious utterances and writings. We have had anxiously to consider the state of the law regarding these matters and to decide whether, and in what respects, it required amendment ....The second [course] was to amend the general law relating to sedition and cognate offences, so as to make it efficient for its purpose. ....We have come to the conclusion that the second course is the right one for us to take.................................But we are also determined that the law shall not be a dead-letter and that offenders against the law of the land shall be capable of being promptly brought to book.....................I cannot say that that section [124A] strikes me as a model of clear drafting..............................The law might be expressed in clearer and less equivocal terms. When law is codified, the codes should be as explicit as possible.........................Moreover, decisions [of the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad Judges] are not technically binding on other High Courts.'

"The reasons above quoted might be briefly stated to be (1) that the present law is not a model of clear drafting, and (2) that the decisions of the three High Courts are not binding on the other High Courts.

"Taking the latter reason first, the answer is, firstly, that it is extremely probable, nay almost certain, that the other High Courts will follow the 'consentient' and well-considered judgments of the three High Courts, and, secondly, that there was no danger, nor even inexpediency, in waiting for the decision of the remaining High Courts. As to the former reason, that the present section is not a model of clear drafting, the answer is that it has been considered and interpreted by three High Courts, and a statute as interpreted by a current of judicial decisions is, as a rule, much better understood and much better applied than a substituted piece of fresh legislation, which has in its turn to undergo the same process, as is abundantly evident from the history of English law. It is worthy of remark here that although the wording of the present section 124A has been, as above noticed, found fault with, the proposed substitute is no better. In fact, the proposed section 124A makes use of the words 'hatred', 'contempt' and 'disaffection'. How far are these terms inclusive, exclusive or co-extensive nowhere appears in the proposed Bill. It is submitted, therefore, that the reasons given for undertaking fresh legislation are neither weighty nor urgent. The case for the proposed sections 108A, 153A and 505 is, if possible, still weaker. No urgent necessity, it is submitted, has been made out for their enactment. In fact, the whole of the proposed legislation might have been well left alone, or, at any rate, postponed until the revision of the Indian Penal Code which, it is understood, will shortly be taken in hand. Indeed, it is admitted that 'the interpretation of the section [124A] has recently been discussed before the Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad High Courts', who 'have *substantially agreed in the interpretation*', and that the 'proposed new section *in no wise alters the law at present in force in India*'.

"Referring now to the sections of the Bill so far as is necessary to do so for the purposes of considering the same in general, it is true that Government have power by the existing law to punish its Indian subjects wherever such subjects may happen to commit offences, when such subjects return to British India. But unless the offences committed outside British India are of the nature of offences from the time immemorial recognised as the main and inexcusable offences against the laws of natural justice, such as murder, it is manifestly inexpedient, and even unfair, to take notice of them in the country of birth or domicile. For example, suppose a person residing in British India goes to the United States, resides there for a long period, and while so resident makes a speech, in the course of which in the heat of the moment he utters words which under the proposed legislation might be punishable under section 124A or section 153A or section 505, or has a quarrel in the United States, in the course of which he causes hurt to a person there: after some years he returns to British India. Will it be reasonable to prosecute him under the proposed legislation? Again, if an Indian subject goes to England and whilst resident there he makes a speech consonant with the liberty and freedom common in England. He then returns to British India. Will it be reasonable or fair or expedient to prosecute him under the proposed legis-

lation? Ought the British Indian Government, strong and powerful and great as it is, condescend to notice that speech and institute proceedings here? That person's European fellow subjects will not under similar circumstances be liable to be taken up at all. That person's fellow-subjects in England will also be free from any such liability. Will not the prosecution in British India of the Indian subjects mean that even in England, that thrice-blessed island, the land of liberty and progress, three several sets of persons doing similar acts, it may be even jointly doing the same act, will be liable to be differently treated? Will not this also mean that a person for doing a certain act in England may not be prosecuted in England, but may on his return to British India be prosecuted and punished for it in British India at the instance of the British Indian Government which is subordinate to the British Government? Will this be a dignified proceeding? England paid millions of hard-earned money for the emancipation of negro slavery. Englishmen deservedly boast that any one on landing on their country's shores, by the very fact of his landing there, becomes a free man. Will Englishmen, if once awakened to a sense of such a differentiating treatment, tolerate such a thing? Again, in these days of rapid communication and exchange of thought, will it be possible for the Indian Press to abstain from reproducing the views which may from time to time be expressed in the Press in England? It is a well-known fact that newspapers in England express their views with commendable candour and fearlessness. These views, if reproduced in India, will fall under the proposed legislation. Is the Press here to be prosecuted, or is the importation or circulation of the English papers to be prohibited? Again, it should be remembered that the political Government in England is carried on by means of Party politics inside the Houses of Parliament aided by Party Press outside. Both parties hit hard. The Englishmen in India naturally take interest in home politics. The Anglo-Indian Press necessarily refers to it and offers criticism. Will it be right or proper to prevent them from doing so? Again, the Press at home criticises, and very properly, upon Indian matters. Will it be fair to require the Press out here to remain silent and not to reply? The fact that persons other than Indian subjects cannot be proceeded against under the proposed legislation as above pointed out will create an invidious distinction. It will mean that there is one law for one set of persons and another law for another set of persons. In fact, the proposed legislation is directly at variance with the principle of *lex loci*. In England it is believed Courts will take cognisance only of such torts committed abroad as are torts in England as well as in foreign countries in the same case.

"Again, Stephen's *Criminal Digest*, article 98, defines what is not a seditious intention. The new *explanations* in the proposed law are inadequate for the purpose.

"It is doubtful if the words 'measure or action' include also omission or neglect. It may reasonably be asked, therefore, for instance, that since the grievances of third class railway passengers cannot be regarded as directly due to any measures of Government nor to any action on the part of Government, but that they may possibly be regarded as due to neglect on the part of Government to awaken the railway companies to a sense of their responsibility, will criticism in regard to such grievances be protected under the strict letter of the proposed *explanation* 2? Again, supposing a person says that the India Council should be abolished. Now the India Council is neither a measure nor an action of Government. It is an integral part of the governing machinery. Is the person above referred to protected by the *explanation*? Again, it is doubtful whether the words 'measure or action' include institutions and departments. Is criticism on institutions and departments protected? If a person wants to say that the present system of administration is costly and recommends some other system, will he be protected? The wording of the proposed legislation goes far beyond the expressed intentions of the framers of the existing section 124A and the scope of the law of sedition is vastly enlarged; and this extension is neither in the interests of society nor of the peace of the country. On the contrary, it is calculated seriously to endanger the right of manly and frank discussion of public ques-

tions. Again, take the proposed section 153A. The statement of a racial or a religious grievance is not protected. The social reformers in India advocate widow re-marriage. This advocacy does excite hatred and animosity. So also the social conference proceedings do rouse feelings of enmity towards reformers. So also the vegetarian movement, the Brahmo-Somaj movement, the monotheism movement, the anti-idolatry movement, and the Prarathna Somaj movement do excite hatred and contempt. Are all these movements to be stopped? Again, take the proposed section 505. Cases under the proposed sections 124A. and 153A, respectively, might fall under the proposed section 505. The result will be that in one and the same case the sections will operate differently. Again, if a *bonâ fide* statement makes a soldier or sailor to fail in his duty, should the person making the statement be punished? Will it not give rise, and properly, to a retort—why should the soldier or sailor forget his duty? Again, the proposed section 505 refers to three kinds of *intent*. If that intent is present, even *bonâ fides*, it is apprehended, will not protect. Again, what is to be done with statements *likely* to lead to the results mentioned in the proposed section 505 if such statements are made *bonâ fide*? The *exception* is silent on the matter. This is rightly regarded as a grievous omission. The section as it at present stands may possibly provide soldiers and sailors with an excuse or incentive to disregard their duty or to commit an offence? Indeed, any mischievous person may bring any one into trouble by acting disobediently or turbulently although no causal relation can be established between the writing and the act of disobedience or turbulence. Again, it is difficult to understand what is meant by the words 'in his duty as such.' Suppose a soldier or a sailor is employed in plague operations or in extinguishing a fire, and suppose he misbehaves, is criticism on his conduct criminal because it is likely to induce him to fail in his duty? Innumerable illustrations may be cited to show that the proposed section will be unworkable, that is, it may be condemned on the same ground on which the present law has been condemned in the speech made on the 21st December last in favour of the proposed new legislation. With all due deference, therefore, it is submitted that the proposed legislation is not a well-considered one, that it is not calculated to work smoothly, and that it will give rise to endless complications. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the proposed Bill will either be dropped altogether or postponed and considered along with the proposed revision of the Indian Penal Code, or at any rate referred back to the Select Committee for re-consideration. Although it is a short Bill consisting only of six sections, two Hon'ble Members had to dissent from it, and no less than five different Hon'ble Members have found it necessary to send in notices of amendments, and the number of such amendments is not insignificant. As a rule, every Bill is referred to a Select Committee, who thrash it out so fully that usually the Council does not find much difficulty in disposing of it. The present Bill is an exception. It will be difficult to amend it in Council so as to put it in a proper shape, even after all the amendments have been duly put, considered and voted upon. It will, therefore, facilitate matters, if this Bill is to be proceeded with, to refer it back to the Select Committee for reconsideration."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"I have only a very few general remarks to make on the Bill before the Council. The proposed amendments of the Indian Penal Code were made after consultation with the executive authorities who are responsible for the good government of this country, and I do not see how any impartial critic can regard them as going beyond what is absolutely necessary to support lawful authority and the prevention and dissemination of seditious matter which is intended to excite disaffection or to stir up dangerous strife. As regards section 124A, the Hon'ble Legal Member and the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans have pointed out that the new section does not extend the existing law regarding sedition, but only expresses it in clearer language. The new section 153A provides means, the necessity for which has been forcibly demonstrated by recent events, for taking prompt action towards checking the incitement of dangerous, racial or religious animosity, and I fail to see how this section will have the effect, which the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda

Charlu anticipates, of proving detrimental to undoubted rights or useful work. As regards section 505, I need only repeat, what the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers has said, that at all events as it now stands as altered by the Select Committee no writer or speaker who acts in good faith need fear it. All the proposed amendments of the Penal Code have therefore my full support. It must be remembered that no prosecution can be instituted under any of the three sections I have referred to without the previous sanction of the Government; but this is a safeguard which, with all deference to what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. James has said on the subject, I think is a desirable one. The apprehensions which some Hon'ble Members seem to entertain that the intention and object of the Government in making the proposed amendments are to repress legitimate freedom of speech or writing are, I need hardly say, absolutely groundless."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR said :—" My Lord, I do not think I can usefully attempt to add anything to the arguments which have been used in support of the Bill, but, as it has met with so much hostile criticism, I think it right to say that I support it generally, not only as a member of the Executive Government as might perhaps be assumed if I merely recorded a silent vote, but also from personal conviction, which has been considerably strengthened by the course of the discussion."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said :—" I did not intend to speak during this debate, but there are one or two points in the speech of the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu upon which I wish to offer a few observations, although of the briefest character. The first point is his declaration that there is no such thing as sedition in India, and that such a thing does not exist. I do not know where my hon'ble friend derives his information from, but I am afraid I cannot agree with him. It has been my duty for many years past to study the utterances of the Press of this country, and although one must allow that a large section of the Press is marked in its writings with loyalty and intelligence, yet it can hardly be denied that at least some of the utterances of that Press are of a distinctly seditious character, however we may define the word 'sedition'. Can it be said that the dissemination of statements of this character is not dangerous to an uninformed and credulous people, or that such utterances conveyed, for example, to the minds of our native army, false and ridiculous as many of the statements may be, do not tend to sap that loyalty of which we are so justly proud, can it be said that those utterances are not injurious to the discipline of that great military class, the native army of India, whose loyalty, valour, and discipline have never been more conspicuous than at the present time? But my friend's second declaration was an especially alarming one. He announced his general intention of smoking in powder magazines, and he appeared to think that so long as he did not drop his lighted cigar in a powder barrel there was no harm done; but I must remind him that, even with those excellent cigars which are manufactured in Southern India, sparks occasionally fall from them, and, though we should be sorry to restrain my hon'ble friend's personal liberty, I do not think we shall allow him to smoke in our military magazines, or even in his own particular private powder magazine. I rather think that such a proceeding on his part would come under the section of causing alarm to the public. My Lord, I believe that the provisions of the Bill when they become law will make for peace and tranquillity in India. I welcome clause 505, because I believe it is likely to protect the military and naval forces from the insidious attempts of agitators. I am not able to agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani that there is anything in that section which is likely to induce the offences which that clause is framed to meet; and I venture to think that in due time those who now oppose the provisions of this Bill will become convinced that it is a wise and expedient measure, absolutely harmless to the loyal, and only a terror to persistent evil-doers."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" It is not my intention to address myself in any way to the merits of the measure which is now before the Legislative Council; I leave that part of the duty to my hon'ble friend who is

in charge of the Bill. But one or two statements have been made in the course of this debate as justifying a proposal for the postponement of the discussion which I desire to call in question. A statement has been made by my hon'ble friends Mr. Chitnavis and Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu that in respect of the proposals now before the Council we have against us the whole of the Native Press, the whole of the English Press and every representative body all over India. Now, my Lord, that is a statement which, considering the facts before the Council, ought not to be left without challenge. For example, it is quite true that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to Your Excellency in which they made adverse criticisms on the Bill, but like sensible men they made those representations for the consideration of the Government and Legislature, and, having received upon them the decision of the Select Committee, we have heard to-day from the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur that the Chamber of Commerce and the commercial community generally, whatever they may desire as regards modifications in small particulars, give the Bill in its present form their general support. Another important Association, with respect to which the same statement was made, was the British Indian Association. It is quite true that that Association represents Native opinion, but it is one that represents Native moderate opinion. It has been most useful to the Council on many occasions on which it has submitted its criticisms for the consideration of the Legislature, but we know, and have evidence before us to which I shall presently refer, that that Association has withdrawn from any active participation in the opposition to the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. I should also like to mention, with reference to the English Press, that within the course of the last week I have seen a disclaimer in one, if not in both, of the Bombay newspapers of the statement that they are in direct opposition to the Bill at present before the Council. In going through (as I was bound to do) the representations made before the Legislative Council, it is impossible not to observe what a singular character was common to them all. We have any quantity of representations from Pleaders' Associations here, from Local Practitioners' Associations there and the different varieties by which those Associations call themselves. Now, I do not wish for a moment to say that gentlemen engaged in the practice of the law, or the more experienced among them at least, are not competent to give the Legislature advice as to the form the law should take; but it may be justly said that it is very remarkable that such criticisms as we have received from the public have almost all come from that particular section of it. We have heard in Calcutta within the last few days of a meeting which is called in a paper which we have to-day received. 'The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled.' This public meeting was advertised first of all in the Calcutta papers of Monday last. I thought it desirable that I should study that advertisement in order to see exactly what importance could be attributed to 'the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled' as there shown. The first thing that struck me was that although I knew Calcutta was a great European city, yet in the whole list of names—a pretty long list—of gentlemen at whose instance that meeting was called there was not a single European name. I am also aware that in Calcutta there are two or three hundred thousand Muhammadan inhabitants. I looked down the list and could not find a single Muhammadan name in the whole of it. I looked also for the well-known leading names among the Hindus; they were equally conspicuous by their absence. I appealed to the Directory to find out who these gentlemen were who proffered themselves as representing the inhabitants of Calcutta. A number of them were not known to fame even as it is represented in the Calcutta Directory. All that I could find about those who were mentioned there, was that they were gentlemen who are engaged in the legal profession or who are editors of Native newspapers. Now, as I said before, I do not in the least depreciate the importance of these classes if they desire to represent themselves; but I am afraid that I, as an inhabitant of Calcutta, entirely deny their right to represent me, or to meet and call themselves the inhabitants of Calcutta when, as a matter of fact, they are only numerically a very small section of them. At the meeting which took place yesterday and which again we are told is a meeting of 'the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled,' there were, I think,

four speeches of any length delivered. Two of these were delivered by gentlemen whose profession is that of editors of Native newspapers. Well again, I say, they are perfectly at liberty to explain their views and to try to bring to bear upon the Government and upon the Legislative Council such views as they possess; but I think, if they want to be absolutely straightforward in the form in which they represent their views to Government and to the Legislative Council, they ought not to describe themselves as the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled, but as gentlemen exercising the legal and the editorial professions residing in Calcutta. After going through a number of these memorials with such attention as I was able to give to them, I cannot help feeling that the forms in which the rules of Your Excellency's Legislature allow memorials to be presented, are used to the very great inconvenience of the Members of Your Excellency's Legislature. I, with others, am very willing indeed to hear anything which is said on the subject of our legislative proposals by any person who in any way has a right to make representations to us, but I do strongly object to being obliged to read long lucubrations sent to us by people who keep their names entirely in the background. The document which has been given to us with the respected name of Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore announces to us the conclusions of a conference assembled in Calcutta. From beginning to end of that document there is not the smallest hint of who that conference was composed of. I have heard to-day for the first time the name of one gentleman, namely, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, who took part in that conference."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU: "I did not say I took part in the conference, but that I was present."

SIR JAMES WESTLAND continuing said: "I beg the Hon'ble gentleman's pardon; but my point is that, though I have no doubt a conference took place, I think it is most unfair to Your Excellency's Legislative Council that we should be informed that a conference has taken place to pronounce some sort of conjoint opinion upon the measures which are before the Council, and that we should be left absolutely in ignorance as to whom that conference consisted of. Again, two or three documents have come to us with the pretentious introduction 'I am directed by my Committee to do so and so.' Again I ask who the Committee is; I ask who it is they represent. I cannot find information of any kind; it cannot be found in the Directory; it can be found nowhere. We all know the story in England of the three tailors of Tooley Street who drew up a petition in which they styled themselves 'We, the inhabitants of England.' It seems to me that in certain cases in this country that precedent has been very largely improved upon. It has been considered here that it is a ridiculous waste of individuality that three persons should combine to send one memorial to Government. We are much more likely to get three memorials under various designations from each of the gentlemen concerned. It is quite true that what is stated in these memorials, whatever importance it has intrinsically, we are able to give that importance to it; but still I claim on the part of Your Excellency's Legislative Council that we ought to know who the people are who are addressing us, and that they ought not to be allowed to give us lengthy opinions without at the same time giving us some indication of the source from which they emanate and the authority with which they are put forward. A single individual in this country can easily constitute himself into an association, and send in a memorial beginning with the pretentious form 'I am directed by my Committee to do so and so', whereas as a matter of fact the young gentleman who writes the memorial, if he told the truth, would much more correctly say 'I am directed by Babu so and so to make the following representation'. I am not altogether without a precedent in making this representation to Your Excellency, because I find that all this class of memorial, when it is laid before that august body, the House of Commons, is rejected. It is a rule in the House of Commons that no person is allowed to sign for another or to put himself forward as representing another. If a memorial comes to that House, as several have come to us purporting to be sent by the inhabitants of so

and so, the memorial is simply taken as coming from the particular individual who signs it, whether he calls himself chairman or president of a public meeting or anything else, and it is not regarded as coming from anybody else. I think, if Your Excellency would make a similar rule for the reception of documents purporting to represent the views of the public to the Legislature, you would attain two very useful objects. In the first place, you would exclude a very great deal that is sent in to us by pretentious nobodies, and, in the second place, you would give just prominence to those who are entitled from their position or their experience to advise Your Excellency's Legislature and Your Excellency's Government on matters of legislation."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"It is difficult to say anything now when following 17 other speakers in a debate like this, but I am unwilling to give a silent vote in favour of this Bill, both on account of its intrinsic importance and because there has been so much misapprehension as to its true scope and import, especially in Bengal, where the outcry against it has been particularly noisy, almost at times hysterical, the result, it may be feared, in some cases, of a specially guilty conscience. Much of that misapprehension ought to be removed by the speeches to-day of the Hon'ble Legal Member and other Members of this Council, but I feel it to be my duty to express clearly the view that I take of the measure. Section 124A of the Penal Code has in some respects had a strange history. Sir Fitzjames Stephen in 1870 explained how by an extraordinary oversight it came to be omitted from the Code as originally passed. He showed that sections dealing with sedition had been drafted both by the original Code Commission and by Sir Barnes Peacock, and that the section drafted by Sir Barnes Peacock, the weight of whose authority will always be acknowledged, was not only more severe than the section prepared by the Code Commission, but more severe than the measure which he then invited the Council to pass. Under Sir Barnes Peacock's section not only were such feelings of disaffection banned as were likely to induce the people to resist the authority of Government, but such feelings as were likely to lead them to disobey that authority, and the mere omission to do what you were told to do was disobedience. To any one who remembers the conditions of 1870, and who carefully reads Sir F. Stephen's speeches, it will be manifest that what the Government had in its mind at that time was the Wahabi conspiracy and the open preaching of jehad or religious war against the Government. Sir F. Stephen framed his proposals to meet that exigency, and his purpose was to bring the Code more or less into harmony with the law of England as he then read it. He admitted, however, that the law of England, though similar to the proposed section, was in reality far more severe. Then in 1878 came the Vernacular Press Act, which added to the offence of creating disaffection the rousing of feelings *likely* to excite disaffection, or antipathy between different races, castes or religions. It was mainly to the machinery set on foot for the working of that Act that objection was afterwards taken; and even most of the Local Governments who approved of the repeal of the Act—along with all those who did not approve of the repeal—urged strongly that the repeal should be accompanied by an amendment of section 124A of the Code, so as to bring within the scope of the ordinary law the two offences referred to above. Had this advice been listened to, we might by this time have had a decently conducted Indian Press, and avoided any doubt attaching to the State trials of the last few years. Much of the outcry against the present Bill rests on its supposed divergence from the law of England on seditious libel, and on the assertion that the law as settled in 1870 was sufficient and ought to be final. Now I venture to assert these two propositions—first, that the law of England, built up by judicial rulings to meet the circumstances of a homogeneous people directly interested in and sharing in its own government is not necessarily a norm to which the law of India ought strictly to conform; and, second, that the conditions of the country have themselves so altered since 1870 that what was adequate then is not necessarily adequate

now. As to the first point, I said in my letter to the Legislative Department of the 18th January—

'In Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, however, the question whether or not the draft section strictly follows the English law is not material. If the section is in strict accord with the English law, all criticism of it loses weight, since there could be no reasonable objection to the enactment for India of the same law of sedition as is in force in England: if it is not, there is, in the very great difference in the conditions of the two countries, ample justification for any deviation from the English law necessary for effectively checking the offence of sedition in India. It is clear that a sedition law which is adequate for a people ruled by a Government of its own nationality and faith may be inadequate, or in some respects unsuited, for a country under foreign rule and inhabited by many races, with diverse customs and conflicting creeds. It is impossible in India to accept the test of direct incitement to violence or intention to excite rebellion, and limit the interference of the Government to such cases. It is not the apparent intention of the writers or speakers so much as the *tendency* of the writings or speeches which has to be regarded, and the cumulative effect of depreciatory declamation on the minds of an ignorant and excitable population, to which attention has been drawn above, has to be taken into consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think, then, that objections to the draft section based on alleged divergence from the English law should carry weight.'

"As to the second point, I remarked in the same letter—

'The necessity for the proposed legislation is unquestionable. Ever since the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the Native Press has been year by year growing more reckless in its mode of writing about the Government, Government officers and Government measures. Doubts having been always felt by the law officers as to the scope of section 124A of the Penal Code, the general policy has been to ignore these attacks. But within the last few months the barefaced sedition promulgated in the Native Press of the Bombay Presidency has forced that Government to institute prosecutions, and has led to the conviction of some of the offenders; an editor has also been similarly convicted in the North-Western Provinces; and at Lucknow a Muhammadan preacher has been required to furnish security to keep the peace for seditious language used at a meeting. These convictions have shown that the offence of sedition can be punished under section 124A of the Code as it stands, but they have involved much discussion of the *explanation* to the section, and the interpretation of the Courts before which the cases came has been challenged by the Native Press and the Native community generally, who have themselves expressed a desire that the law should be made more precise. In Bengal the only Press prosecution for seditious writing has been that of the *Bangabasi* newspaper, instituted in 1891, in which the jury disagreed, and which terminated eventually in the acceptance of an apology by the Government from the offending editor. The absence of other prosecutions cannot, however, be urged as evidence that seditious writing is rare in Bengal, and that an alteration of the law is not therefore called for in this Province. Resistance to the Government by violence has, it is true, not been directly suggested in the Bengal Press, and a sufficient reason for this may be found in the character of the writers, who belong to, and whose readers are, a people wanting in the warlike spirit of many other races of India; but there has been incessant writing tending to bring the Government, whether in itself or through its officers, into hatred and contempt, and such writing, though not immediately leading to resistance by force to the Government, cannot fail by its cumulative effect to create disaffection and ill-will, and thus produce such a state of feeling as may eventually prove dangerous to the maintenance of order and find its culmination in active resistance. If it be agreed that the danger is not so serious in Bengal proper, with its timid and unwarlike population, as to demand exceptional measures, it must be borne in mind that other parts even of this Province have a population of higher spirit, and that the writings of the Bengal Press and the public utterances of Bengal speakers have circulation frequently in other Provinces. Any law dealing with sedition must, moreover, be general; and the condition not of Bengal alone, but of all the Provinces of the Empire, must be taken into account. Whether, then, we look at the objections which have been taken by the people themselves to the interpretation of the present law by the Courts, or to the nature of much that has been written in the Native Press, the necessity for an amendment of the law is clear. The proposed amendment, it is true, proceeds further than the mere removal of ambiguity from the law as it stands, but, legislation being necessary, it is obviously advisable to take the opportunity of correcting other defects and supplying deficiencies, so as to render the law thoroughly effective, in the judgment of the Government, for the checking of sedition or of conduct tending to the disturbance of public order.'

"To any one who studies, as I do from week to week, the utterances of the Press in India, nothing can be more clear than that, though we seldom have such bold sedition preached as led to the recent trials in Bombay

or as prevailed here in 1870, we are now-a-days face to face with a far more insidious and equally dangerous style of writing and speaking. That Indian newspapers can supply criticism without scurrility or malice is evident from the admirably conducted columns of the *Indian Spectator*, *Indian Nation*, and some few other papers I could name. But the majority of the newspapers simply revel in misrepresentation of the motives of the Government and the nature of its measures. And this is an evil which is yearly growing, and with the spread of what is called education is becoming more far-reaching in its noxious effects. It is indeed, in my opinion, to our own system of education that we owe all the trouble. I have long been convinced that it is thoroughly unsound. Sir John Strachey in his *India* points out that our educational institutions give a more or less good imitation of the purely scholastic part of an ordinary English education; but the young men of India (he says) learn in them almost nothing about their own country, or about the Government under which they live, and least of all are they taught to be good and loyal citizens. We are turning out by scores of thousands young men who are trained only in words, look mainly for Government employment, and failing to get it become, as the Maharaja of Travancore described them, 'a host of discontented, disobedient, and sometimes troublesome young men.' Mr. Cotton, whose leanings towards the educated Native are well known, says: 'This accounts mainly for the discontent and restlessness which are perceptible in the rising generation.' This is the class that writes for the Native Press, perorates on platforms, and generally vents its spleen upon the Government which has not been able to find appointments for more than a fraction of its members. 'We taught them language, and their profit on it is, they know how to curse.' To honest well-informed criticism no English Government would ever object. But every Government has the right to object when its critics wander off from criticism to calumny. Criticism, it has been said, is but a child compared to calumny; mere bows and arrows to artillery.' 'No one can well exaggerate the power of calumny or follow out her language and singular ingenuity without mixed feelings of envy and admiration. How clever she is, for instance,' says the same writer, 'in making use of dull, ignorant and idle people, using them as the conduits to conduct and the feeders to multiply the remarks and jokes and malice of cleverer people, so that she fertilises the whole groundwork of society with injurious reports, which cannot be well contradicted, about her victims (in this case the Government). Let any transaction be as white as a hound's tooth, she can so admirably discolour it that the original whiteness can never be restored.' Calumny begins, as Beaumarchais graphically describes it, with a gentle breath, but gathering as it grows becomes at last a general outcry, a public crescendo, a universal chorus of hate and denunciation. Practically, as applied to the Government and its measures, this is the sort of thing that has been growing more and more marked during the past twenty years, save that we now find the hostile denunciation in full cry, the whispering of sedition and calumny having been discarded as not strong enough for the vitiated taste of the newspaper writers and readers. It has in fact grown as the numbers of the semi-educated ex-pupils of our schools and colleges have increased. Now the first duty of every Government, and especially of a foreign Government ruling as we do in India, is self-preservation. We have to ask ourselves: How is the Queen's Government in India to be carried on? It is true that behind the Government is the power of the sword, but it is no kindness to the people themselves to allow any mischief to proceed so far as to leave us no refuge but the arbitrament of force. There is, as has been well said, no strength in stagnation. 'Cautious passiveness and official negativeness will be found very insignificant barriers against evil either in quiet or in turbulent times.' I am not sure myself that we have not carried our cautious passiveness and official negativeness already beyond the limits of prudence. No Government such as ours in India can afford to allow the minds of an ignorant and credulous Oriental population to be gradually poisoned and embittered by persistent calumny of the Government and all its measures. I shall not take up the time of the Council by quotations to prove that this is a common offence at the present day. We know it, every one but Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu knows it, to be a fact, and we are bound to put

the evil down. There is unfortunately, as I have said, now amongst us a large class of discontented and semi-educated men, eager for notoriety, pining for the plunder of the State and its offices, and unable to understand the responsibility which attaches to all would-be instructors of the public. These men are a standing menace to the administration. By the law of England, conspiracy to diminish the confidence of the masses in the general administration of the law is sedition. We must safeguard the Government of India from similar seditious attempts to bring into contempt the Government as by law established in British India. I cannot pass over the remark by Mr. Chitnavis, where he accepts the provisions of section 124A as affecting Her Majesty personally but refuses to concede them to Her Majesty's Government in British India. At all meetings of his friends, where, if not rank sedition, sympathy with convicted traitors is freely expressed, 'cheers for the Queen' are usually given as though that condoned everything. The procedure is simply a fraud on the public and a blind to the uninformed at home. India is under the Queen's Government as by law established, and there can be no loyalty to the Queen without loyalty to Her Government.

"I believe that the mere existence in the Statute-book of the law which we are now considering will of itself go far to check the evil.

"I have often said that to my mind one of the most useful functions of the Indian Penal Code is the office which it performs of a moral text-book. It serves to set before the people a standard to which they know that they must needs conform, and I trust that, when these sections take their place in the law, they will tend to improve the standard of journalism and platform oratory in India when dealing with the Government and its measures. As has been pointed out, the honest loyal journalist and speaker has nothing to fear. The propagandist of sensational calumnies and the apostle of racial antipathies will find his occupation gone, and no good citizen will regret the fact.

"A good deal has been said of the vagueness of some of the terms used in the sections. As Sir F. Stephen once pointed out, there are scores of words in the Code open to the same criticism. It is impossible to find words that would not by perverse interpretation be found open to cavil. We must trust to the common-sense and fairness of our judicial tribunals. The journalist must trust also to the common-sense and dignity of the Government, which would only expose itself to well-merited ridicule if it showed undue sensitiveness to fair criticism. Certainly it has not done so hitherto. It has treated with silent contempt the petty traitor whose sole object is to get notoriety and subscriptions, and those would-be patriots whose chief desire is to substitute themselves for the Government as by law established. It has done so, believing that, when the need arose to deal with *them*, the situation would be, as Macaulay puts it,—(and I would not venture to quote poetry here if the poet had not been himself Legal Member and author of the Penal Code, and if the stanzas had not been singularly applicable to the state of things now-a-days)—

'Once the jays sent a message
  Unto the eagle's nest :
"Now yield thee up thine eyrie
  Unto the carrion kite,
Or else come valiantly and face
  The jays in deadly fight."
Forth looked in wrath the eagle,
  And carrion kite and jay,
Soon as they saw his beak and claw,
  Fled screaming far away.'

"But the time for absolutely ignoring this irresponsible chatter is over. The noise is becoming too persistent and clamorous, and if unchecked may get upon the nerves of the listening masses. Journalists and patriotic orators must learn to measure their phrases and test the sources of their information. They must not evolve hideous charges against the Government from the depths of their own turgid imaginations, and pass them off as reports that have reached their ears from reliable correspondents. For the rest, as Sir F. Stephen said, 'men must be content to take the risks incidental to their

profession. A journalist must run the risk of being misunderstood, and should take care to make his meaning plain. If his intentions really are loyal, there can be no difficulty in his doing so. If not, he cannot complain of being punished.' If these sections lead to more careful, well-considered and responsible journalism, they will confer a benefit not only on the State and the public, but on the journalistic profession itself. A free Press does not mean a Press free to say anything it likes. It can say anything it likes so long as it obeys the law, and the law contained in this Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, appears to me to be eminently reasonable and such as should be obeyed. The only serious flaw in the Bill, in my opinion, is that it omits to provide for bringing into contempt the general administration of justice, which is, to my mind, one of the most persistent, insidious and dangerous practices of a certain section of the Native Press.

"I am perfectly aware that there are many among the opponents of this measure who cannot fairly be included among the classes which it is meant to control. But I believe the opposition of all loyal persons will disappear when they find that the Government here and at home is firmly convinced of its urgency, when they see that it has been amended so as to meet all reasonable objections, and above all when they find that it is a weapon in the State armoury which will seldom be brought out save in case of real necessity."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I only wish to say a few words in reply to the various points which have been raised in the course of the discussion that has taken place. Perhaps the more convenient way would be to take the points as raised by the speakers in order. Some of these points I shall pass over for the reason that they will arise again hereafter on the amendments which are to be moved, and it will be unnecessary therefore for me to discuss them now. I will take the points in the order in which they have been raised. I will first take the speech of my hon'ble friend Mr. Allan Arthur, who, I am glad to see, has seen his way to give us the weight of his support. He feels, however, two doubts. First of all, he feels doubts about entrusting powers to try cases to Magistrates. Well, I may point out that this question does not arise on the present Bill. I hope that, when we come to deal with the Code of Criminal Procedure, we shall be able to supply arguments which will remove any doubts he may have on that point. At the present moment we are dealing with the substantive law. Then, again, he feels, and several other members have expressed the same feeling, doubts about introducing into the section the terms 'hatred and contempt.' May I point out to him that we are doing nothing new. May I point out that for seven years in Calcutta that has been the law as expounded by the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Comer Petheram. I will read only two lines from Sir Comer Petheram's judgment. Speaking of section 124A, he says: 'It is sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words are calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the Government and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people.' That is the law under which my friend has lived for the last seven years. I do not know that he or any one in whom he is interested has found that law oppressive; but the very fact that he raises this objection seems to me to be a good reason why we should re-enact the provisions of section 124A and, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Nicholson said, why we should unfold its meaning, because, if people are liable to punishment, it is better for them to know beforehand in what respect they are so liable.

"I should like now to say one or two words in regard to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis. I can relieve his mind at once about one criticism. He says that in the Bill we have used the words 'Her Majesty,' but have not used the words 'Her Majesty and Her successors.' If my hon'ble friend had been in the Council last year, he would have read an Act called the General Clauses Act, which was passed last year, and in that he would have found that the term 'Her Majesty' means 'Her Majesty and Her Majesty's successors.' I think, therefore, that I can remove his apprehensions on that score. Then he raises another—a very important

question, the question of punishment. He says that the punishment prescribed by the section is too severe. Well, the punishment remains the same as it was thirty years ago. It remains the same as it has been since 1870; we are not increasing the punishment. As a matter of fact, the extreme punishment has never been inflicted; but I am bound to point out that in a case the other day which was appealed to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces the learned Judges did observe that the punishment awarded by the lower Court was grossly inadequate. There may therefore be cases where, in the opinion of the High Court, these offences cannot be met by a small and summary punishment; but, no doubt, the mass of the cases can be met by a small and summary punishment We propose, indeed, to limit the punishment by giving jurisdiction to Magistrates whose powers are limited. When a case is tried before a Magistrate, *ipso facto* the power is thereby limited. I can only repeat again what I stated on the last occasion. Sedition is an offence which varies in its mischievous effects according to time, place and circumstances, and the punishment must vary accordingly. I can quite imagine a case where some words spoken or, say, rather written in a book dealing with political forms of government might be seditious. An adequate punishment, if any punishment was required, might be a very small fine indeed. But, if these same words were spoken to an angry mob with arms in their hands, why the words would require and deserve the severest punishment which the law provides. We have allowed for latitude of punishment according to the circumstances. We must trust the Courts to mete out proper punishment. If the offence by its surroundings calls for a severe punishment, the section allows it; if the offence calls for a nominal punishment, the section allows it; and, moreover, we have this additional safeguard, that if merely a nominal punishment is called for, the Government is not likely to authorize or sanction a prosecution.

"I come now to what was said by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, and he called our attention to an alternative suggestion which has been made to us from many quarters, namely, that we should not proceed against sedition but that we should amend our law of defamation and enable the Government to prosecute papers who defame it for defamation. Well, I have not consulted with my colleagues on that subject, but speaking for myself it appears to me that the proposed course would not meet our views at all. What is the meaning of the law of defamation? A prosecution or suit for defamation is a remedy given to a person who feels himself aggrieved because his reputation has been attacked. Is that the position of the Government? It seems to me, and I am speaking for myself, that the Government do not care a brass farthing for what is said about them; for what does it matter to them? What they care about, however, and what they wish to interfere with and prevent, is, not abuse of themselves, not abuse of the Government, but the spreading and stirring up of a spirit of sedition and discontent among the people which is an ever present source of danger to the community. But, quite apart from that general objection, there are other difficulties of procedure. Suppose, for instance, that some paper which is published so far off as Quetta defames the Government and has to be prosecuted, how is that prosecution to be conducted? I suppose it would be pleaded that its allegations were true, and that they were published for the public benefit. Take, for instance, a statement I saw in a paper last week, saying that, owing to the government of India by the British, the golden age had passed away, the people were unhappy and that it was better for them to die than to live under such a Government. Supposing the Government were to prosecute for defamation? I presume that the members of the Government would have to go down there, they would have to appear on the scene and be examined and cross-examined as to every measure the Government had ever taken; and I suppose the whole of the evidence given before the Welby Commission would be material to the issues to be tried. That clearly is an impossible procedure.

"Next, I want to say a word or two about my friend the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu's speech. I must say that I tender him my very

hearty thanks. He has said more than I could say in favour of this Bill. I used as an illustration that, although I might lawfully and properly enjoy a cigar on the maidan, I could not do so lawfully and properly in the powder magazine in the Fort. My friend took issue on that point, and proclaims his right to smoke in the powder magazine in the Fort. Now, that is what I complain of in the attitude which is taken up by many of our critics. They say, 'We should have the right of free speech; we may cause an explosion; but we do not care who is injured so long as we can say what we like and when and where we like; we do not care whether our remarks are calculated to cause disturbances or whether they are not. What has that to do with us? We will smoke in the powder magazine.' But that is exactly what the Government are bound to see that people do not do. They are bound not merely to discourage appeals to violence, but they are bound to discourage smoking in the powder magazine; we are bound to see that a spirit of discontent is not spread abroad which might at any moment and at any place give rise to an explosion. It is perhaps difficult to express it in language, but that is the very point of our section. We want to discourage people who do this. They lay the train of gunpowder, they do not fire it themselves, they trust to a chance spark or to somebody else setting it alight. That is the very essence of the evil we have to aim at and to stop in India. My friend the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu says that there is no sedition in India. I quite believe that he is speaking in good faith; he is loyal himself, he mixes only with loyal people, and reads only loyal newspapers. I am very glad he does that; but, if he had to read through the weekly reports of the Press as we have to do, I am certain that he would come to a very different conclusion. He says we are acting on sentiment, and not information, or only on second-hand information. All I can say is that we have more sources of information than he has. His information that there is no sedition in India is not only second-hand, but third or fourth hand. The Government is in the best position of anybody to get information as to what is the true state of the country, and we are acting now, I am glad to say, backed by the authority of our responsible advisers.

"There are one or two other points which I think I ought to mention. My friend the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath is afraid, if this law passes, the public Press will not be able to help Government by giving it information. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Press from giving information; but, even supposing it were so, I do not know that the best way to call the attention of the Government to some abuse that you want rectified is to write about it in an up-country Vernacular paper. I should say that a much better way is to call the attention of the Government directly to the point. If you write a letter (say) to the *Baluchistan Times*, it may not come to the notice of Government; but if you write direct to the Government they get the letter at any rate. I am perfectly certain there is nothing in the proposals which will in any way interfere with what my hon'ble friend desires, that is, a free, fair and honest discussion of all public questions.

"I have only one word more to say about my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani's point. He seems nervous that persons who are natives of India should be liable to be prosecuted in British India for offences against British Indian law committed outside British India. All I can say is that this has been the law for twenty years. Ever since the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879 was passed, natives of British India have been liable for offence against British Indian law committed abroad. As a matter of fact, I may mention that a native of India has been hanged in India for a murder committed at Perim, and another has been hanged in India for a murder committed at Cyprus. But that law has never been used oppressively, and the proof that it has not been used oppressively is that my hon'ble friend does not seem to have been aware of its existence; he has never apparently read the Act, although it has been in existence for over twenty years; that very fact shows that the law has not been oppressively used in the past, and I do not think it will be used oppressively in the future.

"I have now to move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—17.

The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the President.

Noes—4.

The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani.

So the motion was agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" Before we proceed to the consideration of the various amendments, I wish to mention that the alternative form in which many of those amendments have been submitted by Hon'ble Members is unusual, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if they were brought under strict Parliamentary procedure, they would be out of order altogether. However, we do not wish in any way to preclude the opportunities of which Hon'ble Members wish to avail themselves, and we have accordingly arranged, to the best of our ability, to give an opportunity for them all. The only remark I would make is that where two amendments are identical, or substantially the same, unless advised by Hon'ble Members that they wish the second amendment to be taken, I shall call upon the mover of the first and pass by the mover of the second amendment. For instance, in numbers 8 and 9 of the List of Business there are amendments by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, which are exactly the same, and I propose to call on the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga and not on the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu can of course speak on the first amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in section 4, clause (*1*), of the Indian Penal Code, as proposed to be substituted by clause 2 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "in any place without and beyond British India" be omitted and the word "and" be added; that in clause (*2*) the figure "(*2*)" be omitted; and for the figure "(*3*)" in clause (*3*) the figure "(*2*)" be substituted; and that in *illustration* (*a*) for the word "Uganda" the word "Kashmir" be substituted. He said:—" The effect of the amendment will be that both Native Indian subjects and other British subjects of Her Majesty will be placed in the same position. To treat the two classes of subjects differently will be to create an invidious distinction between them. Under the benign rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty all Her Majesty's subjects are treated alike and there is the same law for all Her Majesty's subjects in India. All Her Majesty's subjects, whether a prince or a peasant, a white man or a black man, are equal. Further, to treat the classes differently will give rise to complications and other undesirable results. It is true that the proposed legislation is not entirely new, but as it is now intended to put it

actually into force it is necessary to consider carefully its effects before deliberately confirming and extending it. I have already pointed out some of the effects likely to ensue if the proposed section is allowed to stand as it has emerged from the Select Committee, and I accordingly commend my amendment to the favourable consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"On the part of the Government I must oppose this amendment. I have already noticed the point, but I will state rather more specifically my reasons for objecting to the amendment. The words my friend objects to add the words which render Native Indian subjects liable to the provisions of the Penal Code in respect of offences committed outside India. That has been the law for twenty years, and the law has been continually put in force when required, but although it has been enforced it has given rise to no trouble and no discussion. Let me read section 8 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879, which extends extra-territorially the law relating to offences and criminal procedure:—

'8. The law relating to offences and to criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India shall, subject as to procedure to such modifications as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, extend—

(*a*) to all European British subjects in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and

(*b*) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place beyond the limits of British India.'

"As I said before, it was under the provisions of a law which has been in force for twenty years that a British Indian subject was hanged in India for committing a murder in Perim and that another Indian subject was hanged for a murder committed in Cyprus Then, perhaps, my friend may say—why incorporate it in the Penal Code? I will tell him. The Indian Penal Code, as Hon'ble Members are aware, is re-edited from time to time by the Legislative Department with any amendments that have been made in it. On the face of these editions the Code is misleading and incorrect. It does not show on the face of it what its extent is, because the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act is not an amendment of the Penal Code, although it extends it. Section 4 of the Code professes to apply to servants of Government who commit offences outside India, and that is the only section dealing with extra-territorial offences, so that the Penal Code does not show what is the law and what has been the law for twenty years. The Code, which is the criminal law of India, applies to Native Indian subjects all over the world. Clearly the words my friend wishes to expunge could not be left out. As regards the subsequent words, we make no change relating to Native Indian subjects, but, pursuant to the powers given us by the Statute 32 & 33 Vict., c. 98, s. 1, we make a change as regards British subjects who are not Native Indian subjects. As the law stands at the present moment, a British subject who is not an European British subject is not liable to a British Indian Court in respect of an offence committed in a Native State. The provision of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act which punishes British subjects for offences committed in India generally relates only to European British subjects, and does not cover, for instance, Cingalese or any one coming from Hong-Kong or Tasmania, or any place of that kind. We go as far as we can under the statute, and we provide that all British subjects who commit offences in any part of India shall be liable to punishment in British Indian Courts. For these reasons I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"Every Government out of British India has its own penal laws and has its unfettered jurisdiction to bring to trial and convict persons who commit offences within it. Necessary legislative facilities exist for their apprehension if, to escape trial, they escape into British India. If their laws do not penalise any acts which British Indian law would hold to be crimes, or if they do not care or choose to prosecute in view to safeguards which may exist there, I see no reason whatever why the British Indian Government should busy itself with such an undertaking.

Every offence is an outrage on the State, or on the society in that State, against its public tranquillity and against its other interests, safeguarded by its penal laws. If the actual sufferers do not mind what a man does or says in their midst, why on earth should we, in India, mind it? Numerous illustrations of how the assumption of power now claimed will work positive and gratuitous injustice are given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani in his speech. Till they are conclusively answered and unless they are conclusively answered, I for one cannot agree to this section passing, without the modifications suggested in the amendment before us. It is hardly necessary to point out that, embarking on this scheme of rendering the Indian society ideally perfect, we may often punish for what are offences in the eye of *our* law, without their being so under the laws of the land which was the seat of the acts or omissions themselves. On the hypothesis that the acts complained of are offences there as here, as well as on the hypothesis that they are offences here but not there, the section proposed seems hurtful and objectionable. These are among my reasons for supporting the amendment purposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:— "The second section of the Bill repeals section 4 of the Indian Penal Code and substitutes for it a new section, which has three sub-sections, one *explanation* and a number of *illustrations*.

"The present section 4 extends the Code to extra-territorial offences, so as to declare the provisions of the Code to be applicable also to any offence committed by any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India.

"The Indian Penal Code came into force on and from the first day of January, 1862, and the existing section 4 has continued in its present form for nearly thirty-six years. So far as I am aware, no necessity has been shewn for introducing the provision embodied in sub-section (*1*), especially if there is still an enactment in force in respect of the matter for which the proposed measure professes to provide.

"Ordinarily, the law of the country, where a crime is committed, applies to that crime; why should, therefore, an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, committed by a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty without and beyond British India, be made punishable according to the provisions of that Code, particularly where an act committed by him in such a place happened to be an act not punishable according to the law prevailing there? The alterations proposed in section 4, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*3*), and *illustration* (*a*), by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani are desirable.

"The Calcutta Bar in their recent letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 17th February, 1898, have made an observation in this connection which deserves the consideration of the Council. They point out that under sub-section (*1*), section 4 of the Bill, 'any Native Indian subject of Her Majesty who petitions the British Parliament for the redress of grievances or against alleged oppression, and thereby excites or attempts to excite any feeling of enmity against the Government of India as by law established, would, though his petition were in such terms as were allowable according to the procedure of the British Parliament, be liable to transportation for life when found in British India'.

"The case they put may, perhaps, be regarded as an extreme one, but it is, I think, necessary to suppose a case of the kind in order to bring out a logical result. One of the Hon'ble Members here has already taken an exception to the *illustration*, and, though his opinion is entitled to great respect, I regret I am unable to appreciate its soundness."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in section 108A, as proposed to be inserted in the Indian Penal Code by clause 3 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "without and beyond British India" the words "within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India" be substituted.

He said :—"The reasons for this proposal are similar to the reasons for the first proposal I have made, and I therefore do not want to take up the time of the Council by making further observations.'

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"Do I understand that the Hon'ble Member withdraws the amendment ?"

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI :—No, my Lord, I do not withdraw it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"I do not think that this clause is on quite the same footing as the other. It arose from a recommendation of the Bombay Government. The point was this, and it is a point which it is necessary to provide for. The term 'India' is interpreted to mean British India and those parts of native territory which are under the suzerainty of Her Majesty. The case which gave rise to the recommendation from Bombay was this. A person in Bombay abetted the commission of a murder in Goa. Goa is not in India within the meaning of the Act. It is monstrous that a man in Bombay should be able to abet the murder of anybody in Goa or Chandernagore or elsewhere and then go free; we thought, therefore, that the Bombay Government was right in their recommendation. The High Court in deciding the case expressed the hope that legislation would be undertaken, and I think that the legislation is perfectly right."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said :—"My remarks as regards the previous amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani apply to this *mutatis mutandis*. I propose neither to repeat them nor add to them. I simply refer to them, yet fresh in the memories of my hon'ble colleagues, as the grounds on which I support this amendment as well.''

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—"In order to be consistent I feel I am bound to support the amendment.

"As regards the new section 108A which is proposed to be inserted after section 108 of the Indian Penal Code, I observe that the *illustration (a)* meets the case which arose some time ago in the Bombay Presidency. But it would be extending too much the operation of the law of abetment in British India as regards all offences generally, when committed beyond British India."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said :—"I wish to make one observation, and that is this. My object is not that a man who in British India abets an offence which is committed anywhere else in India should not be punished, but the words are so very wide that if the man, say, in Peru, or Chili, or South Africa, or elsewhere, commits an offence, that offence would, under this section, be abetted by a person in British India. That is my objection."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA moved that in lines 4 and 5 of the new section 124A of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or" be omitted. He said :—"I do not wish to take up the time of the Council with any remarks on this amendment, but I would wish briefly to point out that in many of the non-official representations that have been made I see that exception has been taken to the words 'hatred or contempt'. Whether the words are retained or not is a matter of little consequence, because the word 'disaffection' has been so well defined in the *explanation* that it will practically meet the case. As regards the word 'contempt' I will not say anything beyond what I have already said in my note of dissent. Effective criticism is impossible without exciting a certain amount of contempt for the measure criticised. And it is, I hope, not the wish of the Government to stop all kinds of criticism. The word 'hatred' is perhaps superfluous."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment of my hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga. I agree with him that it makes very little difference whether the words 'bring into hatred or contempt' are inserted or not, because if they were not inserted they would be there impliedly. They are comprised in the term 'disaffection' according to the decision of the Courts; as Chief Justice Petheram says:—'It is sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words are calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the Government and to hold it up to the hatred or contempt of the people.' Therefore those words are already by implication in the section: but the very fact that criticisms have poured in on the use of those words shows that it is necessary to unfold the meaning and to explain to people what the section really means. We should have been justified of course in going still further and using words which were deliberately used by the High Court of Allahabad. What were those words used by the Allahabad Court, not in a summing up but in a considered judgment? 'In our opinion any one who, by any of the means referred to in the section, excites or attempts to excite feelings of hatred, *dislike*, enmity, *ill-will* or hostility, etc.' As I said before, instead of going further and extending the law, we have rather restricted it."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"In section 124A, as it is now in the Code, there is but one word—and that comprehensively used—seemingly, *i.e.*, in a technical sense, *undefined*.

"An objection, on the ground there was not a regular definition of that term, was raised and considered by the Law Commissioners and by Mr. Stephen; and it was set at rest by an assurance that the *explanation* appended to the section sufficed for all practical purposes. As is but natural, the lay public became satisfied with the assurance of such great authorities—authorities acknowledged as such even to the present day and even judicially.

"Later-day views would not accept that assurance in the spirit in which it was given; and hence the necessity has arisen to reconsider the situation and remove the ambiguity thus caused. This only adds another to the many illustrations of the hackneyed lines about critics in the *Essay on Criticism*. As the Statute makes a judicial have a greater binding force than a juridical pronouncement, the need has arisen, to my mind, to do away with the chances of subtlety, technicality and personal freaks neutralising the assurance, coupled with which the section 124A was accepted, when it was introduced. In this view, our duty is rigidly limited to this and nothing more and nothing less, *viz.*, so to re-arrange the provisions as to give full effect to the assurance with which the section 124A was deliberately safeguarded. If this is the *raison d'être* of the present effort at legislation, as in fairness it is bound to be, then the only course open is to adopt my amendments 4 and 5. The why and wherefore of this opinion will be explained when I move those amendments.

"Before going further I must here notice a point just now insisted on by the Hon'ble Mover. He says, in effect, 'Never mind what Mr. Stephen said in his speech. It is inadmissible in the ascertainment of the meaning of the section. What is admissible is the interpretation put on it by Courts.' Speaking thus, he read to us a passage from the judgment of the Allahabad High Court. I quite agree that in a Court of Justice Mr. Stephen's exposition as to the scope of the section would be inadmissible. I equally agree that the Judge who presides has an unfettered right to put his own meaning on the section. But a distinction ought to be recognised between the function of the Judge and the function of the Legislature. The former has the right to *evolve* the meaning of the section from the *expressed* words, irrespective of the issue whether those expressed words adequately express the *intention* of the Legislature. Instances of glaring divergences between what the Legislature *intended* and what the words *expressed* are many. Having regard to this, it is *our* duty to ascertain what we, through our spokesman of the time when the section 124A was introduced, *intended* to be its scope and how far the Courts have subsequently read it in it or missed it from it. For this purpose and not for the purpose of trying any one in a judicial capacity, we are perfectly entitled to take into account what we, through our recognised mouth-piece, declared the legis-

lative *intention* to be and endeavour to reassert *that* intention, with all deference to the Courts which have taken a different view as to the intention *actually expressed* and not as to the intention which *was meant* to be expressed.

"But what is fully transparent is that, under the profession of attaining this object and on the plea that Mr. Stephen intended to give India the law in force in England, the words which I ask to be omitted are resorted to—words which introduce obscurity where there was none or which (to take a more favourable or lenient view) quadruple the obscurity which now exists. Dissociated from the explanation which unquestionably throws the necessary light on what is intended to be meant by the word 'disaffection' in the section, there can be no doubt about the latter term remaining unelucidated and therefore so ambiguous as to depend for its interpretation on the idiosyncrasies of the presiding officer of the moment. This difficulty we are bound to get rid of. The question is have we done this? My humble reply is that we have not: but that, on the contrary, we have done two other undesirable things. We have, firstly, indented for words which are far worse, if not the worst which could be chosen, and, secondly, the words we have, as it were, unearthed from their deserved burial-ground, vastly enlarge the scope of the offence of sedition so as to carry it from within the limits of intelligible sense, on to regions, shadowy and calculated to provoke endless and capricious speculation.

"If all this evil is only incident to practices which might be given up as a nasty job, and if it concern individuals merely and not materially prejudice the interests of the public, I for one would not care to bestow much thought on it. But the truth is that it is not so to be disposed of. The public and the Government, far more than the individual writers and speakers concerned, stand in urgent need of the sort of service these individuals can render, and both the public and Government will seriously suffer by unnecessary stringency and unintelligible definition of the limits within which it is safe to write and speak and beyond which it would be an offence to do so.

"In my humble judgment, it is seriously impairing this engine of public good, by involving the law in infinite doubt and considerable obscurity, to keep on the words 'hatred and contempt'. These are indeed very familiar words; but then therein lies the mischief. It is these familiar words which are the parent of endless confusion. The fact that words are familiar necessarily postulates their being understood by different men according to their varying intelligence and their varying degrees of culture. No two men, picked up at random, will have the same precise idea of such words. Degrees and varieties of shades must inevitably belong to such words, as numerous and as differing as the varying grades of men's minds and culture. This is one reason why, for scientific purposes, words out of common are, I believe, chosen, or, if they are utilised, unequivocal definitions are elaborately and carefully supplied. No such attempt is made here and none is quite possible. When Mr. Stephen referred to the definition now in the Penal Code as stating the law, freed from a great amount of obscurity and vagueness which hampered the law of England, he should have had these words in view in my opinion—an opinion that can be dislodged only by my being shown any other equally substantial instances of obscurity and vagueness as having been alluded to by him. I object to these words 'hatred and contempt' in the first instance as having been deliberately cast aside as utterly unsuitable by master-minds who had them before them, and who would have utilised them, if they were really serviceable.

"In the second place, I take exception to them as vastly vaguer and obscurer than the word 'disaffection'. Few will deny, I venture to think, that they are so, standing by themselves. I shall comment upon the words, taking each by itself. Let me take the word 'hatred' first. After the initial attempt was made to turn disaffection and hatred (in its widest sense) into convertible terms, every subsequent Judge, who has had to pronounce upon it, virtually qualified it by some adjective or expression to narrow its prevalent signification for making it admissible for legal use. Farran, C. J., thought fit to qualify it by the adjective *political*, thereby affording just ground for the necessary implication that by itself the word 'hatred' covered a dangerously wider ground than is safe, legal and just. Mr. Justice

Parsons went further and unequivocally declared that the word 'disaffection' *excluded* the idea of hatred as it is understood in common parlance. I may point out here that, in citing these differences in the interpretation of the word *hatred*, I do not in the least pretend to decide who is right and who is wrong. I call attention to the differences merely for the purpose of showing that the word, standing by itself, is of perilous vagueness and obscurity, and that therefore it should be eschewed where precision and perspicuity are the real aim.

"In the third place, I object to it also as included in the word 'disaffection' as explained in *explanation* 1 and therefore superfluous and misleading as if intended to cover some further idea. I ask wherein lies the difference between hatred and enmity which is in the *explanation* No. 1? Worcester found none to notice. His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga, whose culture is of a very high order, has been able to find none. The hosts of public bodies and persons who have sent us representations—all well cultured men—have found none. For my own part, with such lights as I possess, I have found none. If there is *any* distinction, it is a revelation yet to be made. None has been vouchsafed up till now and, in my present state of darkness in this respect, I cannot help objecting to its retention alongside of the word 'disaffection.'

"Now, coming to the word 'contempt,' it is, if possible, worse still. Is it not contempt to raise a laugh? Is it not contempt to speak of a measure as ill-conceived or ill-advised and ill-executed, in so far as such a description implies intellectual weakness of its authors and lowers them in general esteem? Is it not contempt to say that the Government has been misled or mistaken in this or other of its measures or administrative acts; for it must mean that the Government was weak-minded enough to be led astray, though the criticism would fall within justifiable limits under the words of eminent Judges. How are these shades of contempt kept out of the section? And yet it is but common-sense that they should be kept out.

"How utterly indefensible it is to include 'exciting hatred or contempt' under the category of an offence can be conclusively shown by a *reductio ad absurdum*. It must be conceded on all hands that a calm, well-reasoned and logical exposure is perfectly allowable criticism. But then it must necessarily follow that the more conclusive the reasoning and the more complete the exposition, the lower and lower must the persons criticised fall in public esteem, *i.e.*, in other words, there would result a case of deeper and deeper contempt. But such a result should not follow and therefore no good or sound or conclusive criticism should take place. But *ex hypothesi* it is permissible.

"Having regard to these and other dangers in the use of such words as 'hatred' and 'contempt,' one cannot but feel—let me repeat—that Mr. Stephen and others before him bade adieu to these words, once for all and for ever for perfectly manifest reasons.

"It has been said that it is the English law, and if that were good for England, it must be *à fortiori* so for India. I beg to demur to each of these two propositions. I am unconvinced that it was ever English law in this sense that any one could be brought up or was ever brought up for exciting 'hatred or contempt' alone. These words were in the charges; but it is notorious that those charges were pleonastic to a degree for reasons which Mr. Stephen has well explained.

"These words are indeed found scattered also in the summings up of Judges to the jury. But it will be readily granted that a summing up at the *nisi prius* cannot, by itself, be accepted as law. But what is more to the point is that there is not a single case, so far as I am aware, in which a prosecution was started or conviction had—at least within this half a century—on the naked question of offence committed by exciting hatred or contempt, divested of the concommitants of disturbances and breaches of the peace. Up to the present day sedition is an affair of common law in England and the isolated Statute 60 Geo. III and Geo. I, c. 4, section 8, was enacted only to lay down what books or pamphlets, etc., were to be seized and destroyed upon the circulator's conviction—not to lay down the law on which he was to be tried and convicted. As this Statute had not been expressly repealed, Mr. Stephen included its effect in his Digest and Draft Code. But the fact remains that

it has been a dead-letter almost ever since it came into being. Therefore, I venture to think that it is incorrect to say that it is English law in the sense of a living law, sanctified by the opinions of any eminent Judges, crystallised into a settled rule and embedded in the consciousness of the people. That it is not of this latter description is, at any rate, clear from the following passages in Sir James Stephen's *History of the Criminal Law of England* :—

'(a) It is . . worthy of remark that though the law of England, if used in a stringent manner, might be at least as severe as the law of Germany as embodied in the *Strafgesetzbuch*, it has in practice become almost entirely obsolete, so far as Press offences are concerned, for a period of about fifty years.

(b) Since the Reform Bill of 1832 prosecutions for seditious libel have been in England so rare that they may be said practically to have ceased.

(c) In one word, nothing short of direct incitement to disorder and violence is a seditious libel.'

"Even assuming that it is the English law, it could produce no harm in the face of an effectual guarantee which exists in England : for, by the system under which a criminal is tried in England, a unanimous verdict of a jury of twelve men is, among other safeguards, a great protection. Well has Abbott, C. J., said that 'it is one of the peculiar advantages of our (English) jurisprudence that the conclusion is to be drawn by the unanimous judgment and conscience of twelve men, conversant with the affairs and business of life . . . and not one or more lawyers whose habits might be suspected of leading to the indulgence of too much subtlety and refinement.' With such a guarantee as this the most stringent law must be sufficiently innocuous. If I may be pardoned a simile, this guarantee is like a coat of mail, against which the most rigid law will, like the sharpest sword, fail to do undue harm. With that armour the sharpest sword might be a negligible weapon. Without it, as in this country, it will prove nothing less than a veritable sword of Damocles. But after all, as I have already said, the real question is—not whether what is alleged to be the English law is such or not—but whether, on its intrinsic merits, the proposition proposed is good or vicious, and whether there is need for it if good. That it is most pernicious has been as much my conviction all along, as almost everybody else has not hesitated to declare. Before I close my remarks on this amendment, I must notice the sort of hazy idea that is floating in the minds of some, *viz.*, that *some* forms of hatred may well be conceived, which, while compatible with a disposition to obey the law or support the Government by law established, might yet need to be discouraged by the terrors of law. Though plausible, this is untenable. In effect this will be lapsing from the firm and intelligible into slippery and dubious ground. I cannot better refute this specious theory than in the words of an article in the last issue of the Madras Law Journal on a distinction made by Farran, C. J. The article says :

'The learned Judge draws a distinction between a man who is at heart loyal and who disapproves of the measures of Government and a man who is a rebel at heart, though ready to obey Government and support its lawful authority. It seems to us that the distinction is metaphysical rather than practical and legal. The only kind of conduct which laws and Courts can enforce is external conduct ; and it would be idle and impracticable for a Court to embark upon an enquiry into the workings of a man's mind, even though his conduct is that of a law-abiding citizen and has no tendency to make his fellow-citizens less law-abiding. So long as the words used by a person do not lead or tend to lead his fellow-subjects to disobey or refuse to support the Government, it would be a most futile task to attempt an examination of his psychological condition.'

"Before I conclude, I crave leave to read to the Council a passage from the latest edition (1896) of *Odger on Libel* as bearing on the law as to 'bringing into contempt' of the King :—

'Many dicta,' says Odger, 'in the old text-books represent the law as stricter on this point than is stated above. According to Hawkins' *Pleas of the Crown*, I, c. 6 (8th edition by Curwood, p. 66), and 4 Blackstone 123, c. IX, II, 3, it is high misprision and contempt merely to speak contemptuously of the King or curse him or wish him ill, to assert that he lacks wisdom, valour or steadiness, or, in short, to say anything "which may lessen him in the esteem of his subjects, weaken his government or raise jealousies between him and the people."

'But I can find no decision reported which supports so wide a proposition, and I venture to doubt if, in the present day, it would be deemed a crime to call the King a coward or a fool. Mere words of vulgar abuse can hardly amount to sedition.'

"With these words and reminding you that the words *hatred* and *contempt* are *not* defined, while the word 'disaffection' is attempted to be, I commend to the judgment of the Council the amendment which is before it"

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—"The Bill as originally framed, it appears, was designed as one to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to extra-territorial offences. It was subsequently deemed expedient to patch up to the Bill certain amendments as well relating to offences of sedition. It is obvious that the arrangement is equally illogical and inartistical. It is, however, not the form of the Bill that troubles us so much as its substance, against which the public feeling is intensely strong.

"The offence of seditious libel appears to have received a kind of statutory definition for the first time in 1819, by Statute 60 Geo. 3 and 1 Geo. 4, c. 8; the words 'any seditious libel tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of His Majesty,' etc., occur there. That Statute, it seems, was enacted upon a conviction for a *blasphemous* libel, in order to empower a Court to seize all copies of such libel in possession of a person convicted. It is, therefore, not necessary or desirable that the words used in an old Statute of that kind, nearly a century ago, should be introduced in 1898 into the description of the law of sedition as it is now sought to be defined in section 124A.

"On a brief survey of the history of State trials held in England from January, 1793, down to May, 1881, in connection with seditious libels, I have not been able to trace a single important case in which a person was ever charged with, or convicted of the offence of, 'bringing into hatred or contempt the person of the Sovereign'.

"The words 'hatred and contempt,' being too vague and indefinite, are calculated to lead to mischievous results, and appear to have been borrowed from an old Statute, which I understand is now practically a dead-letter. In a trial held in 1839, since which time prosecutions for seditious libel have been in England so rare that they may be said practically to have ceased, the summing up of the Judge (Littledale, J.) states the modern view of the law on the subject plainly and fully. He is reported to have said 'In one word, nothing short of direct incitement to disorder and violence is a seditious libel.'

"The difference of opinion as disclosed in the recent decisions of the High Courts with regard to the interpretation of term 'disaffection' had abundantly demonstrated the necessity of defining it with precision and accuracy amounting to certainty.

"The danger of retaining the words 'with transportation for life' has already been clearly shown by an improper exercise of discretion in passing the original sentence in the late Satara trial. Punishment of that nature is enormously severe when we bear in mind that according to English law the offence of seditious libel is only a misdemeanour, punishable with imprisonment or fine, such an offender being, besides, treated as a misdemeanant of the first division, who is permitted to maintain himself and allowed other facilities subject to certain disciplinary rules. Surely there is nothing so peculiarly dangerous in the condition of the people here as to necessitate the imposition of a sentence of transportation for life, even in extremely bad cases of exciting disaffection.

"It would no doubt be a difficult task to construe the words 'contempt,' 'hatred' and 'enmity' should occasion arise to do so; and an attempt to define them singly, when 'disaffection' has been left practically undefined, would make confusion worst confounded, besides affecting the symmetry of the section itself.

"For instance, leaving out of consideration the secondary or tertiary sense of these words, 'contempt,' apart from its ordinary signification, which is the act of despising, means, in law, disobedience to the rules or orders of a legislative body, while 'hatred' means very great dislike, aversion or

'enmity.' Thus, it is manifest that 'enmity,' which is one of the words employed in the section in question, is a synonym of 'hatred,' and 'enmity' signifies also 'ill-will,' an expression that is now proposed to be discarded. These are not hair-splitting distinctions which have occurred to me, but which would arise of necessity in determining the true import of these convertible terms. It is unsettled yet whether *explanations* are to be regarded as part of the law which they mean to explain, but it is certain that the language employed in them should be in strict accordance with that of the scope or context of the section or sections to which such *explanations* are attached as a matter of arrangement. This rule has not, however, been observed in formulating the *explanations* 2 and 3 subjoined to the amended section 124A.

"What I mean is that 'exciting or attempting to excite hatred or contempt' is no part of the offence of sedition as described in the text of the section itself, which is obviously limited to the words 'whoever brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt,' etc., etc. Notwithstanding that, the same words, that is, 'exciting or attempting to excite hatred or contempt,' are so used in both the *explanations* 2 and 3 as if they were really the component parts of what constitutes the offence of sedition under the section. These words, thus, improperly used in both the *explanations*, must, therefore, be omitted for this reason also. Unless bringing into 'contempt' or 'hatred' conveys the same sense as 'exciting hatred or contempt' the text of the section and *explanations* 1 and 2 are not reconcilable in that respect.

"With due deference I must observe further that the whole section, including its three *explanations*, is nothing but a process of permutations or combinations of four vague words, *viz.*, 'hatred,' 'contempt,' 'disaffection' and 'enmity,' besides 'disloyalty'. This is certainly a very imperfect and misleading statement of the law which the section professes to lay down, and must either be eliminated or completely modified. Having myself been engaged on the Select Committee in connection with the Criminal Procedure Code, I could not think of moving amendments as regards the present Bill, but as they are already proposed by some of my hon'ble colleagues, I would beg leave to support some of them now, and shall do so as others are duly taken up in their order."

The Hon'ble MR SAYANI said :—"My Lord, I simply beg to say that I am also in favour of this amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA moved that in lines 4 and 5 of the new section 124A of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, before the words "brings or attempts to bring into hatred" the word "intentionally" be inserted. He said :—"My Lord, in moving the second of the amendments that stand in my name, I cannot, as an elected representative of the non-official community, allow the occasion to pass without respectfully calling Your Lordship's attention to the marked opposition with which the present measure has been received by all classes and sections of the non-official public. Their unanimity is as complete as it is perhaps unprecedented. I do not think that it would be possible to name any occasion upon which a legislative measure has met with so little approval and so much unfavourable criticism from the public. The advocates of the Calcutta Bar, the merchants of Calcutta, as represented by the Chamber of Commerce, the large body of Europeans and Eurasians in the metropolis, as represented by the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, the British Indian Association, the great body of educated Native opinion in the Bombay Presidency as voiced by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Presidency Association, the inhabitants of Madras, the Indian National Congress, composed of representatives from all parts of India—these form in themselves a sufficiently formidable body of opposition.

"It is true that in Your Lordship's Council my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans is understood to intend to give his general support to the measure. But

my learned friend has been altogether thrown overboard by his colleagues at the Calcutta Bar, so that he cannot be said to represent their views in any way on the present occasion: and, weighty as his observations always are, they cannot, I submit, be taken to convey more than the expression of his own personal opinion upon the question.

"Coming now to the subject-matter of the amendment, I have to observe that the Hon'ble the Legal Member in moving to introduce the Bill announced that it was his principal object to bring the law of British India with regard to sedition into harmony with that of England. I do not dwell upon the obvious criticism that it does not at all follow, because a certain condition of affairs is suitable and applicable to one country, that the case is identical with regard to a country which is dissimilar and markedly dissimilar in more than one important respect: I am bound to accept, and I fully and unreservedly accept, the Hon'ble the Legal Member's assertion. The hon'ble gentleman is reported to have observed that 'in England words spoken or written with seditious intent constitute a criminal offence, and the intent is presumed from the natural meaning of the words themselves without reference to the feelings of the person who used them.' My Lord, I am no lawyer, nor can I claim to pretend to any legal knowledge: but in a question of this kind there can be no lack of authority accessible alike to the layman and the practitioner, and I have had the curiosity, inasmuch as the question is one of considerable importance, to examine some of these authorities in order to satisfy myself that they were in support of the Hon'ble Legal Member's contention. But with due deference to the hon'ble and learned gentleman, I am obliged to say that they are rather in the opposite direction. To my mind they appear to establish conclusively that in England and according to English law it is necessary, in order to punish a writer or a speaker for sedition, to show that his intention was criminal and seditious, and that his object was to create public disorder. Take the words of the late Mr. Justice Cave in the well-known case of *Queen* v. *Burns*, which is reported in the sixteenth volume of Cox's *Criminal Cases* at page 364. The learned Judge thus interpreted the law of sedition in England:—

'I am unable to agree entirely with the Attorney-General when he says that the real charge is that, though these men did not incite or contemplate disorder, yet, as it was the natural consequence of the words they used, they are responsible for it. In order to make out the offence of speaking seditious words, there must be a criminal intent on the part of the accused, they must be words spoken with a seditious intent, and although it is a good working rule to say that a man must be taken to intend the natural consequences of his acts, and it is very proper to ask a jury to infer, if there is nothing to show the contrary, that he did intend the natural consequences of his acts, yet, if it is shown from other circumstances that he did not actually intend them, I do not see how you can ask a jury to act upon what has then become a legal fiction. I am glad to say that, with regard to this matter, I have the authority of my learned brother Stephen, in his *History of the Criminal Law*.'

"It will be observed that, according to the English law, to punish a writer or speaker for sedition, it must be shown that his intention was criminal or seditious and that his object was to create public disorder. According to the English law, the criminal intention must be proved. But, according to the proposed law for India, the intention is to be inferred from the words used. As regards the assertion of the Hon'ble the Legal Member that in England the intent is inferred from the words used, I would venture to observe that Sir James Stephen has given a very different testimony, as will be seen from the following lines quoted from his *History of the Criminal Law of England* and which are those referred to by Mr. Justice Cave in the extract I have just given:—

'The maxim that a man intends the natural consequences of his acts is usually true, but it may be used as a way of saying that, because reckless indifference to probable consequences is morally as bad as an intention to produce those consequences, the two things ought to be called by the same name, and this is at least an approach to a legal fiction. It is one thing to write with a distinct intention to produce disturbances, and another to write violently and recklessly matter likely to produce disturbances.'

"My Lord, I cannot forget that although Sir James Stephen, in spite of the protest of a large section of the Native and European public, thought fit to

support the enactment of the Sedition Law of 1870, he yet felt bound to give that protection to freedom of speech and writing to which it is entitled, by providing good safeguards, namely, by making criminal intent and incitement to force essential ingredients of the law of sedition. In his several speeches before this Council, that hon'ble and learned gentleman repeatedly emphasized these points. 'So long as a speaker or writer,' he said when moving for leave to introduce the Bill on the 2nd August, 1870, 'neither directly or indirectly suggests nor intends to produce the use of force, he does not fall within the section.' In this he was but adopting the words of Mr. Justice Cave in the *Queen against Burns*, where it was laid down that 'there must be a criminal intent on the part of the accused' and that 'the language used by the defendants' must be used 'with the intention to produce violence.' In this he was but expressing the sentiment which we find reiterated in the second volume of his *History of the Criminal Law in England*, where, after a careful review of all the cases on the subject, he remarks with his usual terseness and forcible directness :

'In one word, nothing short of direct incitement to disorder and violence is a seditious libel.'

"In this view Sir James Stephen is, as I have endeavoured to point out, supported by Mr. Justice Cave in the latest judicial pronouncement on the subject · and I would go further and say that this is the kind of intention that has been laid down by every judicial authority in England, who has considered the question, to be the ingredient of the offence. In my position of a layman it would be impertinent in me to attempt to dogmatize : but I venture to say that I shall be much surprised if it can be shown that there is a single case on record, at any rate in modern times, in which a man in England has ever been charged with sedition, much less tried and convicted for it, unless his words or writings were criminal or seditious and calculated and intended to cause disturbance. Intention such as this is nowhere emphasized and brought into prominence in the amended section and explanations as they have left the hands of the Select Committee.

"Similarly, the other safeguard, namely, incitement to physical force, has also been taken away by the proposed amendments. In short, to create a mere feeling of contempt or hatred against Government, without any intention of doing it and without any incitement to violence so as to resist or subvert its authority, will be enough to make a man liable to be prosecuted. The situation then is this : under the existing law in India, and in England as interpreted by English Judges, the people know that so long as their disapprobation of the Government is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the authority established by law, they have no chance of being prosecuted on a charge of sedition. 'Let it be shown,' said Sir James Stephen in 1870, 'that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law ; let it be shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force, and it did fall under the section, otherwise not.' But the effect of the section as amended and of the explanations appended to it is to take away the idea of force and intention altogether. You have to produce only an unfriendly feeling against Government, however mild it may be, and you make yourself liable to be transported for life or at the very least imprisoned with hard labour. Such a provision will make it almost impossible for a journalist or a public speaker, or even public bodies, and perhaps Members of Councils, to criticise the policy and measures of Government with honesty and independence. It has therefore seemed to me, my Lord, that I should lay before Your Lordship's Council the views of the majority of the non-official community upon this important point. The object of my amendment is to make it quite clear, by the insertion of the word 'intentionally,' that an intention to produce the effects contemplated by section 124A is the basis of the offence. In this proposal I am happy to find that I have been so fortunate as to obtain, among others, the weighty and valuable support of the majority of the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and of the Calcutta Bar. I observe, on reference to the letter received from the High Court, that the majority of the Court are of

opinion that it should be clearly stated in the section that the gist of the offence of sedition lies in the intention to produce the effects mentioned therein. I need not dwell upon the importance or upon the significance of such a declaration from such a body. To the deliberate opinion of these matured and judicial minds I have to add that of the Calcutta Bar. It is in the ranks of the Calcutta Bar that Your Lordship will find some of the most brilliant intellects and some of the ripest and most experienced lawyers in the country. I have only to mention such names as those of Sir Charles Paul, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bonnerjee and Mr. Garth to command instant assent to my proposition. What do these learned counsel and their colleagues of the Bar say with regard to this matter?

"The gist of the offence undoubtedly is the intentionally exciting or attempting to excite feelings incompatible with due obedience as a subject and disposition to assist the Government of the country in time of need. Anything short of this may be defamation, but it is not sedition.

"The force of circumstances has devolved upon my unworthy self the task of acting as the spokesman of the views of this learned body, than whom no better exponents of the law are to be found in this country. But they do not stand alone. Apart from the legal profession and the majority of the Hon'ble Judges, we have, as I have already pointed out, the British Indian Association, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, the large and representative conference of Calcutta notabilities presided over by my friend Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, and a host of minor bodies and associations, united in opposition to this measure. I would respectfully ask Your Lordship and the Hon'ble the Legal Member, in face of these representations, to consider the advisability of accepting the amendment now before the Council. 'It is a principle of natural justice as well as of law,' said Lord Chief Justice Kenyon in the old case of *Fowler* v. *Padget*, 'that the intent and the act must both concur and constitute the crime.' 'It is undoubtedly a principle of English criminal law,' says Mr. Justice Wills in the case of *The Queen against Tolson*, 'that, ordinarily speaking, a crime is not committed if the mind of the person doing the act in question be innocent.' Mr. Justice Cave's observations in the same case are very similar.

'At common law,' he says, 'an honest and reasonable belief in the existence of circumstances which, if true, would make the act for which the prisoner is indicted an innocent act, has always been held to be a good defence. Honest and reasonable mistake stands in fact on the same footing as absence of the reasoning faculty, as in infancy, or perversion of that faculty, as in lunacy. So far as I am aware, it has never been suggested that these exceptions do not equally apply in the case of statutory offences unless they are excluded expressly or by necessary implication. Now it is undoubtedly within the competence of the Legislature to enact that a man shall be branded as a felon and punished for doing an act which he honestly and reasonably believes to be lawful and right; just as the Legislature may enact that a child or a lunatic shall be punished criminally for an act which he has been led to commit by the immaturity or perversion of his reasoning faculty. But such a result seems so revolting to the moral sense that we ought to require the clearest and most indisputable evidence that such is the meaning of the Act.'

"Again, in his judgment in the same leading case, Mr. Justice Stephen observes—

'The principle involved appears to me, when fully considered, to amount to no more than this. The full definition of every crime contains expressly or by implication a proposition as to a state of mind. Therefore, if the mental element of any conduct alleged to be a crime is proved to have been absent in any given case, the crime so defined is not committed, or again, if a crime is fully defined, nothing amounts to that crime which does not satisfy that definition.'

"Lastly, I will quote the judgment of Lord Esher, then Mr. Justice Brett, in the case of *The Queen* v. *Prince*, reported in Law Reports, 2 Crown Cases Reserved, at page 162:—

'It would seem that there must be proof to satisfy a jury ultimately that there was a criminal mind or *mens rea* in every offence really charged as a crime. In some cases the proof of the committal of the acts may *primâ facie* either by reason of their own

nature, or by reason of the form of the statute, import the proof of the *mens rea*. But even in those cases it is open to the prisoner to rebut the *primâ facie* evidence, so that, if in the end the jury are satisfied that there was no *mens rea* or criminal mind, there cannot be a conviction in England for that which is by the law considered to be a crime.'

"In this view of the law, as stated by the late Master of the Rolls, all the other Judges, fifteen in number, before whom the matter was heard, practically acquiesced, and Mr. Justice Hawkins in *The Queen against Tolson*, expresses his entire agreement with it as expressive of his own views touching the principles of law which govern such questions. We have it then, my Lord, on the authority of these eminent Judges, that intention is *primâ facie* the gist and the essential ingredient of every criminal offence. Of course, as Mr. Justice Hawkins has pointed out, the rule that there must be a mind at fault before there can be a crime, is not an inflexible one, and a statute may relate to such a subject-matter and may be so framed as to make an act criminal whether there has been any intention to break the law or otherwise to do wrong or not. In such cases the acts are properly construed as imposing the penalty when the act is done, no matter how innocently, and in such a case the substance of the enactment is that a man shall take care that the statutory direction is obeyed, and that, if he fails to do so, he does it at his peril But to what class do these statutes almost entirely belong? It will be found, my Lord, as I venture to think, that they are concerned mainly with the large body of municipal law which has been brought into being by the needs of the present day and which is conceived chiefly in this spirit, regulating as it does a variety of matters necessary for the welfare, health or convenience of the community. It is not, I trust, intended to place the law of sedition on the same footing as such enactments The offence contemplated by the term 'sedition' is a serious one. Is a man to be held to have committed sedition 'unintentionally'? Is it intended that the mere fact of prosecution under this section (which, although it is undertaken under the sanction of Government, must after all be based on an *ex parte* representation of facts) should be treated as *primâ facie* evidence of guilt, unless the accused succeeds in establishing his innocent intention? It may no doubt make it more difficult to obtain a conviction if the *onus* of proving criminal intent is thrown on the prosecution. But criminal intent is the essence of the offence according to English law The Hon'ble the Legal Member has told us that our present task has been undertaken with a view to assimilate the law of India on the point with that of England. I am unable to conceive that a trial for sedition differs in any way from a trial for any other penal offence. It is an established rule, and a salutary one, that in all penal cases the accused is entitled to demand that his guilt shall be fully proved against him by the prosecution beyond all reasonable doubt. The burden of proof, says a leading legal text-book, is always on the party asserting the existence of any fact which infers legal accountability. This is a universal rule of jurisprudence founded upon evident principles of justice, and it is a necessary consequence that the affirmant party is not absolved from its obligation because of the difficulty which may attend its application. To prove a negative is in most cases difficult, in many cases impossible. Criminality is therefore never to be presumed. Your Lordship's Government is so situated in this country that under favourable circumstances the assistance of the Press is not only valuable, but necessary. Honest and free criticism on the acts, measures and conduct of the Government are welcome, inasmuch as the Government are enabled thereby to discover the thoughts that are at work in the minds of the people. I do not hold a brief on behalf of the Indian Press. I am not asserting that there are not ignorant and malevolent journalists whose conduct is not only reprehensible but deserving of punishment. Let them be punished by all means: but let it be clearly and unmistakably shown that they will not be punished unless they intentionally incite to sedition. Under the proposed section it seems to me that it is quite possible to punish a journalist or a public speaker who is only guilty of using indiscreet language calculated at most to give rise to passing feelings of irritation. But what did Sir James Fitzjames Stephen say upon the subject from his seat in Your Lordship's Council in 1870?—

'The section now before the Council did not make it criminal to do things which people knew to be likely to excite disaffection. To punish the doing of an act which

you knew to be likely to produce disaffection might be to punish a man for doing an act which he had a right to do, although it produced disaffection. He could imagine many things which a public man might have a right to do, even at the expense of exciting disaffection, but which nevertheless should not be punishable.'

"I am afraid I have been taking up too much time of the Council by these lengthy quotations. But I have to ask the Council to allow me to quote only once more, and that from the letter that was received yesterday from the Calcutta Bar:—

'The result of this Bill, if passed into law, will make it penal amongst other things—

(1) effectively to criticise the policy of the Government with reference, for example, to the present war beyond the frontier;

(2) effectively to oppose and to give true utterance to the feelings of the people, or a section of the people, against a proposed tax that may be considered oppressive;

(3) to present a petition for the redress of serious grievances, showing the existence of such grievances hitherto unredressed;

and to leave it in the discretion of the Executive Government to prosecute or not.'

"If, however, Government thinks fit in exceptional cases to make it a penal offence for a journalist or a public speaker to use indiscreet language, even if his object is perfectly harmless, I have nothing further to say on the subject. Perhaps in times of exceptional political excitement it may be advisable to use the powers proposed by this section to prevent the spread of public discontent. But what I wish to point out is that in cases like these the mere infliction of a fine at most is likely to prevent any recurrence of similar acts of indiscretion. In my humble opinion the law should distinctly lay down the difference between intentional offences against the State and rash or negligent actions. I fully sympathise with Your Lordship's Government in their efforts. to put the law of sedition on a sounder and clearer basis than it stands at present. And it is only with this object in view that I have considered it my duty to put before Your Lordship the views held by the majority of the Indian public. It is now for the Government to decide how far they are prepared to meet their wishes.

"One thing, however, I must mention before I conclude. On a former occasion also an Act was passed to repress sedition, but this Act had afterwards to be repealed. I allude to the Vernacular Press Act; and I am glad to find that in dealing with the same question Your Lordship has avoided making any invidious distinction between different classes of newspapers and public speakers. And I feel sure th t those who have studied the subject feel deeply grateful to Your Lordship for it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment. These words do not occur in the existing section which has been in force for the last twenty years. No such consequences as the Bar seem to read into the section have occurred from the old section. I am unwilling to change the language used in the section which has stood for thirty years. As regards the English law, my hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga says that he speaks as a layman, but I must congratulate him on presenting to the Council a learned legal argument. He takes to the law as a duck takes to the water I can only congratulate the Bar of Calcutta that the Hon'ble Maharaja is not there to compete with them and to take away their practice from them. As regards the substance of his argument, I am afraid I have not the same facility for picking up law as he has, and I cannot answer him fully at a moment's notice, but I will just cite two short extracts in reply. He has referred several times to the words and the writings of my predecessor Sir James Fitzjames Stephen. I will read to him article 99 of Stephen's *Digest of the Criminal Law of England* and what he says about intention. Article 99 runs—

'In determining whether the intention with which any words were spoken, any document was published, or any agreement was made, was or was not seditious every person must be deemed to intend the consequences which would naturally follow from his conduct at the time and under the circumstances in which he so conducted himself.'

"I will read also a few lines from a very well known work, *Taylor on Evidence*. Speaking of conclusive presumptions of the common law, section 80, last edition, it is said—

'It is again conclusively presumed that every sane man of the age of discretion contemplates the natural and probable *consequences* of his own acts. Thus an intent to kill is conclusively inferred from the deliberate violent use of a deadly weapon; on an indictment for cutting with intent to do the prosecutor some grievous bodily harm, the prisoner is rightly convicted, though it appeared that his real intent was to wound another person; an intent to defraud a particular party will be conclusively presumed on an indictment for forgery, provided the defrauding of such party would be the natural result of the prisoner's act, if successful, and this even though it be proved that the prisoner did not entertain the intention charged; and on a charge of arson for setting fire to a mill, an intent to injure or defraud the mill-owners will be conclusively inferred from the wilful act of firing. The same doctrine would, apparently, on principle, apply to all other crimes.'

"Well, if we put the word 'intention' into the Act as my friend the Maharaja suggests, we must also put in Sir Fitzjames Stephen's article 99, which shows after all that the word 'intention' is a legal fiction—Mr. Justice Cave has pointed out that it is a legal fiction. We have nothing to do with what a man thinks and feels, but we have to do with his acts, judged by reference to their probable consequences. That is what Mr. Justice Stephen lays down in article 99, and what Mr. Justice Cave has pointed out in his summing up. Of course a man's intentions are only known to himself. When you come to deal with the question of intention in law, you must take what he has done, you must consider the circumstances in which he has said or done a particular thing, and you must infer the intention from that. I think, therefore, if we accepted this amendment, we should not be in any way helping the cause which—I was going to say my hon'ble friend, but I will say my hon'ble and learned friend—has so ably advocated."

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS said:—"My Lord, with regard to this question of intention, I would, with due deference to the Hon'ble the Legal Member, beg to remark that it has been somewhat cruelly banished from all considerations in the proposed law. The intention will be presumed from the natural meaning of the words themselves, without reference to the actual feelings of the persons who used them. Thus an accused under the proposed law would be left very little chance of being allowed to prove his intention except from what might be apparent from the words themselves forming the subject-matter of the charge. There is not the least doubt that words are the natural outward expressions of the mind, and no man whose mind has not been deranged would say anything which he had not meant. But, then, there are at least some indiscreet people in this world who use words without foreseeing what the natural consequences from the use of such words may be; upon such persons the proposed law would operate a little too severely. In my humble opinion there ought to be some room in the law for such foolish men to prove what their intentions were, apart from what might be presumed from the natural meaning of the words. How often do we hear or read expressions like these, 'what a contemptible Government it is to levy a tax on a famine-stricken people'; 'what a swindle it is to pay the Services in 1*s*. 3*d*. rupees when they were promised to be paid in 2 shillings the rupee'. Such expressions are, as a distinguished officer in the Civil Service of Bengal has pointed out, the outcome of a man's supposed right 'to have his grumble', and cannot in fairness be considered seditious. It would be hard, my Lord, if the section 124A be enforced in cases like these. Then, again, do we not find almost daily men in high position—men of light and leading, men esteemed by society as highly intellectual and commanding the respect of nations—expressing regret to each other in words like these?—

'I did not mean what I said', or 'I am sorry my words hurt your feelings, but I never intended to hurt them; pray accept my sincere apology.'

"No one will deny, my Lord, that there is room for such things in this world even amongst the most highly-cultured and intellectual of men. If

then a poor half-educated Indian editor in an unguarded moment or through want of sufficient foresight writes anything, from the natural meaning of which seditious intent might be presumed, would the law allow him no chance of escape? It will be answered perhaps that the Judges of the land would undoubtedly exercise their discretion in regulating the amount of punishment in such cases. But I leave the question entirely to Your Excellency's merciful consideration whether the ends of justice would not be more properly met by a lenient framing of the law and a vigorous administration of it where necessary, than by a rigorous legislation, leaving the accused to the doubtful mercies of a Criminal Judge.

"With these words, my Lord, I beg to support the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I also oppose this amendment. The speech of the Hon'ble Mover was directed mainly to two points—first, that the word 'intentionally' should be inserted before the words 'excites or attempts to excite'; second, that an incitement to force should be necessary to constitute a crime under this section. As to the first point, it is to be observed that the word 'intentionally' is not in the old section which has been in force twenty-eight years without complaint as to its omission.

"The words defining the offence are 'excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection.' Now as to the first branch 'excites feelings of disaffection,' the indictment under this branch would have to be that the accused by certain words spoken or written had actually excited such feelings. But it is only possible to prove this in the case of an orator addressing inflammatory words to an assembly of people who show by their cries and acts that they are so excited as by going forth at once and committing acts of violence.

"I have never known any case in which a Judge was asked to convict on a written article under this head, still less one where there was a conviction. The reason is that it is impossible to prove that any such feelings were in fact excited by the writing. So that this first branch is inserted only to meet very exceptional cases.

"The key to the omission of the word 'intentionally' before the word 'excites' may possibly be found in the passage quoted from Sir Fitzjames Stephen by Cave, J., in the charge referred to by the Maharaja:—

'Even in those cases, however (*i.e.*, cases where criminal intent was an essential element), the introduction of the term "intent" occasionally led to a failure of justice or to the employment of something approaching a legal fiction in order to avoid it.'

"Sir Fitzjames Stephen goes on to observe that reckless indifference to probable consequences may be as bad as a distinct intention to produce those consequences, but that they are not the same, though the former is often punished as 'intentional' by means of the rule of law that a man must be taken to intend the natural consequences of his acts, which rule he terms 'an approach to a legal fiction'.

"It may well be that, for those rare cases where the speakers can be proved to have actually excited such feelings by their words, Sir Fitzjames Stephen and the Law Commissioners did not think it desirable to provide expressly for the presence of 'intention', and so force the Courts to use what he terms a legal fiction, or else leave unpunished a grave offence.

"But with regard to the second branch (under which alone a writer has been or ever can be convicted)—'attempts to excite feelings of disaffection'—in this case the element of intention is sufficiently expressed in the word 'attempts'.

"To 'attempt' to produce a result is to try or endeavour to produce that result, and the tribunal must find as a fact by the perusal of the article and a consideration of such facts as may be before them whether the accused did 'attempt,' try or endeavour 'to excite hatred against the Government or disaffection'. If the tribunal does not find this, the man must be acquitted as it

is for the 'attempt' he is tried. To insert the word 'intentionally' before 'attempts' seems wholly unnecessary, and would only tend to obscure the matter and introduce confusion as in the case of an ex-employé who attempted to wreck a train by placing an obstruction on the line and who was convicted of a minor offence, because his 'intention' was to get another employé into trouble and he was indifferent as to whether he wrecked the train or not so long as he gained his object.

"So too in the *explanations* we find the words 'without exciting or attempting to excite', and here too the same comment holds. The mob orator who, under the guise of expressing disapprobation, is proved to have actually excited the mob to rioting, will derive no comfort from the *explanations*. But the writer who expresses his disapprobation in strong terms is in no danger from the words 'without exciting', for, as I have shown, it is practically impossible to legally prove that he actually excited natural contempt or disaffection in anybody by his writing.

"The words the writer has to look to are the words 'without attempting to excite'. He may express his disapprobation as strongly as he pleases so long as he does not 'attempt to excite natural contempt or disaffection against the Government as by law constituted in British India'. Whether what he writes is honest though severe criticism on the acts of the Government, or is an 'attempt' to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, must be judged by the tribunal before which he is tried, and which tribunal must be credited with honesty of purpose and average common-sense.

"I have dealt with this point at length because much of the alarm created by the alteration of the section rests, I think, upon the mistaken idea that liberty of criticism is endangered by the word 'excites' in the section and 'without exciting' in the *explanation*.

"The *explanation* is not an *exception* and is merely intended as an instance of what can be done without contravening the section and also for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that disapprobation is not disaffection. It has been said that a majority of the High Court of Calcutta desired that words should be inserted making intention the gist of the offence, but it was a majority of one, and the minority contains many names deserving of respect; and I err (if error there be) in company with this very weighty minority of the Judges in thinking that the proposed amendment is not necessary.

"As to the observations as to incitement to use force being necessary, they do not appear to be germane to this particular amendment, and as the Maharaja agrees with me, as I gather, that attempts to excite hatred against the Government ought to be punished, though not under this section, and as I have already expressed my opinion on this point, I need say no more about it now."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I strongly support this amendment. After the copious remarks contained in the Maharaja's excellent and exhaustive speech, I have little to add. I never understood till to-day that the Hon'ble Mover wanted virtually to eliminate 'intention' from being the very essence of this offence. He said in his speech on the 21st December last—

'In England, words written or spoken with seditious *intent* constitute a criminal offence, and the intent is presumed from the natural meaning of the words themselves, without reference to the actual feelings of the person who used them.'

"By this utterance I thought that the Hon'ble Mover fully conceded that intent was the essence of the offence, but that he merely contended that the evidence of that intent was the *words alone* and nothing else. Inasmuch as it is abundantly clear by this time that the concessions and expositions of movers go for nothing, I only thought that what has been undisputed must be made to appear on the face of the section itself, and hence this and other similar amendments on my part. But I never dreamt that the Hon'ble Mover would ever take up the attitude he has taken up to-day. He now virtually says that he would not put into the section itself the word 'intentionally'

'or anything else which would in any way enlarge his views as to the evidence of intent. This is hardly a correct position to take. That there is another and sounder view to take as to what amounts to the evidence of intent is clear from the exposition of Cave, J., in the case against Burns and others. I meant to quote that passage, but as it is already cited by the Maharaja, I merely allude to it. It is for Judges and not for us or the Hon'ble Mover to lay down what should be regarded as evidence of intention. I would therefore so word the section as to leave it for Judges to choose between the Hon'ble Mover and Cave, J., on this point. It has been said, as I expected it to be said, that in the section, as it now exists in the Penal Code, there is no word ' intention ', and that we were content all these years. That Sir Griffiths Evans should also re-echo this and insist upon it is to me a surprise. I have only to point out in refutation of this special pleading that the word *disposition* fairly gives prominence to intention; for where else is disposition? It is surely not in the leg or the arm."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—" The amendment is a reasonable one, and is not adequately met by the plea of limitation or efflux of time that has so often been urged by the Hon'ble the Legal Member. The Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur does not care to share with us the emoluments of our profession; nor does his modesty claim the much-coveted designation of ' learned ', but his presence here and the advocacy by him of the cause of the people in connection with this Bill indicate that he *merely* feels the responsibility that rests upon his shoulders."

The Hon'ble the MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA said :—"I simply put forward these amendments in order to indicate the changes that are thought necessary by the non-official bodies whom I represent; at least I have tried my best to put their views in the form of these amendments. I have only done my duty. And it is for the Government to decide how far they are prepared to accept them."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in line 8 of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words " and with the intention of exciting disaffection" be inserted after the word " India " and before the word " shall." He said :—" The observations which I made in supporting the Hon'ble Maharaja's amendment are the only reasons I have to give in supporting that which I now propose."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in the same section, in lines 8, 9 and 10, the words " with transportation for life or any shorter term to which fine may be added or " be omitted. He said :—" The reasons which support this amendment have already been mentioned in one or other of the speeches already made. They are by this time familiar enough to the Hon'ble Members. At this late hour I do not propose to repeat them. It is useless to repeat them if the remarks already made failed to convince. With these words I move the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—" I must oppose this amendment. I have already stated the grounds on which I oppose it. This is the old punishment which has been in force for nearly thirty years. There were a certain number of cases tried under the old section, and we find that in spite of my friend's fears very small punishments have been imposed. It is quite true that one Court imposed a sentence of transportation for life, but the High Court reduced the sentence to one, I think, of eighteen months' imprisonment. All these sentences can come before the High Court in one way or another, and we have that guarantee that no sentence of improper severity would be allowed to stand. I have already pointed out that sedition is an offence of which the gravity greatly varies

according to time, place and circumstance; that we must in exceptional cases retain the extreme punishment while we also provide for minor offences by a nominal punishment, and further, if jurisdiction is given to Magistrates, we provide effectively that in those cases a sentence of more than two years cannot be passed, and even that sentence will be liable to revision by the High Court."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in section 124A of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, before the word "imprisonment," in line 10, the word "simple" be inserted. He said:—"A careful perusal of the section shows that there are three classes of punishments provided by the section according to the gravity or lightness of the offences. For the offences of the gravest kind the punishment provided is transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added. For offences of a moderate kind the punishment provided is imprisonment, to which fine may be added. For cases of a trivial nature the punishment provided is fine. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that the imprisonment intended to be awarded is simple imprisonment, especially when it is remembered that the offence intended to be punished is a political offence. Now the word 'imprisonment' under the law means imprisonment of either description, both rigorous and simple, and hence I propose the amendment with a view that there may be no ambiguity in the matter and that the intention of the Legislature may be clearly expressed."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose the amendment, and I would suggest to the Council that they should retain the punishment which has been in force in India for thirty years. As regards my Hon'ble friend's last argument let me point out this. If a Court thought that a sentence, say, of eighteen months' hard labour would meet the case, you could not quash that sentence. I think the orders are that no sentence of transportation could be passed for less than seven years. Well, then, because the Court cannot give the man eighteen months' hard labour, they must sentence him to transportation for seven years. There is no alternative, and thus the result would be that the amendment would tend not to mitigate, but to increase, the sentence in severity."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—What I said on the amendment proposed just before applies to this. I support the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA moved that for *explanations* 1, 2 and 3 to the same section the following *explanation* be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—Feelings of disaffection mean all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India, and to support the lawful authority thereof against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

He said:—"The chief reason why I move this amendment is that I find there is a strong feeling existing that the word 'disaffection' has not been properly defined, and of all the suggestions made to us by different bodies this seems to be about the best definition. Nobody can say that this suggestion was made with any disloyal motive. The name of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association is a sufficient guarantee that it is not submitted with a disloyal motive."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I regret to say I must oppose this amendment. What it practically comes to is this—it is a point which has been discussed again and again. It is a question whether sedition is to be defined to mean stirring up hatred or enmity against the Government, or whether it is to be defined to mean stirring up hatred under such circumstances as involve an appeal to force or violence. It is putting that old question again in different

words. Having regard to the conditions we have to deal with in India, I must oppose that idea altogether. We must stop sedition at an earlier stage. What we want to do is to have the power to stop people who promote feelings of discontent throughout the population, who do not themselves suggest a resort to violence, but who employ themselves in breeding feelings of discontent trusting to somebody else to set fire to the train and start the explosion. It is wholly immaterial whether a writer himself advocates violence or not. For myself I have a greater feeling of respect for the man who honestly preaches violence than for the man who simply sows the seeds of discontent waiting for somebody else to gather the crop, he himself keeping out of the way. For the reasons which I have already given I must oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I, too, oppose this amendment on somewhat different grounds from those of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers. What this amendment means is really this: in the old section as it stood the crime was an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection. No definition of disaffection was given; it was deliberately left out, but an explanation was given which said that disapprobation of the measures of Government, such disapprobation as is compatible with a disposition to obey and support the Government, is not disaffection. Now this explanation points out that disapprobation is not disaffection, but that even to disapprobation there are certain limits, and that the disapprobation which you may lawfully seek to excite is limited by this—it must be such disapprobation as is compatible not only with a disposition to render obedience but with a disposition to support lawful authority. Now this is, as I understand it, loyalty. It must be a disposition not only to render obedience to the Government, but to come to the assistance of the Government in any invasion or attack or any attempts to subvert it. A disposition to support means active loyalty. Disposition to support means readiness to support. Now it is proposed to make this (instead of being, as it is in the section, a limit to disapprobation) an exhaustive definition of the word 'disaffection'. I would point out to this Council that only the other day the *Statesman*, which is certainly not in favour of this Bill, pointed out that this definition is defective. The feelings sought to be excited might be compatible at the present moment with rendering obedience to the Government and even coming to the support of it, if the Government was so irresistibly strong that it was known that any other course would be dangerous, and yet if the feelings sought to be excited were such as tended to weaken the tendency or disposition to support the Government and render obedience, that might be a grave offence and yet would not come within this definition. A great deal of argument is capable of being raised with regard to what feelings are compatible with a disposition to obedience and a disposition to support. Instead of putting to the jury or to the Judge the question, did the accused try to make the people hate the Government or not, we are asked to put the question whether the feelings of hate he has endeavoured to instil are such as are incompatible with a disposition to render lawful obedience. To illustrate the difficulty I will read to the Council the words of a very celebrated man, Ram Mohun Roy, in a petition made by him and other Hindu inhabitants of Calcutta against Press restrictions which existed in 1823. The petition has been published in one of the Calcutta papers, *Reis and Rayet*, and I take it from there. This is the third paragraph:—

'The greater part of Hindustan having been for several centuries subject to Muhamadan rule, the civil and religious rights of its original inhabitants were constantly trampled upon; and, from the habitual oppression of the conquerors, a great body of their subjects in the Southern Peninsula (Dukhin), afterwards called Marhattahs, and another body in the western parts, now styled Sikhs, were at last driven to revolt, and, when the Mussulman power became feeble, they ultimately succeeded in establishing their independence; but the natives of Bengal, wanting vigour of body, and averse to active exertion, remained during the whole period of the Muhammadan conquest faithful to the existing Government, although their property was often plundered, their religion insulted, and their blood wantonly shed.'

"So according to this it is possible for the people to be convinced that their blood is wantonly shed, that their religion is trampled on and their

property plundered, and this state of mind may be consistent with faithfulness to the Government so long as they think the Government is too strong for them.

"Then he goes on—

'Divine Providence at last, in its abundant mercy, stirred up the English nation to break the yoke of those tyrants, and to receive the oppressed natives of Bengal under its protection.'

"Are we prepared to have the people imbued with such feelings that they will thank God for their deliverance from the British Raj?

"I think it is safer not to attempt to define disaffection as Sir Fitzjames Stephen also thought, though perhaps it might be difficult to find a better definition than this if it were not for the use that is sought to be made of the words 'compatible, etc.,' which were in the old *explanation*. It is said that they amounted to a *quasi* definition in that they had been authoritatively interpreted by Sir Fitzjames Stephen in his speech as meaning that nothing was an offence under this except an incitment to violence, and that the Courts had gone wrong in deciding otherwise. This to my mind is the only reason for altering the section. But in fact there is no allusion to force in these words: on the contrary, they seem to say in plain English that disapprobation may pass into disaffection when it becomes incompatible with a disposition or readiness and willingness to obey and support the Government, that is incompatible with an actual loyal frame of mind. But for the persistent claim to have these words construed by Sir Fitzjames Stephen's speech into something which they do not mean in plain English, I see no reason for altering the old section, which as interpreted by the Allahabad High Court to mean practically the same as the present section is intended to mean. As I have already said, I would not myself have altered the old section, but if it is to be altered it should be so altered as not to give any ground for the contention that incitement to force is necessary to constitute an offence under the section. As to the state of things in England, I have dealt with it in my previous observations."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that the following provisos be added to the proposed new section 124A, namely:—

"Provided that no one shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section by reason only that he has attempted in good faith—

(*a*) to show that Her Majesty has been misled or mistaken in her measures or policy: or

(*b*) to point out errors or defects in the Government established by law in British India with a view to reformation of such alleged errors or defects by lawful means: or

(*c*) to point out, in order to their removal by lawful means, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce disaffection in Her Majesty's subjects: or

(*d*) to incite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter by law established: or

(*e*) to express disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government."

He said:—"In moving this amendment I must say that I attach very great importance to it. I admit that the Hon'ble Mover's explanations cover the whole ground covered by the proviso and the several branches of the proviso I propose to substitute. But mere abstract and aphoristic propositions are not as good guides to the lay mind as are concrete and illustrative indications of the several directions in which criticism is allowable. Let me point out that when Mr. Stephen drew up his Draft Code for the English public—a public far better educated and which spoke the same language as the language of the Code as its mother tongue—such concrete and illustrative provisos were put in in his section 102 of that Code as needful. To Indians such a help is far more necessary. The several branches of the proviso I suggest have, besides, another decided advantage. They utilise and actually incorporate the very words and statements

in which eminent Judges explained in what directions and for what purposes criticism was allowable. This is a safeguard which the Indian public rightly expect at the hands of their Legislature. I can conceive of no reasonable objection to this plain and elucidatory course commanding acceptance."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment. I need only say a word or two. I think it is covered by the existing *explanations*. These *explanations*, as I think my hon'ble friend has pointed out, are taken mainly from the Report of the Criminal Code Commission, or at least they correspond with that, and they relate rather to the original words of the Criminal Code Commission than to the words used here. I think, however, that our two *explanations* cover all the ground required. They cover the measures of Government which it is proposed to reverse; they cover also the measures of Government which it is proposed not to reverse but merely to criticise. I think these two clauses sum up all the criticism that can be required."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"The proposal is that these provisos should be *added* to the new section 124A, and I think with my hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers that that is quite unnecessary, and that the *explanations* as they now stand do practically cover everything that is required. I should not have been sorry to have seen the *explanations* themselves drafted on the lines of these provisos, but, as that has not been thought desirable, I really do not think it necessary to add them as provisos to the present *explanations*."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU also moved that in *explanation* 1 to the new section 124A of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the word "means" be substituted for the word "includes" in line 2 thereof. He said:—"I lay considerable stress on this amendment. Now that we have the most comprehensive words 'all feelings of enmity' in *explanation* 1, what is the ground left uncovered? Why have a further loophole? Outside the area covered by the phrase 'all feelings of enmity' there can only be either friendliness or apathy. Are these or any part of these ever meant to be viewed as disaffection? If there is any other tangible and intelligible state of mind which should be penalised, and which we can realise and formulate, by all means let us have it now and have done with it by being put into the section once for all, and by closing the door for speculation once for all, so far as it may lie in us. If we can think of none such, let us substitute 'means' for 'includes.' Otherwise we shall some day be told by some sapient Judge that even the word 'wilful,' which we have deliberately dispensed with, is involved in the section, and then our Select Committee's reports, our expositions in the Council and even the unmistakeable assurances of the Hon'ble Mover will be absolutely of no avail."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment. I do not think it would be safe to allow it. 'Disaffection' is a term which has been interpreted and interpreted frequently by the Courts in India. What we want to do in this *explanation* is to call attention to the two most obvious states of feeling which we include under the term, but I do not know that we want to exclude all others. As the *explanation* originally ran it included the term 'ill-will.' The Committee cut out the term 'ill-will,' and I think my friend will agree with me that the reason we cut it out was this. We thought 'ill-will' was to wide a term. It includes certain classes of feelings of ill-will which may be quite compatible with loyalty. It includes also of course feelings which are identical with disloyalty. It was a bad term to use because it covered too wide a field. But I do not feel inclined to cut down the discretion of the Courts as regards the term 'disaffection.' Let me refer to what has been said already by Mr. Justice Strachey, whose judgment has been approved by the Privy Council. We did not want to go so far as to affirm every word that

he used, but on the other hand we did not want to fetter the discretion of the Courts. Sir John Edge in his definition of 'disaffection' defines it as including all feelings of dislike or ill-will. I am not inclined to put those words into the section, but on the other hand that is the present law at the present moment. According to Sir John Edge, disaffection as used in the old section includes not only hatred and enmity but all feelings of dislike or ill-will. That is too much to put into the Act, but on the other hand we do not intend to fetter unnecessarily the discretion of the Courts in construing the old term."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in the same *explanation* to the same section the words "which is likely to alienate persons from their allegiance to Her Majesty or to the Government established by law in British India" be inserted after the word "enmity" in line 3 thereof. He said:—"My reasons for the amendment must be perfectly clear by this time. If they are not, I can never hope to make them any more clear. I propose the amendment with these words."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I would only say again that I do not feel inclined to fetter the discretion of the Courts. It is always hard to foresee what circumstances may arise, and I do not feel inclined beforehand to fetter the discretion of the Courts."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS moved that in *explanation* 2 to section 124A of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means" be omitted. He said:—"No accused person will be able to plead this *explanation* in defence, unless he can show that he had a view to obtain by lawful means the alteration of the measure he disapproved. This, in my humble judgment, is not a proper limitation of the right to express comments of disapproval, for no reason is apparent why men should be restrained from making comments otherwise than with a view to obtain an alteration of a measure. It is easy to conceive measures whose alteration is not possible, or at any rate not practicable. There is no reason, so far as I can see, why one should not be at liberty to make comments of disapproval on such measures. Indeed, on general principles, it would seem that a critic who merely condemns a measure without any particular view is not so actively discontented, nor so likely to form a centre of disturbance, as one who seeks to obtain an alteration of a measure. I should be certainly ready to proscribe the adoption or even the contemplation of unlawful means for the alteration of a measure, but I would not make the contemplation of lawful means of alteration compulsory for the loyal critic.

"Then, again, *explanation* 3 allows comments on all actions of the Government, even if these comments be made without any particular desire of obtaining alteration of the actions by lawful means. Thus there is no reason apparent why the condition described in the words proposed to be omitted should be insisted on in the case of measures any more than in the case of actions of the Government.

"My Lord, my hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani has so ably discussed the question that I will not add anything to what he has said."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must certainly oppose this amendment. We do not wish to allow criticisms suggesting the alteration of measures of Government by unlawful means. I do not think my hon'ble friend Mr. Chitnavis wants that done. I think what he really means is covered by the *explanation*."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in *explanations* 2 and 3 to the same section, the words "without exciting or

attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection" be omitted. He said:—
"In my opinion to retain these words would practically destroy the whole right.

"In that charming novel of Goldsmith's, which every one has read in his school-boy days, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, it is humourously stated that Mrs. Primrose sent out her children on market days, with a guinea in the pocket of each, but with strict injunctions not to change or spend it. I am involuntarily reminded of this in reading *explanations* 2 and 3. They practically hold out a gift with the left hand and snatch it away with the right hand. The set of words I ask to be scored out and the rest of the *explanations* seem to me to mutually destroy each other, and, like the famous Kilkenny cats, leave nothing behind. We have had to discuss a good deal as to what is and what is not the English law of sedition. But there can be no dispute about this, that the incubus, imposed by the words I complain of, is surely *not* English law. Here at any rate India does not get the English commodity. Carefully examined, these *explanations* might well be erased and none will be the worse for it. The section says 'create hatred, create contempt or create disaffection, and you go to jail.' The necessary implication of this, *without more*, is the negation 'don't create hatred, don't create contempt, don't create disaffection, and you can walk the earth without let or hindrance.' To this necessary implication what do the so-called *explanations* add? How do they *improve* the position one single whit? I must own that I am too blunt to notice any difference between their presence and their complete omission. The peculiar nervousness and, I may add, the singularly lingual puritanism, a penchant for which they betray, is at once somewhat ludicrous and somewhat saddening. It looks as if the official skin had suddenly become over-sensitised and that it can no longer bear to say to the public speaker or writer (as Mr. Stephen said nearly twenty years ago) 'nothing could be farther from the wish of the Government than to check in the least degree any criticism of their measures, *however severe and hostile*, nay however *disingenuous*, *unfair or ill-informed* it might be.' That attitude showed sturdy strength and an innate consciousness of being right and of being sure therefore to be rightly judged in the long run. Consistently with the policy conveyed in those words of Mr. Stephen the *explanation* to section 124A was *not* clogged with such unhappy terms as *without hatred* or *contempt*, which were quite as familiar to him as to us and quite as much before him as before us. Not even the word *disaffection* which appears in the section was repeated in the *explanation* out of any impatience of adverse criticism; whereas the present policy seems to be to bear with *fair* critics and nothing else. That word *fair* is beautifully vague and a slippery customer to rely on. What is fair according to the good intentions and the unavoidably meagre data before the public speaker or writer may often not be such in the eyes of one with larger materials. This is therefore a supremely uncertain standard to go by. No. doubt we are also told that 'candid and honest' criticism will be tolerated; but, when one is candid or honest, one cannot help speaking as one *feels*, as, for instance, His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie has shown us by his trenchant and unpalatable speech of to-day. As I said in connection with the first amendment, if a critic is candid and honest, he must drive his arguments to their utmost logical consequences. In the degree he does this, in that same degree must he produce either hatred or contempt or both, as His Honour's speech is bound to do. Is this to be shunned? And yet it must be shunned *if* criticism is to be 'without exciting hatred or contempt or disaffection.' It has been well said by Fitzgerald, J., that even the mere statement of a grievance must produce discontent, but that no jury ought to convict if there was a *bonâ fide* grievance. The Indian unfortunates are put down to be unfit to have this guarantee. How else is this liberty safeguarded in the *explanations*? Are the words 'without exciting hatred, contempt or disaffection' the grim safeguard? Again, eminent Judges have concurred in freely conceding that something must be allowed for *feelings*, chiefly when *those* criticise whose own interests and the interests of whose kith and kin or fellow-countrymen are concerned. These must unavoidably inspire strong language, inasmuch as the persons, that write or speak thus, mix with the aggrieved and share their sorrows as well as joys. As a

necessary result of this, they become imbued with the precise feelings of those sufferers and reflect them in their own utterances, unlike arm-chair politicians. Most public writers resort to the vocation partly as a means of honourable livelihood, but mainly because they are actuated, in common with public men in other pursuits, by an honest desire to serve their countrymen not only by voicing their views, but also to guide and educate them and, if necessary, to awaken them to their rights and privileges of which they may be oblivious or ignorant or towards which they may be apathetie or too lazy to work. In doing all this they are engaged in neither a pastime nor in a luxury merely. They fulfil a duty no less to the Government than to the people—the duty, in the language of Best, J., of setting the Government in motion *for* the people and not setting the people in motion *against* the Government. It will be doing them grievous wrong to put them down for men who, with a set purpose, embark on any task of villifying and misrepresenting the Government or its measures, or its acts of commission and omission. In this view, to say that they answer to a safety-valve, as is the wont to speak of them, is to put their usefulness at the lowest minimum. I prefer to regard them to be nothing less than the mouth-piece of the people collectively. To demoralise and practically emasculate them by a show of uncertain and undefined dangers, as this Bill seems to do, is to muzzle people's mouths and to forego a useful auxiliary, which, with all its faults, the governing classes here can ill spare, in getting at the minds of the people—be it for correction, conciliation or compliance. Add to this, that by mental constitution or by early training or by long habit, some men are sarcastic in the way they express themselves. There are others who have the habit of using a sledge-hammer style in giving vent to their feelings and convictions. There are others again whose blunt honesty makes them prone to call a spade a spade. These classes are in our midst as among other peoples, but they are nevertheless loyal to the backbone, however intolerable they might be for men of irascible temper, weak nerves or thin skin. To rouse callous men is often the aim of strong writing. Having regard to all these considerations, one may fairly hold that what has been addressed to the jury by an eminent modern Judge may well be taken for an apostrophe to Legislatures in India, *i e.*, 'you should recollect that to the public political articles great latitude is given. Dealing as they do with the affairs of the day, such articles, if written in a fair spirit and *bonâ fides*, often result in the production of great public good. Therefore I advise and recommend you to deal with these publications in a spirit of freedom and not to view them with an eye of narrow criticism. You should not look merely to a strong word or a strong phrase, but to the whole article. You should recollect that *you are the guardians of the liberty of the Press, and that whilst you will check its abuse you will preserve its freedom.*' Viewing ourselves as thus addressed, I cannot help declaring, as my clear and honest opinion, that the words 'without exciting hatred or contempt,' while verging on mere literary prudery, will amount to a virtual withdrawal of the gift, and that, without settling the law, either for the lawyer or for the layman, they will only *unsettle* men's minds—fraught with this further and *real* danger that what is forbidden to be openly said will surreptitiously and through subterranean means pass from mouth to mouth and from ear to ear until the *imaginary danger of to-day* becomes a *real* one under those unwholesome conditions which are bound to grow up if human nature will not be quelled, as it cannot be, by the statute and its pains and penalties. This dreadfully evil consummation it is the stern duty of us all to beware of."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment. I oppose it on this simple ground. These *explanations* to the section are *explanations*, not *exceptions*. An *explanation* can add nothing to and take nothing from the law. If we were going to derogate from the law in any way, we should put in an *exception*, not an *explanation*. To make that clear we have put in an *explanation* to show that we in no way derogate from the power given by the section; and, as regards the gist of my hon'ble friend's speech on this amendment, all I can say is what I have said many times before. A man who is really loyal at heart and in intention need have no difficulty in expressing himself in language which nobody could conceive to be likely to create disaffection. It

seems to be assumed that nobody can speak or write or think anything except matter that is to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. It seems to me that there are plenty of subjects left both for writing and speaking upon which writers and speakers can enlarge on without exciting disaffection against the Government."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I too oppose this amendment. I have already stated my views as to the meaning and scope of the *explanation*. I contend that in the case of a journalist you must cut out the word 'exciting' and then the language will read 'expressing disapprobation thereof but without attempting to excite hatred or contempt.' The only charge you can make against a journalist is attempting to excite. Mr. Justice Cave said to the jury, as every Judge would say, 'You have got to look at these words and surrounding circumstances fairly and say what the accused was attempting or trying to do by these words.' In the case of honest criticism the very nature of the article itself should rebut any likelihood that the writer was attempting to excite disaffection. The question is not whether some of the strong words might create a feeling of irritation, but what was the writer attempting or trying to do by the article taken as a whole and judged fairly."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in section 153A as proposed to be inserted in the Indian Penal Code by clause 5 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the word "subjects," in line 6, the words "tending to the disturbance of public tranquillity" be inserted. He said:—"They are the words suggested by Sir Griffith Evans in his dissent to the Report, and, as the pith of the section is that public tranquillity should not be disturbed, these words should be inserted here so as not to include in them conduct other than that which is tending to the disturbance of public tranquillity."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment, because we are going to accept another amendment which proceeds on somewhat different lines. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani that the reason why it is an offence to stir up class hatred is that such conduct tends to disturb the public tranquillity, but I doubt if this is any proper part of the definition itself. It seems to me that it is rather the cause of the definition than any necessary part of the definition. Take the case of the crime of theft. Theft is an offence because it is an attack upon private property, and because it has a tendency to disturb the right of private property, but we do not insert this in a definition of theft. So it seems to me here that we do not require to insert in this section the motive for making it an offence, namely, the tendency to disturb the public tranquillity. I quite agree that if this section 153A were going to be enacted as a separate Act it would be quite proper to put in the preamble, 'whereas the attempt to stir up class hatred between the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects tends to disturb the public tranquillity, be it therefore enacted, etc., etc.,' and then put in the offence and punishment. But I think that in the section itself it would be out of place, and therefore I oppose the amendment at the present moment."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"I am grievously disappointed to notice that so many amendments have already proved ineffectual. As regards section 153A, it is obvious that it creates and defines a new offence. There are so many different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country that 'feelings of hatred and enmity' are likely to be excited occasionally amongst them in relation to polemical discussion or controversies of a religious or social nature. The least exhibition of temper by one party might now incite the other to avail himself of the scope of this section, so that people, instead of living otherwise in peace and harmony, would find themselves subjected to molestation and harassment, tending to mutual dissensions and disturbance of the public tranquillity.

"With respect to the words used in the section, they are evidently taken from article 93 of Stephen's *Digest of the Criminal Law*; and it appears from

a note appended to that article that they were really intended to meet a different class of cases, such as those of Mest and Meritens tried in 1881 and 1884. Multiplication and creation of offences might be supposed to improve the symmetry of a Penal Code from an academical point of view; they cannot, I venture to say, tend to promote or preserve feelings of accord and peace in a society fettered with so cumbrous a Code as attempts to define every shade of an omission or a commission."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that the following be added to section 153A as proposed to be inserted in the Indian Penal Code by clause 5 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

He said:—"The necessity for section 153A is very clear, and I regret that there is such misapprehension about it. It seems to have been attacked by many people on the ground that it gives everybody a roving commission to go and attack his neighbour.

"But the power to prosecute is given to Government, and to Government alone. From its constitution Government is, like Gallio, careless of these things save so far as they tend to endanger public tranquillity, and therefore there is little danger of unnecessary interference under this section.

"But I do not approve of making things offences under the law which ought not to be offences and then trusting to the discretion of the Government not to prosecute. I had myself suggested an amendment—the one just moved by Mr. Sayani—which I think a good one. But finding that the present amendment (being practically what was suggested in the letter of the Government of Bengal) would in some respects cover more ground and would have the support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I concluded to drop my suggestion and put forward this amendment instead. It will, I think, improve the section and relieve the minds of many."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"On behalf of the Government I accept this amendment. I think it is an improvement to the section."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS moved that the new section 153A as proposed to be added to the Indian Penal Code by clause 5 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, in proposing my amendment, I beg to remark that I am glad that the amendment of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has found favour with Your Excellency's Council, for it has to a large extent taken away the sting and the danger of the clause. But I am in favour of its elimination altogether.

"The question is whether the new provision is really much needed, or whether it would in any way benefit those for whom it is intended. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill has been pleased to concede that under British rule our Hindu and Muhammadan fellow-subjects live together for the most part in peace and amity, but he says that recent agitations have necessitated the measure. But is this the case? Have not the recent agitations been the result of individual villanies rather than of any general racial feeling? If unhappily in the years which immediately preceded Your Excellency's rule there were some such disturbances as the Bill seeks to provide against, there has in Your Excellency's time been no recurrence of them. Moreover, they were due to sudden outbursts of religious passion and prejudices against which no penal laws are likely to be of much avail.

"Again, it may, I think, be reasonably doubted whether, in cases where the relations between different classes are really strained, there is not some danger that a provision like that proposed will tend to widen the gulf. Mischief-loving

people will be only too ready to use the law as a weapon against their antagonists, and social hatred may thus be perpetuated and intensified instead of being quenched. Again, it is a provision which seems especially likely to lend itself to abuse in the hands of an over-zealous police-official, Hindu or Muhammadan, the more so because the wording of the law admits of a very wide interpretation. It is difficult to imagine what might and what might not be regarded as promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

"My Lord, every loyal subject of Her Majesty will fully appreciate the benevolent spirit which pervades the proposed addition to section 153, but I would humbly submit that the wording of the provision makes the scope of the section too wide for this work-day world, where so long as different races, each with its own ideas and prejudices, continue to dwell side by side, expressions liable to excite some measure of enmity or hatred are sure to be exchanged, and no Government can ever hope to prevent them by force of legislation. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not contend, my Lord, that it is desirable or right that such feelings should exist or that they should find vent in words or any visible representations; but I hold that most unavoidably they will exist and find expression, and the proposed law, instead of removing the evil, is only too likely to aggravate it.

"It seems to me that in attempting to regulate the expression of feeling between class and class, except so far as it may be likely to endanger the public tranquillity or lead to the commission of offences, the Government will be undertaking a task at once fraught with embarrassment to itself and likely to encourage litigation of a most mischievous description. So far, however, as the object in view is the preservation of the public peace, I beg leave to submit that the Police Act and sections 295 to 298 of the Penal Code already contain clauses sufficiently comprehensive to meet all kinds of class antagonism by which the public tranquillity may be threatened; while, as far as other offences are concerned, all practical requirements of section 153A have, in my humble opinion, been adequately met by the proposed new clause (*c*) of section 505.

"It is on these grounds I respectfully ask the Council to eliminate the new section 153A from the Penal Code."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment. I think the Government of India look upon the section as one of the most important in the Bill—the section they look upon especially to prevent bloodshed in race conflicts—bloodshed which has so often taken place in the past."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis has stated his reasons quite fully. In supporting the amendment I am quite content to stand by what I put down in my minute of dissent."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that the words "or which is likely to cause" in lines 1 and 2 of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the new section 505 of the Indian Penal Code as proposed to be substituted by clause 6 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted. He said:—"There is the word 'intent' in the section already. What is the likely result is the evidence of such intent. Then why these additional words? These may be regarded as meant to indicate something not amounting to 'intent' and yet we mean nothing of the sort. Why retain this cause for possible perplexity?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I am sorry to say that I must oppose this amendment. We have drawn a distinction between 'reports likely or intended to cause', and for this reason. We propose to allow a man to show contrary to the ordinary rule that he did not intend a likely consequence. Ordinarily a man is deemed to intend the likely consequences of his acts. That is the ordinary presumption of law. If a man voluntarily does an act, he is deemed to intend to produce a result which is the likely and probable consequence of his conduct. But here we intend to allow a man to show that

his actual intention was innocent. I certainly cannot consent to let the words 'which is likely' go out, because that is the gist of the offence."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—"I also oppose the amendment. The Council will observe that in the passage which was read by the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga from Mr. Justice Cave's judgment it is pointed out that it is a good working rule to take it that a man intends the consequences of his act, but there is another part read from Sir Fitzjames Stephen which said this: that it is more or less a legal fiction, because if you put in the word 'intent', and then arrive at the intent only by the likelihood, you will be arriving at the intent very often when no real intention exists. He contends it would be more logical to treat them as different offences, and as a matter of fact there is a difference in the culpability here, and it would make a great deal of difference in the sentence awarded, where the accused had done this with intent to cause, or had done it merely carelessly. If he had done it carelessly, he would get a less punishment no doubt, and also, as has been pointed out by my learned friend the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, he would be at liberty to prove under the *explanation* if he had not a real intent to cause; he would be allowed to shew two things, first, that he had reason to believe it true, and, secondly, that he had not intended anything of the kind although the fact that it was likely to cause would raise a presumption against him that he intended it, but he is allowed to rebut that presumption; and that is the thing that is complained of, because we have thrown the onus on him. They say such a thing has never been done—we have thrown the onus on the man to rebut the intention, and that such a thing has never been done. My answer is that the passage from Mr. Justice Cave explains the matter: 'It is a good working rule that a man should be taken to intend the natural consequences of his act, and that from that the intention should be inferred, but the intention may be rebutted by the surrounding circumstances.' That means, as I understand, that the onus is thrown on the accused and a *primâ facie* case for his conviction established where intention must be proved by showing that the result was the natural and probable consequence of his act, or in other wor's that his act 'was likely to cause', but that this presumption might be rebutted and it might be shown he did not intend. The result is, if intent is established he is punished whether he had or had not reason to believe it to be true, because it was a criminal intent; but if he had good reason to believe it to be true and the presumption of criminal intent arising from the likelihood be rebutted, he is not punished."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in the same section, clause (*b*), the words "whereby any person may be induced" be omitted and the words "and thereby to induce any person" be substituted in lines 3 and 4 thereof. He said :—"As intent is stated as the basis of the offence, I wish it to extend to the inducement of an offence by some one else. A series of intermediate agencies or occurrences or any of them may be the cause of some one ultimately committing an offence. Either that person or the eventuality of that or any other person committing an offence may be utterly out of the contemplation of the original speaker or writer. Cases analogous to the well-known Squib case may be easily imagined to occur in plenty. Such results are undesirable, and, I believe, are not desired to fall under this clause. One may be mentioned. Suppose in a crowded place some one picks the pocket of another and is fleeing; the person robbed sets up the cry 'thief, thief;' others as well take up the cry and run as the thief himself, but really in pursuit of the thief in order to catch him. Some one, with whip in hand, hears the cry and finds a man running past; he takes him for the thief, and gives the latter a cut and restrains his further progress. This latter happens not to be the thief himself. On him the holder of the whip has committed the offences of assault and wrongful restraint. Is the originator of the cry or those that echoed it to be liable for the offences so committed? How is any of these latter in particular to spot the person whose cry he took up? How is he to discharge the onus cast on him to prove that he had made enquiries and found reasonable grounds for what he has done? The changes, which I complain of, merely amount to transferring

'the unworkable' to the shoulders of the accused from those of the prosecutor or the police. This is nothing short of being most outrageous."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment. As far as I can understand my Hon'ble friend's point, it is this. He wants to substitute the intention of the wrong-doer for the consequence of his acts. There again I must object. I think the point is that he intends to cause fear or alarm to the public, whereby as a matter of fact people may be induced to commit an offence, and it is not necessary that he should contemplate the commission of the offence. It is a question not of the likelihood of his intention, but of the probable consequence of his act."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"As regards the new section 505, it appears to be extremely harsh in its scope. It relieves the prosecution of having to establish the offence so far as proving that the statement, rumour or report was false, and throws the onus on the accused to prove that the statement, rumour or report was true. It is for the prosecution to establish the guilt of the accused and not for the accused to prove his own innocence. As has been rightly observed by some one, the time has not yet come in India for punishing a person for telling the truth."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before this Bill passes, there is one point to which I desire very briefly to refer.

"When I spoke in this Council in December, I submitted the proposition that in this legislation the Government hoped to attain an object which the vast majority of their fellow-subjects would consider a desirable object. I have been immensely strengthened in that belief by what has happened since then. Our proposals have met with a considerable amount of criticism—some reasonable, some unreasonable; some hostile, and a few friendly criticisms; but throughout the whole—I think I may say outside as well as inside this Chamber—there has run the admission that the British Government must be maintained, and that any attempts to subvert it must be prevented. That has been throughout our sole object; and I am glad to find myself in accord with so many of our severest critics. That there is a difference between us I admit; but what is the nature of that difference? I have paid careful attention to what has been said and written on this subject, and it seems to me that it all turns on a difference of opinion as to the precise meaning of certain expressions, or even words. Let any one study the proceedings in this Council to-day, and he will find that this is of the essence of the discussions on which we have been engaged for a good eight hours. Now the Government cannot be accused of having taken up an impracticable and domineering attitude even in the matter of wording. They have willingly accepted any modifications which have been proposed, either in the Select Committee, or here in Council, wherever they could do so consistently with the attainment of their purpose, and have listened, I am sure every one will admit, with patience to all representations made to them. But, after all, with the Government must remain the responsibility for the proper framing of the law. They have the right and they have the power of inviting, and they have invited, the most capable men, both in India and in England, to advise them, and they cannot wantonly, or with a light heart, reject even in the matter of drafting the advice so received. Perhaps I ought not to say in the presence of my Hon'ble colleague 'even in the matter of drafting'; for I know that he maintains, and I fully agree with him, that drafting is a most important subject, and that is the reason why we have felt ourselves obliged beyond a certain point to resist alteration in the form of our proposals.

"We are all, as I have said, at one in the desire to put down sedition which is aimed against the Government of the Queen-Empress. We differ not so much about the precise form of the powers to be taken, or the means to be employed, as about the language in which the law is to be expressed.

"All that we, the Government, can say is that we desire the powers necessary to put down sedition. We ask for nothing more, but we can be satisfied with nothing less. We do not desire to have a law which bears oppressively on one particular section of the community. Only partial justice is done to us when it is said that we have abstained from proposing an enactment aimed at the Vernacular Press, because as a matter of fact our legislation is not a Press Act at all. It lays down certain rules of conduct, by observing which any member of the community can keep within the law, rules which are applicable to all and show favour to none.

"I cannot but hope that when these things are calmly and dispassionately considered—on the one hand, the supreme and admitted importance of the object; on the other, the necessity that the Government should accept the full responsibility for the form of the law in a matter of this kind—that the Bill which is now about to pass will be given a fair trial, and that some of the feelings which I think have been unduly excited may subside."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th March, 1898.

CALCUTTA;
The 25th February, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.





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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1898.

No. 248.—Mr. F. C. Anderson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January 1898.

The 4th March 1898.

No. 257.—Mr. C. W. Whish is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 4th March 1898.

No. 237.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. S. S Lumsden, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd March 1898.

No. 231.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for five months and fourteen days, with effect from the 26th March 1898 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 234.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gilbert S. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hill, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 4th March 1898.

No. 119.—Consequent on the abolition of an Assistant Superintendentship of the 1st grade and the creation of a District Superintendentship of the 5th class in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. G. Wright, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, officiating as District Superintendent of the 4th class, is appointed to be District Superintendent of the 5th class, with effect from the 9th December 1897. Mr. Wright will continue to officiate in the 4th class of District Superintendents.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd March 1898.

No. 99.—The services of the Reverend J. Cameron, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 4th March 1898.

No. 104.—The services of the Reverend R. M. Kirwan, Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st March, 1898.

No. 599-*I.B.*—Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, officiated as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, from the 19th October, 1897, to the 17th January, 1898, both days inclusive.

No. 245-*G.*—Mr. W. A. Gayer, an Assistant of the 1st grade to the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 11th March, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 2nd March, 1898.

No. 249-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Johannes Hendrikus Harperink, as acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. A. V. Harperink.

No. 618-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend H. F. Dall, a Strict Baptist Missionary, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (*b*) of the said Act, whom he baptizes or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

The 3rd March, 1898.

No. 435-*E.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1806-E.A., dated the 1st December, 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and the Railway District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such agent, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 253-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Mewar, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and until further orders.

The 4th March, 1898.

No. 260.-*G.*—With reference to Notification, No. 1938-G., dated the 10th December, 1896, Mr. R. J. Black, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras has resumed charge of his office.

No. 263-*G.*—Captain A B. Mayne, Indian Staff Corps, Tutor to His Highness the Maha-

raja of Jodhpur, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, was on leave in India (m. c.) under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the 10th August to the 27th October, 1897, both days inclusive. The privilege leave, for 60 days, granted to Captain Mayne under the notification by the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, No. 3433-G, dated the 5th August, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1898.

No. 1002-*S.R.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the steam tramways between Howrah and Amta, and Howrah and Sheakhalla, and between Ranaghat and Krishnagar shall, for the purposes of Article 93 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, be included in the term "railway" as used in the said Article.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd March, 1898.

No. 1068-*Gl.*—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant General, Madras, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with effect from the 9th April, 1898.

Mr. T. H. Biggs, Officiating Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. W. L. Harvey is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th March 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 240.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties :—

Lieutenant T. F. Murray, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, to be orderly officer to the General Officer Commanding Malakand Force.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 241.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Punjab Command.

Second-Lieutenants—
- G. O. Turnbull.
- J. D. Grant.
- F. Skipwith.
- S. F. Muspratt.
- W. H. I. Shakespear.
- H. L. Dyce.
- M. G. D. Rowlandson.
- L. D. Watling.
- G. P. Gurdon.
- F. C. Waterfield.
- R. Clifford.

Bengal Command.

Second-Lieutenants —
- H. C. Kay.
- S. B. Combe.
- G. W. Ross.
- H. T. Raban.
- I. M. C Poole.
- J. L. Morant.
- V. A. Coaker.

Madras Command.

Second-Lieutenants —
- G. Marchant.
- R. J. Malet.
- D. C. Crombie.
- H. N. Lyle.
- W. T. F. Thompson.
- J. F. Woodham.
- W. L. A. Twiss.
- D'A. M. Fraser.

Bombay Command.

Second-Lieutenants —
- R. J. C. Burke.
- M. A. Hamer.
- W. M. Macleod.
- W. A. Bayley.
- A. B. Merriman.
- W. B. Dunlop.
- H. P. M. Lord.

No. 242.—Lieutenant Alexander Bredin, Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry, having completed 18 months, probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 9th July 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 243.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Hugh Edward Herdon, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—1st December 1806.

Lieutenant Charles Bliss, Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—12th December 1896.

Second-Lieutenant Everard Graham Stanley Trotter, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), 21st January 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Trotter will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 21st January 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 244.—The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant General in India submitting a despatch from General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 1st November 1897 to the 26th January 1898.

2. These operations have been conducted in a country of great natural difficulty and against an enemy of extraordinary boldness and activity, armed moreover with weapons of precision of which they thoroughly understood the use. The withdrawal from Tirah, necessitated by the season, formed part of the plan of operations from the outset, but it was nevertheless an operation of great difficulty, under the circumstances, requiring not only the most careful dispositions, but also a very high degree of discipline, courage, and endurance on the part of the troops.

3. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the manner in which the campaign has been conducted reflects very great credit on Sir William Lockhart's skill and judgment, and shares His Excellency's admiration of the devotion to duty and soldierly spirit displayed by the troops on all occasions. His Excellency in Council tenders to General Sir William Lockhart and to all the officers and men of the Tirah Expeditionary Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India

4. His Excellency in Council also fully shares in Sir George White's appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Imperial Service Troops; and takes this opportunity of acknowledging the ready loyalty of the Chiefs who have placed their regiments and transport trains at the disposal of Government, and the personal services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur, Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., and Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

5. His Excellency in Council further desires to acknowledge the services rendered during the operations by the officers of the staff at Army Head Quarters, and of the Departments under the Government of India mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief, and cannot allow this opportunity to pass without conveying to Sir George White his sense of the distinguished ability with which on this occasion, and throughout his term of office, the responsible duties of Commander-in-Chief have been performed.

Letter from the Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 769-F "Field Operations—N.-W. F." / Tirah, dated Fort William, 24th February 1898

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying despatch from General Sir W. S. A Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 1st November 1897 to the 26th January 1898.

2. No campaign on the frontiers of India has been conducted under more trying and arduous circumstances than those encountered by the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Its operations have been carried out in a country destitute of roads, the physical configuration of which is such as to present the maximum of difficulty to the movement of regular troops. The enemy were for the most part skilled marksmen, exceptionally active and well armed and expert in guerilla tactics. While avoiding serious resistance to the advance of our troops they have lost no opportunity of harassing both on the march and in bivouac, a system of fighting admirably suited to the nature of the country, and which has necessarily occasioned us considerable loss, not only in action, but also from toil and exposure. In spite of these difficulties, severe punishment has been meted out to the tribes concerned with the result that the entire Orakzai tribe has submitted and complied with the terms of Government, as have also a portion of the Afridis, and it seems probable even now that the remainder of this tribe will not force a repetition of offensive operations, but will tender their submission at an early date.

3. During the operations, the fighting qualities and endurance of the troops have been highly tested, and it is with no small sense of gratification and pride that the Commander-in-Chief brings to the notice of the Government of India the soldierly conduct and discipline of the troops amidst all the hardships and exposure which fell to them; both officers and men having, whether in action or in bivouac, conducted themselves in a manner thoroughly befitting the traditions of Her Majesty's Army.

4. His Excellency deplores the loss to the Army of the many brave officers and men who have died in the performance of their duty, and amongst

them such distinguished soldiers as the late Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, and others whose careers were so full of promise.

5. The Commander-in-Chief would specially commend to the favourable notice of Government the distinguished officer selected for the command of the expedition, who has exercised an exceptionally difficult and responsible command with much skill, vigor and judgment, and His Excellency takes this opportunity of expressing his own acknowledgments to General Sir William Lockhart for the able manner in which he has directed the operations of the force under his command.

6. The Commander-in-Chief also endorses the commendatory remarks made by Sir William Lockhart on the services of Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B., and the officers and others mentioned in paragraphs 22 to 31 of the despatch.

7. His Excellency fully shares Sir William Lockhart's appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Imperial Service Troops, whose association with our own troops has given them the opportunity of gaining valuable military experience which cannot fail to result in increased efficiency.

• Sir George White has much pleasure in commending to the notice of Government the services of Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partap Singh, G.C.S.I., who accompanied the force throughout the expedition as an extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir William Lockhart, of Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., and of Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, who were employed as extra orderly officers to the divisional commanders.

8. As this despatch will probably be the last that Sir George White will submit during his tenure of command, he desires to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by the following officers and departments in connection with the recent operations.

9. On Lieutenant-General Sir G. Wolseley, K.C.B., and the staff of the Punjab Command devolved the duty of carrying out the preliminary concentration of the various forces which have been placed in the field. This has been no light task, but it has been successfully performed.

10. Of the staff at Army Head-Quarters, I am to mention Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B., Adjutant General in India, who has throughout proved himself zealous and untiring in the performance of the duties which, especially during war, pertain to his responsible position, and has at all times afforded to the Commander-in-Chief all the assistance in his power. I am especially to bring to notice Major-General Badcock, C.B., C.S.I., Quarter-Master-General in India, under whose supervision all the arrangements for the mobilisation of the large forces now and recently in the field have been worked out. The difficulty of the task has been greatly enhanced by the fact that we were not only engaged in active operations in several directions at one and the same time, but were also compelled to be in readiness to meet any further complication which might suddenly arise along any portion of the North-West Frontier. That we have been able to mass the necessary troops without delay on the point threatened by each successive rising as it occurred, and that our mobilisation arrangements have worked smoothly and without friction, has been very largely due to the Quarter-Master-General's constant and assiduous work.

11. Sir George White also wishes to bring to the special notice of the Government of India the services of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in whom His Excellency has always found a staff officer of the very highest ability, most earnest sense of duty and soundest judgment, who has done all that a direct personal assistant could do to lighten the work and anxiety of the Commander-in-Chief in a time of exceptional difficulty.

12. The Commander-in-Chief would further bring to the notice of the Government of India the very valuable services of Major H. Mullaly, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General for Mobilisation, whose services His Excellency was obliged to retain in the public interest at Army Head-Quarters during the late extensive mobilisation.

13. The administration of the military medical service has been successfully and satisfactorily carried on during the same period by Surgeon-Major-General A. A. Gore, Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, through whose efforts, and the ready co-operation of officers and subordinates, the department has, at a time of pressing emergency, been able to comply with the heavy demands made upon it.

The extent of these demands may be best realised from the statement that it was considered necessary to provide hospital accommodation for 12 per cent. of troops and followers. On this basis 6526 beds were made available including 36½ field hospitals. The accuracy of this forecast may be gauged from the fact that on the 20th December 1897 the number of sick in hospital, then at its highest, was 11·16 per cent. of the force. The results obtained in the treatment of the sick, and especially in surgical cases of wounds, have been most satisfactory.

14. The Army Veterinary Department, under Veterinary Colonel H. Thomson, has also rendered much valuable assistance during the operations.

15. Of the departments directly under the Government of India, the Commissariat-Transport department has undoubtedly had an exceptionally difficult and arduous task to perform in arranging the supply and transport of not only the Tirah Expeditionary Force, but of the many other forces which have from time to time been mobilised since the outbreak of hostilities on the frontier. These excessive demands have necessarily taxed the resources of the department to the utmost; and His Excellency considers that great credit is due to Major-General T. F. Hobday, C.B., and the officers and subordinates of the department for the successful manner in which all difficulties have been overcome.

The demands upon the Ordnance Department have also been very heavy; and His Excellency is much indebted to Major-General R. Wace, C.B., Director-General of Ordnance, and the officers and subordinates of the department for the promptness with which the wants of the army in the field have been complied with.

16. It again becomes His Excellency's pleasing duty to bring to notice the valuable services rendered by the Telegraph Department, and His Excellency tenders to Mr. C. H. Reynolds, C.I.E., Director-General of Telegraphs, and the officers and subordinates employed with the force, his grateful acknowledgments.

17. His Excellency is also much indebted to the officers and subordinates of the Survey Department for the excellent map which has been prepared of the large area of new country through which the troops have been operating, and to the officers and subordinates of the Postal Department for the punctuality with which postal communication has been maintained.

18. To Colonel M. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, Manager, Mr. E. F. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, and the subordinate staff of the North-Western Railway, His Excellency's thanks are due for the valuable assistance afforded in the rapid mobilisation of the troops on the frontier.

It has been ascertained that between the 1st July and the 31st October 1897, the additional trains on the North-Western Railway required for military traffic, amounted to R4,544, or an average of 37 trains per diem in excess of normal traffic. Any break-down of the railway arrangements during the period when troops and supplies were being pushed to the front, would have had a very serious effect on the military operations, and that no such failure occurred is due, in His Excellency's opinion, to the able administration of his railway system by the Manager, and to the untiring efforts of his subordinates.

From General Sir W. S. A. LOCKHART, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, to the Adjutant General in India,—No. 812-T.C. Head Quarters, Tirah Expeditionary Force, Camp Rawalpindi, dated the 26th January 1898.

In continuation of my letter No. 524-T.C., dated 9th December 1897, I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the following account of the operations of the force under my command from the 1st November 1897 up to the present date.

2. As previously reported, on October 31st, I entered Afridi Tirah and encamped in Maidan with the 2nd Division and the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Divi-

sion, the 1st Brigade being left in Mastura to dominate that valley and to hold the Sampagha Pass. At this time the troops at my disposal in Maidan numbered 9,700, and in Mastura 2,330.

3. On November 1st, I directed a reconnaissance to be made to Bagh with the object of visiting the mosque which was notorious as the spot where the Afridi rising originated, and as the focus of political intrigue and fanaticism. The force employed consisted of No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Dixon, C. B. Some opposition was met with, Captain T. G. Maclaren, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and three men of the 3rd Gurkhas being wounded, and one man of the 3rd Gurkhas being killed. The mosque was found to be an open wooden shed situated at the confluence of the streams which drain the Maidan valley. No documents were discovered either in the mosque, or in the houses in its vicinity.

On November 1st and 2nd, the Zakka Khels on either flank of the northern slope of the Arhanga Pass attacked convoys proceeding to camp in Maidan, and succeeded in capturing 60 transport animals, with 13 boxes of Lee-Metford ammunition, and a number of kits belonging to the 1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and the 15th Sikhs.

On November 3rd, the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Kempster reconnoitred up to Tseri Kandao, whence the upper part of the Waran valley was seen and sketched. The troops were followed up by the enemy with a loss of five native soldiers wounded.

The following day, I issued a proclamation to the several clans of the Afridis and Orakzais, directing them to select and send in representatives to hear the conditions under which their submission would be accepted by the Government of India. These conditions were not specified in writing, as I was advised that any written document would have to be explained to the tribesmen by their Mullahs, who are almost the only educated men in the country, and that the latter would be certain to misrepresent the terms which it had been decided to enforce.

On November 8th, a picquet of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, guarding the southern slopes of the Arhanga Pass, surprised an ambush of the enemy lying in wait to attack convoys near the village of Unai, and inflicted heavy loss on them.

On November 9th, I made a reconnaissance in force to the crest of the Saran Sar, 5 miles east of camp. The force, under the command of Brigadier-General Westmacott, consisted of—

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.
1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.
1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.
15th Sikhs.
36th Sikhs.
No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.

During the advance but few of the enemy showed themselves, but in the retirement, which began at 2 P.M., the Northamptonshire Regiment forming the rear-guard was closely pressed. Its movement from the crest into the valley, which was much delayed by the steepness of the descent and by the number of wounded men who had to be carried by their comrades, was covered by the guns, the flanks being held by the two Sikh regiments. Eventually a portion of the Northamptonshire Regiment became entangled in a deep ravine, where they were fired into at close quarters by the tribesmen. The 36th Sikhs were sent back to extricate them, but evening was coming on, and before assistance could be rendered a party consisting of an officer and 12 men was cut off and shot down. Had the battalion kept to the high ground where its flanks were protected by the two Sikh regiments, its loss would probably have been small; but unfortunately a route was chosen which offered every tactical advantage to the enemy, the result being that some of our troops became isolated and were then attacked by overwhelming numbers. Our casualties were 2 British officers and 17 British soldiers killed; and 3 British officers, 35 British soldiers, 1 Native officer, and 6 Native soldiers wounded.

During the day the defences of many Zakka Khel villages were destroyed, and a large quantity of forage and grain was collected.

On November 11th, I again visited the Saran Sar with the force noted in the margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Gaselee. The object of the second reconnaissance was to complete the survey of the eastern section of the Maidan valley, to destroy the defences of the remaining Zakka Khel villages which there had been no time to deal with on the 9th, and to collect forage. This having been successfully accomplished, the force returned to camp. Heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy, who as usual pressed closely on the rear guard. Owing, however, to Brigadier-General Gaselee's skilful dispositions and the effective fire of the mountain guns, our losses were slight, comprising one British soldier killed, and one British officer and one Native soldier wounded.

Gurkha Scouts.
No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery.
1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.
3rd Sikhs.

On November 12th, I received the representative Jirgahs of the Orakzai clans, acquainting them verbally and in writing with the terms of Government, and giving them a fortnight for compliance. No representative Jirgahs had come in from the several Afridi sections, although a few delegates from the Malikdin, Kambar, Aka, and Adam Khels had arrived in Maidan, where they were housed in a village a short distance from camp.

On November 13th, the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Kempster, strengthened by No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the 36th Sikhs, proceeded at daybreak over the Tseri Kandao into the Waran Valley, the object being to reconnoitre and survey the valley, destroy the defences of the Zya-ud-din sub-section of the Zakka Khels, and provide the brigade with forage which was becoming scarce in the vicinity of Camp Maidan. The march was unopposed, and the troops camped three miles east of the crest of the Tseri Kandao.

On November 14th and 15th, the defences of a number of Zakka Khel villages in Waran were demolished, and the house of the notorious Mullah Saiad Akbar was levelled to the ground.

On November 16th, Brigadier-General Kempster's force returned to camp Maidan. Before the rear-guard reached the Tseri Kandao several casualties occurred, and after crossing the crest of the pass and suffering more loss, it was greatly delayed by the number of wounded to be carried. The tribesmen, Zakka Khels and Aka Khels, followed close on our troops and had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet. Encumbered by their wounded and their ammunition running short, the 15th Sikhs were unable to retire from a height which they were holding on the northern flank of the main body, and the 36th Sikhs, with two companies of the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, had to be sent back to their assistance. Being thus reinforced our troops attacked and drove off the tribesmen, inflicting heavy loss, which is reported on reliable authority to have amounted to at least 300 killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, 36th Sikhs, withdrew the force at his disposal, under cover of darkness, to some villages where he remained until the next morning, being attacked at intervals throughout the night. Unfortunately a party of the Dorsetshire Regiment lost their way in the dark, and were overwhelmed and killed by the enemy. Our casualties were 4 officers killed and 3 wounded. Of other ranks 26 were killed and 42 wounded. At daybreak on November 17th, Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton withdrew his force to camp Maidan without opposition, meeting on his way three battalions and one mountain battery which I had sent out under Brigadier-General Gaselee to cover his retirement.

The three days from November 18th to November 20th, were occupied in shifting the camp of the Force to Bagh. The 2nd Brigade moved on the 18th, the 4th Brigade with my head-quarters on the 19th, and the 3rd Brigade on the 20th. The enemy attacked both the old and the new camp while the movement was going on, but were repulsed without difficulty, although I regret to say that as many as 24 casualties were reported.

On November 20th, the 15th Sikhs, whose strength had been gravely diminished by hard work, fighting and exposure, first in the Kurram valley and afterwards in Tirah, were ordered back to Shinaori, their place in the 3rd Brigade being subsequently filled by the 2nd Punjab Infantry from Karapda.

On November 21st, finding that no representatives of the Afridi sections more influential than those already in camp were likely to come in, I announced the terms of Government to the latter verbally and in writing, and gave them a week for compliance, at the end of which period I warned them that the systematic punishment of the tribe would begin.

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.
2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.
36th Sikhs.
1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.
1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas.
28th Bombay Pioneers.
Gurkha Scouts.
No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.
No. 3 „ Bombay Sappers and Miners.

On November 22nd, I marched to Dwatoi with the force noted in the margin, which was under the command of Brigadier-General Westmacott. The high hills commanding the defile through which the troops moved were held by the 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, the positions thus taken up being occupied until the return of the force to Bagh on the 24th. The road through the defile was an exceedingly difficult one, the path in places being along the face of precipitous cliffs of slippery limestone, and the icy water of the stream, which averaged two feet in depth, having to be repeatedly forded. The march was opposed throughout the day, and as the ground was generally unsuitable for the employment of artillery, the successive positions taken up by the enemy's sharpshooters had to be carried by the advance guard. In consequence of this and the badness of the road, the movement through the defile was slow, and the rear-guard did not reach camp at Dwatoi until 11-30 A.M. on the 23rd. The night of the 22nd, which was passed by the troops at Dwatoi without blankets or great coats, was an exceptionally cold one. On the 23rd, the defences of the Kuki Khel villages in the lower part of the Rajgal valley were destroyed, a portion of the valley was surveyed, and the road through the defile improved. On the 24th, the force returned to Bagh, leaving Dwatoi before daybreak. The enemy closely followed the rear-guard, and endeavoured at a difficult point in the defile to break in on the baggage. The tribesmen were, however, driven back at the point of the bayonet by the 36th Sikhs, who killed and wounded a large number of them. The rear-guard reached camp at Bagh at 5 P.M. Our loss during the three days amounted to 3 men killed, and 1 British officer and 31 men wounded.

On November 24th, the head-quarters and four companies of the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, joined the Main Column at Bagh, having been ordered up as a reinforcement from Kohat.

On November 25th, a reconnaissance was made by the 1st Brigade under Brigadier-General Hart from his camp in Mastura to the crest of the Torsmats Pass, 8,000 feet above sea level.

On November 26th, the period granted to the Mamuzai and Massozai sections of the Orakzais, and to the Khani Khel Chamkannis, for compliance with the terms prescribed by the Government of India had expired, and I accordingly arranged to move a force against them from Bagh, to act in co-operation with the Kurram Moveable Column which I directed to march from Sadr through the Khurmana defile and meet me on November 29th at Hissar in the Massozai country. The force from Bagh under Brigadier-General Gaselee's command moved on November 26th and 27th, I myself leaving on the latter date. It consisted of the following troops:—

No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.
No. 2 Derajat „ „
1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
2nd „ Yorkshire Regiment.
Wing of 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.
3rd Sikhs.
Gurkha Scouts.
Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

On the 27th, the Kahu or Durbi Khel Pass into the Massozai country was seized, and on the 28th all the troops and baggage had crossed, the force concentrating the following day at Dargai. The Durbi Khel Pass, the crest of which is 8,700 feet above sea level, presented great difficulties, the path over it,

especially on the western side, being extremely steep and rocky. The eastern side is covered with forest and thus afforded cover to the enemy, who from the time the troops left Bagh continuously opposed our advance.

On November 29th, the Massozai jirgahs came into camp and expressed their readiness to submit, and on the same date heliographic communication was established with Colonel Hill, whose column had marched from Sadr to Hissar unmolested.

On the 30th, I moved to Hissar, taking with me the troops noted in the margin under Brigadier-General Gaselee. The remainder of the force from Bagh remained in camp at Dargai under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Spurgin, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was directed to improve the road leading to Khanki Bazar, which I had arranged to visit on my return march for the purpose of coercing the Mamuzais and replenishing my supplies from the advanced depôt at Karappa.

No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.
1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.
3rd Sikhs.
Gurkha Scouts.

On December 1st, a force under Colonel Hill consisting of—

No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery,
12th Bengal Infantry,
2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas,
200 men of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas,
The Gurkha Scouts,
200 dismounted men, 6th Bengal Cavalry,
200 dismounted men, Central India Horse—

left Camp Hissar at an early hour to take punitive action against the Khani Khel Chamkannis. As the Chamkanni villages at Thabi are situated on the eastern slope of a deep valley surrounded by precipitous hills, it was no easy matter to dislodge the tribesmen who were holding the heights in force. This was eventually accomplished with some loss to our troops,* and heavy loss to the enemy from rifle and artillery fire; and a portion of the Chamkanni villages were destroyed. But before the work could be completed, it was time for the force to withdraw to camp, which it did without much opposition, the Massozais who had collected along the Makhmanghar crest to the north of the road observing the proceedings, but holding aloof.

* Killed—
1 British officer.
6 Native soldiers.
Wounded—
2 British officers.
1 Native officer.
14 Native soldiers.
Total . 24

On December 2nd, the operations were resumed, and the remainder of the Thabi villages were destroyed in the face of obstinate resistance, the heights to the west of the villages having to be stormed at the point of the bayonet by the Gurkha Scouts under Captain F. G. Lucas. The enemy again suffered heavy loss, leaving 30 dead on the ground in addition to the large number of killed and wounded carried away. It has since been reported that several of their principal Maliks were among the killed. Our casualties were few.†

† Killed—
2 Native soldiers.
Wounded—
1 British officer.
2 Native soldiers.
Total . 5

On December 1st and 2nd, Brigadier-General Gaselee with a small force visited the Gar Massozai villages in the Lozaka Toi, and, as the terms imposed by the Government of India had not been complied with by this section of the Orakzais, the village defences were destroyed. No opposition was met with.

On December 3rd, Colonel Hill returned with his column to Sadr, taking with him the sick and wounded of the force which had accompanied me from Bagh, and transferring to the wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers the Maxim gun detachment of that regiment which had hitherto been attached to the Kurram Moveable Column.

The same day Brigadier-General Gaselee's force moved in two columns towards Khanki Bazar, which it reached on December 4th, and where it met a convoy of supplies from Karappa, escorted by a half squadron 18th Bengal Lancers, the 30th Punjab Infantry, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the Kashmir Mountain Battery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maisey.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry joined Brigadier-General Gaselee's force at Khanki Bazar and proceeded to Bagh, where it replaced the 15th Sikhs in the 3rd Brigade. The convoy, with the remainder of the escort, returned on December 5th to Karappa, whence the 30th Punjab Infantry, No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 21st Madras Pioneers, and the Nabha Imperial Service Infantry moved to Mastura and joined the 1st Division, the post at Karappa being then evacuated.

The Mamuzai section of the Orakzais gave in their submission on the 5th, and since that date the terms of the Government of India have been fully complied with by every section of the tribe.

On December 5th, I proceeded with Brigadier-General Gaselee's force to the Chingakh Pass (7,700 feet in elevation), which I crossed the same day, reaching the camp at Bagh on the 6th. No opposition was met with while passing through the Mamuzai country, but on re-entering Afridi Tirah shots were exchanged with the Kambar Khels to the north of the pass.

4. Here I may mention that on November 7th, Colonel Hill made a reconnaissance in force from Sadr through the Khurmana defile to Hissar, in order to explore the ground through which his column would move in the event of operations being subsequently undertaken against the Chamkannis. The following troops accompanied him:

Central India Horse, 100 lances, mounted.

Central India Horse, 100 lances, dismounted.

12th Bengal Infantry, 100 rifles.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, 250 rifles.

Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry, 100 rifles.

Kurram Militia, 400 rifles.

Maxim gun detachment, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The defile was found to be seven miles in length and passable for cavalry; and the enemy, being taken by surprise, did not oppose the advance.

On the return of the column to Sadr on the afternoon of the same day, the enemy, who meanwhile had collected in considerable numbers, followed up the rear guard, but, being driven back with heavy loss by the 5th Gurkhas, discontinued their attack, and the last five miles were traversed without a shot being fired. Our casualties, so far as known at the time, consisted of 2 native soldiers killed and 4 wounded, but the next day the officer commanding the Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry reported that one native officer and 35 men of his regiment were missing. It appears that a picquet of the above strength had been directed to occupy a hill on the flank of the column, and when recalled by signal, which was duly acknowledged, it moved off to join the rear guard. Taking what the native officer must have believed to be a short cut, the men became entangled in difficult ground, and found their further progress blocked by a jungle fire which had been lighted early in the day. They turned back to regain the road by which they had ascended the hill, but the enemy had discovered their predicament, and assembling in strength succeeded in shooting down the whole party. Owing to the nature of the ground and the smoke of the burning grass, this unfortunate occurrence took place unseen and unheard by the rear guard; and as all were reported present to Colonel Hill, he knew nothing of what had happened until the following day.

5. During my absence in the Orakzai country, nothing of importance had taken place at Bagh or in Mastura. Foraging parties continued to go out from these camps, but met with hardly any opposition. In consequence, however, of the non-compliance of the Afridis with the prescribed conditions, the defences of a large number of the Malikdin and Kambar Khel villages to the west of Bagh were destroyed on December 5th and the following day. Meanwhile, the heavy baggage of the troops in Tirah had been sent back to Shinaori with a view to its transfer to Peshawar, where I was about to establish a fresh base. The telegraph line had also been dismantled between Bagh and Shinaori, and all troops and stores on the line of communication were withdrawn to the latter place. The weather, which throughout the period under report had been fine, though cold, now began to show unmistakeable signs of breaking up, and I determined to lose no time in evacuating Tirah

and in moving the Main Column to the vicinity of Peshawar, whence I proposed to operate against the Afridi settlements in the lower Bara and Bazar valleys, and to re-occupy the Khyber.

My dispositions were as follows :—

The 1st Division to march down the Mastura valley, destroying on the way the defences of the Aka Khel villages in the Waran valley. Thence to cross the Sapri pass, and join the 2nd Division near Barkai or Bara Fort.

The 2nd Division to march to Dwatoi, where the Kuki Khel settlements in the Rajgal valley could be dealt with, and thence down the Bara valley to Barkai.

The Peshawar Column had hitherto remained in the vicinity of Peshawar. I now directed Brigadier-General Hammond, commanding this column, whose troops were quartered at Ilm Gudr, to advance to Barkai on or about December 8th, and there to select camping grounds and store supplies for the Main Column, besides improving the roads between Barkai and Bara Fort. On my arrival at Barkai on December 14th, I found that my instructions on these heads had been carried out most thoroughly.

The troops moved as follows :—

On December 7th, I marched to Dwatoi with the 4th Brigade, the Gurkha Scouts, the divisional troops of the 2nd Division, except No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, which was attached to the 3rd Brigade, the divisional staff of the 2nd Division, and a portion of the army staff of the force.

The march was unopposed until we neared Dwatoi, where the advance guard was fired on from the heights to the north of the Rajgal stream; but the road had been cut away in several places by the tribesmen, and the water in the defile had risen nine inches, so that considerable delay occurred in the passage of the transport animals and field hospitals.

On December 8th, the 3rd Brigade followed the 4th Brigade to Dwatoi, but rain fell during the day and again damaged the road which had been repaired; and the stream continuing to rise, the rear guard did not reach camp until the morning of the 9th. On this day, I moved five miles up the Rajgal Valley with a mixed force of 1,000 rifles and No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, under Brigadier-General Westmacott's command, and destroyed a large number of village defences, besides collecting forage for the division. But slight opposition was encountered both going and returning, and there were only three casualties. The survey of the valley was completed, so far as the heavy mist and the time at my disposal would allow. On the 10th, the march was resumed, the 4th Brigade leading and encamping at Sandana, the 3rd Brigade following and encamping three miles in rear. The opposition met with during this day's march was slight, the Kamar and Sipah Khels, through whose country we were passing, being apparently disinclined to molest the movement of the force, in the hope that their village defences would be spared.

The march on December 11th was through Zakka Khel territory, and I anticipated that the enemy would oppose us every inch of the way. Accordingly, on the evening of the 9th, I ordered the two brigades to be closed up the next morning, the 4th Brigade forming a strong advance guard and the 3rd Brigade a strong rear guard, under whose protection the field hospitals, transport animals, and followers could move along in safety and under proper control. Rain fell during the night of the 10th and throughout the 11th. On the latter date the 4th Brigade marched to Sher Khel, a distance of ten miles, followed by the 3rd Brigade, which, though it started an hour and-a-half earlier, was unable to close up with the 4th Brigade as early as I had intended, owing to difficulty being experienced in leaving the camping ground. During the day the troops were harassed by a few sharpshooters armed with Lee-Metford rifles, but our casualties up to dusk were trifling. As evening came on, the number of the tribesmen rapidly increased, and the rear guard became heavily engaged. Eventually, being encumbered with a considerable number of killed and wounded, running short of ammunition, and finding that the enemy were endeavouring to intercept the baggage animals which had lagged behind, a portion of the rear guard under the command of Major G. T. F. Downman, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, occupied for the night some villages about two-and-a-half miles west of Sher Khel, the remainder of the 3rd Brigade camping with the 4th Brigade.

The following morning I sent two battalions and a mountain battery under Brigadier-General Kempster to extricate the rear guard, which had been attacked during the night and at daybreak. This was accomplished without further loss by 11 A.M., and I halted on December 12th at Sher Khel in order to give the troops a day's rest, and an opportunity of drying their clothes after the continuous rain of the previous thirty-six hours.

On December 13th the march was resumed. The 3rd Brigade, which hitherto had formed the rear guard, was in front, and leaving the Bara River at Gali Khel moved over the hills to the north, and encamped in the vicinity of Shinkamar, the 4th Brigade following and halting for the night two-and-a-half miles in rear. During this day's march the 4th Brigade was continuously attacked and at times severely pressed by the enemy, who towards the evening advanced boldly to close quarters in the open. Although our own loss was considerable, Brigadier-General Westmacott's able handling of his troops enabled him to inflict much heavier loss on the enemy, who, however, continued to fire into camp and attack the picquets at intervals throughout the night. On this date Brigadier-General Hammond, commanding the Peshawar Column, reconnoitred from Swaikot towards Shinkamar, and meeting the advanced guard of the 3rd Brigade handed over 8 doolies with 300 kahars, which he had brought with him at my request to assist in carrying the sick and wounded of the 2nd Division into the next camp.

On December 14th the 2nd Division marched to Mamanai, three-quarters of a mile from the camp of the Peshawar column at Swaikot. The 4th Brigade again covered the rear of the division, and Brigadier-General Westmacott again succeeded in severely punishing the tribesmen who followed him up as on the previous day.

During the march of the 2nd Division down the Bara Valley, the defences of a large number of villages belonging to the Kuki, Kamar, Zakka, and Sipah sections of the Afridis were destroyed. More exemplary punishment could, no doubt, have been inflicted on the Afridis in the Bara Valley, had time permitted; but the weather was threatening, and as my supplies were limited and the river becomes unfordable while in flood, I thought it better not to delay my march for the purpose of dealing with some of the more distant villages.

The losses sustained by the 2nd Division from its departure from Bagh on December 7th to its arrival at Mamanai on December 14th were as follows:—

Killed	1 British Officer.
	15 British Soldiers.
	17 Native Soldiers.
Wounded	5 British Officers.
	1 Native Officer.
	46 British Soldiers.
	81 Native Soldiers.
TOTAL .	166

The 2nd Division halted on December 15th and 16th, and on the 17th the 3rd Brigade left for Bara Fort, the 4th Brigade with the divisional troops and head-quarters remaining at Mamanai.

6. At Mamanai I received the report of the march of the 1st Division from Mastura, which had been carried out in two columns under the command of Major-General Symons.

The leading column, consisting of the 1st Brigade with divisional head-quarters and divisional troops, except No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery which was attached to the 2nd Brigade, left camp at Mastura on December 8th and proceeded to Haidar Khel, some ten miles distant. On the same date the 2nd Brigade reached Mastura from Bagh, accompanied by a wing of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, which was holding the Arhanga Pass.

On December 9th the 1st Brigade marched in two columns, one under the command of Brigadier General Hart crossing the range which separates

the Mastura and Waran valleys, by the Khekanni Pass, and moving thence to Hissar at the junction of the two valleys, the other following the course of the Mastura valley to the same point. The object in entering the Waran valley was to destroy the defences of the Aka Khel villages. This was successfully accomplished, Brigadier-General Hart's skilful dispositions preventing the enemy from harassing his troops during their retirement to camp. The same day the 2nd Brigade reached Haidar Khel.

On December 10th, the leading brigade moved to Barand Khel, a distance of eight miles, and the rear brigade made a march of the same length to Tarkasam. Rain fell during the night and throughout the 11th, when the force halted.

On December 11th, reconnaissances of the Uchpal and Sapri Passes were made, and the road towards the crest of the latter was improved by the Sappers and Miners attached to the division and the 21st Madras Pioneers.

On December 12th and 13th, the whole division crossed the Sapri Pass, the crest of which is 5,350 feet above sea level, and passing through Mamanai on the 14th and 15th concentrated near Bara Fort on the 17th. The casualties in the 1st Division between December 7th and 17th amounted to four British and two Native soldiers wounded.

7. During the march from Bagh through Dwatoi down the Bara valley the troops of the 2nd Division were almost unceasingly engaged with the several sections of the Afridis, through whose country they passed, and towards the end of the march they were followed up by a large gathering representing every section. The flanking, picquet, and rear guard duties in the presence of such an active and enterprising enemy were exceedingly onerous, while the line of march was along the bed of a river, the water of which was of icy coldness and had to be repeatedly forded. The followers and kahars suffered most from the cold, and to assist the latter wounded men had to be frequently carried by their own comrades.

The 1st Division while moving from Mastura to Bara Fort met with slight opposition, but the march was an arduous one and in all respects was carried out in accordance with my wishes.

8. On December 15th and 16th, the Peshawar Column under Brigadier-General Hammond, left Swaikot for Jamrud, which was reached on the 17th. There it was joined on the 19th by the troops of the 1st Division, together with the Gurkha Scouts and the head-quarter wing of the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The Peshawar Column and the 1st Division, Main Column, were halted at Jamrud from December 19th to 22nd, the troops which had returned from Tirah needing rest after their fatiguing march. At this time three British corps in the Main Column, which had been much weakened by losses in action or by sickness, were relieved by battalions from India, the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, being replaced by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, from Peshawar, the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, by the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, from Rawal Pindi, and the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, by the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, also from Rawal Pindi. Shortly afterwards the same reason obliged me to dispense with the services of the head-quarter wing of the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

9. The plan of the operations now about to be undertaken comprised measures for re-opening the road through the Khyber Pass, for reconstructing the Khyber posts which had been destroyed by the Afridis in August last, including the defensible serai at Landi Kotal, for restoring the Landi Kotal water supply, and for destroying the defences of the Zakka Khel villages in the Khyber.

The Bazar valley had also to be visited in force, and the defences and towers of the principal Zakka Khel and Malikdin Khel villages destroyed.

On December 23rd, the Peshawar Column advanced unopposed to Ali Masjid and re-occupied the posts at that place and at Fort Maude, two guns of No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and the 45th Sikhs being detailed as the garrison for Ali Masjid, and Fort Maude being held by a detachment of the Khyber Rifles.

On December 24th, the 1st Division, covered by the Peshawar Column, marched to Lala China, three-quarters of a mile below Ali Masjid. During

the day I joined the 1st Division from Jamrud, escorted by two squadrons of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, V.C., G.C.B., M.P., who remained my guest while I was in the Bazar valley. A few shots were fired at night into camp, one British soldier being wounded.

On December 25th, the 1st Division advanced into the Bazar valley, its right being covered by the Peshawar Column which held the Aspoghar heights. I marched with the left column, consisting of the 2nd Brigade, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the Gurkha Scouts, under the command of Brigadier-General Gaselee, and reached Chora unopposed. The road was comparatively easy, and but little labour was needed to render it passable by laden transport animals. The right column, which consisted of the 1st Brigade, No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, No 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and the 21st Madras Pioneers, under Brigadier-General Hart's command, was accompanied by Major-General Symons and the staff of the 1st Division. The road being bad, only a portion of the column reached Karamna, the remainder halting for the night at Alachi. Very slight opposition was met with. During the afternoon Major-General Symons reconnoitred the Bori Kandao from Karamna, and found the road extremely difficult.

On December 26th, the left column marched eleven miles from Chora to China, the principal Zakka Khel village in the Bazar valley, where it encamped. The tribesmen, though not in any considerable strength, molested our advance, the casualties for the day being one British and one Native soldier killed, and two British and two Native soldiers wounded.

On the same date the right column occupied Burg. The road between Karamna and Burg was found to be so bad that the 1st Brigade could not reach Bararkas, as had been at first intended. During the march to Burg opposition was met with, our casualties being one British soldier killed, and three British and two native soldiers wounded.

On the 26th, the Peshawar Column proceeded to Landi Kotal, the General Officer Commanding having orders on arrival there to reconnoitre the road between Lala Beg and the Bori Kandao, and to report to me whether it was practicable. Brigadier-General Hammond carried out his instructions and found the road unfit for laden transport animals, but owing to the cloudy weather it was impossible to establish heliographic communication with him, and the messengers he sent to my camp failed to reach me, so that his report on the subject was not received until some days after the withdrawal of the force from the Bazar valley. In view, however, of Major-General Symons' account of the road between Karamna and the Bori Kandao, and of the fact that scarcely any water was obtainable at the former place, I decided to abandon my original intention of joining the 1st Brigade, and returning with it *viâ* the Bori Kandao and Lala Beg to Ali Masjid.

I may here mention that, though the valley near China is wide and open, stretching up to the Mangal Bagh Pass, China itself is the only large village in the vicinity, the other habitations being cave dwellings which were found to be deserted.

On December 27th, after destroying the defences and towers of China, I returned with the left column to Chora. The rear guard was followed up by the enemy who were repulsed with heavy loss to themselves, the notorious Mullah Idris being among the killed. Our casualties were one British soldier killed, and four British and two Native soldiers wounded. During this day's march I met Major-General Symons near the Palosi caves, and directed him to move the next day with the 1st Brigade to Karamna, and the day after to Lala China, destroying *en route* the defences of such villages as had not been dealt with during his advance.

Rain fell during the night of the 27th. On the 28th, after destroying the defences of Chora, I marched with the left column to Lala China, no opposition being met with, and returned thence to Jamrud under an escort of two squadrons, 4th Dragoon Guards. On the 29th and 30th the 1st Division concentrated at Jamrud. The right column was followed up by the enemy during its march from Burg to Lala China and suffered some loss, while inflicting much heavier loss on the enemy. The total casualties in the 1st Division during the operations in the Bazar valley were 1 British officer, 6

British soldiers, and 4 Native soldiers killed; and 1 British officer, 30 British soldiers, and 17 Native soldiers wounded.

10. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan left me at Lala China, and with my permission proceeded to Landi Kotal, arrangements being made to provide him with a sufficient escort. I deeply regret to report that on December 30th, as he was returning to Jamrud, he unfortunately left his escort near Ali Masjid, and riding down a ravine was shot dead by the enemy. Every precaution had been taken to ensure his safety, and on bidding him good-bye at Lala China I had impressed on him the necessity of invariably remaining with the troops detailed for his protection.

11. From December 30th up to the present date there is but little to record. The Peshawar Column met at first with considerable opposition in the Khyber, convoys and foraging parties being repeatedly fired on and followed up by the tribesmen, and the telegraph line interrupted daily between Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal. In view of the hostile attitude of the Zakka Khels in the Khyber, and the casualties resulting therefrom, I decided on January 3rd to strengthen the force occupying the pass by ordering the 1st Brigade from Jamrud to Ali Masjid, and by reinforcing the Landi Kotal garrison with the 45th Sikhs and 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas. On these movements being carried out the tribesmen dispersed, but they have since resumed their guerilla warfare, though in smaller numbers than before.

12. During the operations described in the foregoing paragraphs, I have received every possible support and assistance from the General Officer Commanding the Line of Communication, his staff, and the troops under his command. The requirements of the Main Column have been promptly and fully met, while the arrangements made to protect the long and exposed line between Kohat and the Sampagha Pass, and afterwards to transfer the base from Kohat to Peshawar, have been all that I could have desired.

13. In bringing this narrative to a close I wish to record my high appreciation of the conduct of the British and Native troops serving with the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Up to the present date, their losses have amounted to 1,050 killed and wounded. They have been subjected to great hardship and exposure, harassed at night by assaults at close quarters or by distant rifle fire, and engaged in long and trying rear-guard actions. Their duties on picquet and in guarding foraging parties have been specially onerous. Hardly a day or night has passed without casualties, and, whether we advanced or retired, every soldier had to be constantly on the alert against enemies who made no stand in the open, but were unrivalled as skirmishers and marksmen. The operations were carried out in a country which offered every natural advantage to the tribesmen, and imposed on the regimental officers and the rank and file the necessity for individual initiative, unremitting watchfulness, and personal activity. I am glad to say that the troops responded nobly to the call made upon them. Cheerful and soldierlike under exceptionally trying conditions, officers and men upheld to the utmost the traditions of their corps and the honour of Her Majesty's Army.

The advance into Tirah was delayed, and the subsequent movements of the force were impeded, by the inferiority of a large proportion of the transport animals, and the want of proper discipline and training amongst many of the transport drivers and kahars. But it must be remembered that a peace organization which has to be rapidly expanded when war breaks out takes time to render it efficient, and that field requirements elsewhere had already absorbed much of the better class of pack transport, which would otherwise have been available.

The results attained by the expedition may be summarized as follows. The troops under my command have marched everywhere within Orakzai and Afridi limits, and the whole of Tirah has now, for the first time, been accurately surveyed. Our enemies, wherever encountered, have been punished, and their losses are stated on unimpeachable evidence to have been extremely severe. The towers and walls of almost every fortified village in the country have been levelled to the ground, and the winter supply of grain, fodder, and fuel of both tribes has been consumed by the force. The Orakzais have been completely subdued, and have complied with the terms prescribed for them, but the Afridis still hold out, although I have strong hopes that they may before long submit, and thus save their country from a fresh invasion in the spring.

14. During the present expedition the scouts drawn from the 3rd and 5th Gurkhas have proved especially valuable. Being trained mountaineers and accustomed to guerilla warfare, they were able to climb the most precipitous hills, lie in ambush at night, and surpass the tribesmen in their own tactics.

15. The Imperial Service Corps attached to the Force have taken their full share in the hardships of the campaign, and fighting side by side with their comrades in the regular army, have given a tangible proof of their readiness, and that of their Rulers, to assist in the defence of the Empire.

16. During the Tirah Expedition the Mountain Artillery had an important part to play, and fully sustained its reputation as one of the most efficient branches of that arm of the service.

17. Much work of a responsible and arduous nature, principally road-making and the destruction of village defences, devolved on the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Companies of Sappers and Miners, and the Pioneer Regiments. This work was carried out in a creditable manner.

18. The several departments of the army, and of the civil departments attached to the army in the field, were well administered under their respective heads. The promptness with which military requirements were met, and difficulties overcome, conduced most materially to the success of the operations and the well-being of the troops.

19. The officers of the Army Medical Staff and of the Indian Medical Service have fully maintained their high reputation by their attention to the sick and wounded both under fire and in hospital. The hospital arrangements were generally excellent, but I consider that the field equipment is too heavy and elaborate for mountain warfare, and that it might be materially reduced without hardship to the patients. The conspicuous colour of the canvas with which the doolies are covered is very objectionable, as it attracts the enemy's fire.

20. My special thanks are due to the officers and men employed on signalling duties. These were performed, often under circumstances of considerable difficulty and risk, to my entire satisfaction. The same remarks are applicable to the officers and subordinates of the Survey Department, the area for the first time explored and mapped amounting to 1,084 square miles.

21. I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in India the assistance rendered to the Tirah Expeditionary Force by Mr. C. Dhanjibhoy, *Khan Bahadur,* who placed his resources at the disposal of the military authorities for the purpose of establishing an efficient mail and tonga service, and facilitating the transport of the sick and wounded to the base hospitals. These services have been performed at a pecuniary loss, and I consider that the public spirit evinced by Mr. Dhanjibhoy is deserving of special recognition.

22. I have the honour to record my obligations to the following general officers in command of the several units of the Expeditionary Force :—

Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., has commanded the Line of Communication to my complete satisfaction, and has displayed administrative talents of a high order.

Brigadier-General (local Major-General) W. P. Symons, C.B., has commanded the 1st Division with marked ability, and in a manner which has gained the confidence of all ranks.

Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs, C.B. (the late) was in a very bad state of health from the outset, but his indomitable spirit carried him through the whole of the operations, only to die at Peshawar on the 5th January. I would fain have sent him back to India from the Samana or subsequently from Karappa, but the responsible medical officers considered him fit to remain in the field, a decision which gratified him, although I personally could not agree with it.

Owing to a regrettable accident to Brigadier-General I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., Brigadier-General R. Hart, V.C., C.B., was sent to relieve him. Brigadier-General Hart joined the 1st Brigade on October 24th, and has commanded it throughout the expedition with great ability and energy.

Brigadier-General A. Gaselee, C.B., A.D.C., has fully maintained his high reputation, and proved himself to be an admirable leader in mountain warfare.

Brigadier-General R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., has performed excellent service, more particularly when withdrawing from the Bara Valley on December 13th and 14th.

Brigadier-General A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., though until lately he has not participated in the active operations of the force, has commanded the Peshawar Column to my satisfaction.

23. I am also much indebted to the officer commanding the Kurram Moveable Column, Colonel W. Hill, who has shewn energy, capacity, and judgment in the performance of his duties. His troops were well handled both in the reconnaissance to Hissar and during the operations against the Khani Khel Chamkannis.

24. I desire to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India the following officers, who have rendered exceptionally good service during the operations under report:—

Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B., Chief of the Staff. An officer of brilliant abilities, fertility of resource, and experience in war, the value of whose assistance it is difficult for me to acknowledge in adequate terms. I would very specially put forward his services for recognition and reward.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, Assistant Quarter Master General, have fully justified their selection for important posts on the Army Staff. I consider that these officers are well deserving of advancement.

Captain J. A. L. Haldane, Gordon Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is a staff officer of high promise, of great ability, and of untiring mental and physical energy.

I am indebted to Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, commanding Royal Artillery, for valuable advice and assistance. Brigadier-General Spragge brings to special notice the services of his Brigade-Major, Captain C. deC. Hamilton, who is an excellent staff officer.

Brigadier-General J. E. Broadbent, commanding Royal Engineer, performed his duties to my full satisfaction. Unfortunately he had to be invalided towards the end of November, and was replaced by Brigadier-General J. W. Ottley, C.I.E.

I endorse the favourable opinion expressed by the commanding Royal Engineer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, of the services of the Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers, Captain S. L. Craster.

Surgeon-Major-General G. Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service, has been my Principal Medical Officer in the field, and I desire to express my indebtedness to him and to the other officers of the department, of which he has been in charge, for the high state of efficiency in which it has been maintained, often under very unfavourable conditions.

The Principal Medical Officer of the Force speaks in high terms of his Secretary, Surgeon-Major W. A. Morris, Army Medical Staff.

Colonel C. H. Scott, Royal Artillery, senior Ordnance Officer, has fully justified the high opinion which I had previously formed of him. He is an officer of great administrative ability and technical knowledge.

The Commissary-General of the force, Colonel L. W. Christopher, and the Chief Transport Officer, Major H. Mansfield, have been of great assistance to me. Thoroughly acquainted with their work and full of resource, these officers never raised unnecessary difficulties and were always ready to meet military requirements. Colonel Christopher speaks in high terms of his Assistant, Captain H. S. G. Hall, Assistant Commissary-General.

Lieutenant-Colonels H. G. Dixon, C.B., 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, H. A. Abbott, 15th Sikhs, E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, and J. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, have commanded their respective battalions in a manner which merits high approbation.

The Postal and Telegraph departments in the field were ably administered by the Chief Superintendent of the former, Mr. W T. Van Someren, and the superintendent of the latter, Mr. L. Truninger. The services of both these officers are deserving of special recognition.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., who was attached to me throughout the expedition as extra Aide-de-Camp. This very gallant Rajput nobleman was wounded on the 29th November, and characteristically concealed the fact until I discovered it by accident some days after the occurrence.

25. My acknowledgments are due to the following officers :—

Major-General Lord Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Press Censor at Head Quarters

Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., C.B., Chief Survey Officer.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, who is an able and zealous officer, and deserving of advancement.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Le G. Anderson, field Controller of Military Accounts, to whom I am much indebted for his satisfactory financial arrangements, and for the promptness with which business connected with his department was disposed of.

Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division, whom I have to thank for valuable assistance in the construction and working of the field line.

I wish also to record my obligations to Lieutenant A. F. Ferguson Davie, 3rd Sikhs, who commanded my personal escort; and to its senior native officer, Subadar-Major Bishan Singh.

26. In the following list I include the names of the undermentioned officers, whose good services came under my personal notice :—

Army and Personal Staff.

Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Balfe, Principal Provost Marshal.

Major G. J. N. Logan-Home, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S.O., 4th Sikhs, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General for Intelligence.

Captain C. O. Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Major H. F. Mercer, R.A., Orderly Officer, Royal Artillery.

Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Head Quarter Commandant.

Surgeon-Captain J. C. Morgan, Army Medical Staff, Staff Surgeon at Head Quarters.

Captain P. G. Shewell, Field Paymaster.

Major R. I. Scallon, D.S.O., 23rd Bombay Infantry, in charge of Imperial Service Troops.

Captain M. Bajee, Baroda State Artillery, temporarily attached to the Commissariat Transport Department.

Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers, Aide-de Camp.

2nd Lieutenant J. H. A. Annesley, 18th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant G. R. de H. Smith, Central India Horse, Orderly Officer.

2nd Lieutenant E. H. E. Collen, R.A., Orderly Officer.

Risaldar-Major Khan Bahadur, *Khan Bahadur*, 10th Bengal Lancers, Extra Native Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar Kadam Khan, *Bahadur*, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Extra Native Orderly Officer.

Jemadar Abdul Ghani, 4th Punjab Infantry, Extra Native Orderly Officer.

1st Division.

Staff.

Surgeon-Colonel E. Townsend, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer.

Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Field Intelligence Officer.

Survey.

Captain G. A. J. Leslie, Royal Engineers, Survey Officer.

Regimental.

1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Collins, Commanding.

1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Yule, Commanding.

2nd Battalion, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Franklyn, Commanding.

No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, Captain J. L. Parker, Royal Artillery.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Captain J. R. B. Sergeant, Royal Engineers.

3rd Sikhs, Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) V. C. Tonnochy, Commanding.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. F. Browne, D.S.O.

Gurkha Scouts, Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas.

2nd Division.

Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Surgeon-Colonel G. McB. Davis, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.

Major H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Assistant Commissary-General, Divisional Commissariat Officer.

Captain H. D. Grier, Royal Artillery, Adjutant, Royal Artillery.

Veterinary Lieutenant C. Rose, Veterinary Officer.

Regimental.

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, Major T. C. Shirres, D.S.O.

1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain A. B. H. Northcott.

2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain D. A. Macfarlane and Captain T. G. MacLaren.

1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain B. St. J. Clarkson.

1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, Major G. T. F. Downman.

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, Captain A. W. Money, R.A., and Lieutenant E. E. Edlmann, R. A.

15th Sikhs, Captain G F. Rowcroft.

1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, Captain D. C. F. Macintyre and Captain C. E. DeM. Norie.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pulley, Commanding and Captain (Temporary Major) H. Rose.

2nd Punjab Infantry, Major (Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) R. R. N. Sturt, Commanding.

36th Sikhs, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Des Voeux and Lieutenant R. G. Munn.

Gurkha Scouts, Captain F. G. Lucas, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. E. Bruce, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

Army Medical Staff.

Surgeon-Major H. R. Whitehead.

Surgeon-Major W. C. Beevor.

Surgeon-Captain J. J. Gerrard.

Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-Major J. Shearer.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Base Commandant.

Colonel C. M. Keighley, D.S.O., Chief Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, Royal Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineer.

Lieutenant H. L. Tomkins, 28th Punjab Infantry, Railway Transport Officer.

Surgeon-Colonel W. E. Saunders, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer.

27. I have pleasure in bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the names of the following officers, whose services have been favourably mentioned by general officers, and by the officer commanding Kurram Moveable Column :—

1ST DIVISION.

Divisional Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Muir, C.I.E., 17th Bengal Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, Royal Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineer.

Major J. A. Ferrier, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Field Engineer.

Major W. R. Yielding, C.I.E., D.S.O., Assistant Commissary-General, Divisional Commissariat Officer.

Captain F. C. W. Rideout, Assistant Commissary-General, Divisional Transport Officer.

Captain A. G. Dallas, 16th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp.

Major His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, Extra Orderly Officer.

Brigade Staff, 1st Brigade.

Major H. R. B. Donne, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain A. G. H. Kemball, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain A. Mullaly, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Brigade Commissariat Officer.

Brigade Staff, 2nd Brigade.

Major W. Aldworth, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major A. A. Barrett, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant H. B. Abadie, 11th Hussars, Assistant Transport Officer.

Regimental.

2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Captain and Adjutant J. G. King-King.

2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, Major H. Bowles, and Lieutenant C. J. H. H. Noble.

2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Dowse Commanding, and Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O

No. 1, Kohat Mountain Battery, Captain G. F. W. St. John.

21st Madras Pioneers, Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Huggins, D.S.O., Commanding.

2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Sage, Commanding, and Major E. W. F. Martin.

3rd Sikhs, Captain (Temporary Major) T. Quin, and Lieutenant and Adjutant F. H. Taylor.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, Captain P. M. Carnegy.

30th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maisey, Commanding.

Army Medical Staff.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Swayne.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ring.

Surgeon-Major H. B. Briggs.

Surgeon-Major T. M. Corker.

2ND DIVISION.

Divisional Staff.

Major C. P. Triscott, Royal Artillery, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Major R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Intelligence.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Purdy, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery.

Major F. H. Kelly, Royal Engineers, officiating Commanding Royal Engineer.

Captain W. C. Knight, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Provost Marshal.

Captain H. N. Hilliard, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Divisional Transport Officer.

Captain E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., Extra Orderly Officer.

Survey.

Mr. E. A. Wainright, Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, Survey Officer.

Brigade Staff, 3rd Brigade.

Major H. St. Leger Wood, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brigade Staff, 4th Brigade.

Major B. J. C. Doran, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain F. J. M. Edwards, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Regimental.

1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Spurgin, Commanding, and Captain and Adjutant W. H. Bowes.

2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Major G. N. Mayne, Captain D. R. Sladen, and Captain and Adjutant A. E. Haig.

1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant T. H. Shoubridge.

1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., Commanding, Captain H. P. Uniacke, Captain and Adjutant W. Campbell, and Lieutenant A. F. Gordon.

15th Sikhs, Lieutenant J. L. R. Gordon.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, Lieutenant G. W. M. West (deceased).

28th Bombay Pioneers, Major W. St. L. Chase, V.C., and Lieutenant G. D. M. Moore.

2nd Punjab Infantry, Captain C. M. Eales.

36th Sikhs, Captain H. L. Custance, and Second-Lieutenant W. W. Van Someren.

Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers, Lieutenant J. R. Chancellor, Royal Engineers, attached.

Army Medical Staff.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bourke.
Surgeon-Captain C. H. Burtchaell.

Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-Major T. Grainger.
Surgeon-Captain W. Selby.

LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

Captain (Temporary Major) J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Captain I. Philipps, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Major A. J. W. Allen, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Base.

Lieutenant F. L. Galloway, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain St. G. L. Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Section Commandant.

Captain O. B. S. F. Shore, 18th Bengal Lancers, Section Commandant.

Captain F. deB. Young, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Section Commandant.

Captain H. V. Biggs, Royal Engineers, Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

Captain L. G. Watkins, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer.

Major W. J. H. Bond, Assistant Commissary-General.

Veterinary Captain F. W. Forsdyke, Army Veterinary Department, Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gordon, Commandant, 22nd Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Graves, Commandant, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain A. R. Denne, 2nd Madras Infantry, Transport Officer.

Captain J. C. Hollway, 7th Bombay Infantry, Transport Officer.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton, Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-Major S. F. Bigger, Indian Medical Service.

PESHAWAR COLUMN.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Brigade Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant P. Holland-Pryor, 13th Bengal Lancers, Brigade Transport Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Plowden, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Captain H. R. Davies, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Colonel H. A. Sawyer, Commandant, 45th Sikhs.

KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Murphy, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.

Captain C. F. T. Murray, Assistant Commissary-General, Brigade Commissariat Officer.

Captain P. H. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Brigade Transport Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. F. Gordon, C.I.E., Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain W. F. S. Shakespear, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Money, Commandant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Captain (Temporary Major) E. A. Kettlewell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, attached to Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.

Surgeon-Major C. F. Willis, Indian Medical Service.

28. In addition to the Transport Officers mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, the Commissary-General, Tirah Expeditionary Force, has brought to my special notice the services of the following regimental officers employed on transport duty :—

Captain G. H. Weller, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Captain S. D. Browne, Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain G. A. Cookson, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain C. Davis, 1st Bengal Lancers.

Captain W. P. M. Pollock, 18th Hussars.

Captain E. C. B. Cotgrave, Central India Horse.

The Senior Ordnance Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, comments favourably on the work done by Captain M. W. S. Pasley, Royal Artillery, in charge of the Ordnance Base Depôt at Kohat.

29. I desire to record my acknowledgments to the following commanding officers of Imperial Service Corps :—

Sardar Khajur Singh, Kashmir Mountain Battery.

Sardar Sandar Singh, 1st Regiment, Patiala Imperial Service Infantry.

Sardar Bahadur Gurnam Singh, Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.

Sardar Sher Singh, Nabha Imperial Service Infantry.

Lieutenant Bir Bikram Singh Kunwar, Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.

Sardar Mehr Muhammad Khan, Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers.

Rai Dhanpat, *Rai Bahadur*, Jeypore Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Suraj Persad, Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Corps.

30. The following honorary commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers have been specially recommended by general officers and heads of departments :—

Medical Service.

First Class Assistant Surgeon D. F. O'Connor.
Second Class Assistant Surgeon W. C. M. Charters.
Third Class Assistant Surgeon W. G. St. John Hussey.

Ordnance Department.

Captain J. J. Horton-Bennett.
Conductor J. J. Land.
Conductor T. Thorne.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Lieutenant J. Ezechiel.
Conductor L. Falkland.
Sergeant R. Howell.
Sergeant G. Payne.
Sergeant J. Blaker.
Sergeant J. A. Tibbs.
Sergeant G. C. White.

Miscellaneous Departments.

Lieutenant J. McDermott.
Conductor H. Morrison.
Sub-Conductor J. Wiggins.
Sergeant-Major H. E. N. Niblett.
Sergeant A. White.
Sergeant G. H. Pepper.
Sergeant R. F. W. Ashworth.

31. The principal Chaplain of the Force, the Revd. A. S. Dyer, and the chaplains of all denominations, have performed their duties to my satisfaction.

32. I wish to record my indebtedness for advice and assistance to Sir Richard Udny, K.C.S.I., Colonel Warburton, C.S.I., Mr. L. White King, C.S., and the other officers attached to the force in a political capacity, whose services I propose to place before the Government of India in a letter to the Secretary to that Government in the Foreign Department.

33. Although every effort has been made to collect the necessary information, I regret that I am not yet able to submit comprehensive lists of the British non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and of the native ranks, who have shewn conspicuous gallantry in the field, and whom it is my intention to recommend for the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and for the several classes of the Order of Merit. These lists are now under preparation, and will be forwarded in a supplementary despatch.

34. A map illustrating the operations and a detailed return of casualties are appended.

TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES.

Nominal Return of British Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
	MAIDAN—6th November 1897.	
	1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.	
Lieutenant	C L. Giffard	Bullet-wound in cheek
	MAIDAN—8th November 1897.	
	Commissariat Department.	
Captain	E. Y Watson, Depy. Asst Commy Genl	Gun-shot wound through head.
	SARAN SAR 9th November 1897.	
	1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment	
Lieutenant	J T Waddell	
Second-Lieutenant	A H. Macintire	
	WARAN—16th November 1897.	
	1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment	
Lieutenant	G D Crooke (attached from the Suffolk Regiment)	
Lieutenant	R E A Hales (attached from the East Yorkshire Regiment)	
	1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles	
Lieutenant	G. M. Wylie	
	15th Sikhs.	
Captain	N. A. Lewarne	
	DWATOI—22nd November 1897.	
	2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment	
Lieutenant	D. E. O. Jones	Bullet-wound, heart.
	HISSAR—1st December 1897	
	6th Bengal Cavalry	
Lieutenant	R. M. Battye	
	MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI 13th December 1897	
	1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	
Lieutenant	G. W. M. West	Gun-shot, chest.
	KARAMNA—28th December 1897.	
	No 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.	
Lieutenant	C. R. Tonge	By explosion.
	LANDI KOTAL—3rd January 1898.	
	34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers.)	
Major	D W Hickman	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of British Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	MAIDAN—1st November 1897		
	2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment		
Lieutenant	E G Caffin	Severe	Bullet-wound through shoulder, perforating lung
	2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers		
Captain	T G MacLaren	Slight	Gun-shot
	MAIDAN—6th November 1897		
	36th Sikhs.		
Captain	E L Sullivan	Severe	Gun shot, left forearm.
	SARAN SAR—9th November 1897		
	1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
Lieutenant	O P S Ingham	Severe	Gun-shot, right thigh.
Second-Lieutenant	A A Mercer	Do	" left hand.
	1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment		
Lieutenant	G A Trent	Severe	Gun-shot, right thigh
	MAIDAN—10th November 1897.		
	1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
Lieutenant	G E F G Cameron	Severe	Gun shot.
	SARAN SAR—11th November 1897		
	1st Bn. Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
Second-Lieutenant	W. D Wright	Severe	Gun-shot, right upper arm
	MASTURA—13th November 1897.		
	2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
Captain	H J Bowman	Severe	Flesh wound in arm and shoulder.
	18th Bengal Lancers.		
Major	G A Money	Slight	Gun-shot.
	WARAN—16th November 1897		
	36th Sikhs.		
Captain	H L Custance	...	Gun-shot, left thigh.
Lieutenant	R G Munn	...	" right hand
	15th Sikhs		
Lieut.-Colonel	H. A. Abbott	Severe	Gun-shot, face.

Nominal Return of British Officers wounded—contd.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	DWATOI—22nd November 1897.		
	2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
2nd-Lieutenant .	O. C. S. Watson	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, abdomen.
	DWATOI—24th November 1897.		
	36th Sikhs.		
Captain . .	W. E. Venour (attached from 5th P. I.) .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, right leg.
	LOZAKA PASS—29th November 1897.		
	2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
Lieutenant .	B. C. W. Williams	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, left leg.
	KAHU—29th November 1897.		
	No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.		
Lieutenant .	F. O. Wyatt	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, right arm.
	HISSAR—1st December 1897.		
	6th Bengal Cavalry.		
Lieutenant .	W. H. Pennington (attached from 12th B. C.)	Slight . . .	
	1st Bn., 5th Gurkha Rifles.		
Lieutenant .	W. D. Villiers-Stuart	Severe . . .	Gun-shot fracture, thigh.
Major . .	E. Vansittart	Slight . . .	
	MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.		
	10th December 1897.		
	1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
Lieutenant .	F. Fowke	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, thigh.
	11th December 1897.		
	1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
Captain . .	C. E. de M. Norie	Severe . . .	Bullet-wound left arm.
	Transport Officer.		
Lieutenant .	W. de L. Williams, Hampshire Regt., Asstt. Transport Officer.	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, through leg.
	13th December 1897.		
	1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
Captain . .	A. P. Bateman-Champain . . .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, chest, non-penetrating
	1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
Captain . .	F. de S. Shortt	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, abdomen.

Nominal Return of British Officers wounded—contd.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	BURJ—27th December 1897.		
	2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.		
Lieutenant	S. deV. A. Julius	Slight	Gun-shot, right knee.
	KHYBER PASS - 30th December 1897.		
	2nd Bn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.		
Lieutenant-Colonel	F. H. Plowden	Severe	Gun-shot, abdomen.
Captain	C. Parr	Dangerous	" right leg.
Lieutenant	R. C. R. Owen	Severe	" right arm.
	KHYBER PASS - 1st January 1898.		
	Orderly Officer to G. O. C. Peshawar Column.		
Lieutenant	H. D. Hammond	Dangerous	Bullet wound, spine.
	No. 5 Company., Bengal Sappers and Miners.		
Major	F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers	Slight	Contused wound, left hand, by a stone from a mine.

Nominal Return of Native Officers killed.

Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
	MAMANAI—18th October 1897.	
	9th Bengal Lancers.	
Jemadar	Sarwar Khan	Gun-shot.
	MAIDAN - 6th November 1897.	
	15th Sikhs.	
Jemadar	Chattar Singh	Gun-shot, right groin, right thigh, and right leg.
	KHARMANA DARRA—7th November 1897.	
	Kapurthala Regiment.	
Subadar	Dewa Singh	

Nominal Return of Native Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	SARAN SAR—9th November 1897.		
	15th Sikhs.		
Jemadar	Man Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, right thigh.
	WARAN—16th November 1897.		
	15th Sikhs.		
Subadar	Bhagat Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left arm and shoulder.
Subadar	Gurdatt Singh	Slight	Do. left shoulder.
Jemadar	Pyara Singh	Do.	Do. neck and shoulder.
	BAGH—18th November 1897.		
	28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
Subadar	Muhammad Khan	Slight	Gun-shot, contusion foot.
	HISSAR—1st December 1897.		
	6th Bengal Cavalry.		
Rasaldar	Mumtaz Hussain Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, hand.
	MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.		
	11th December 1897.		
	1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
Jemadar	Kalu Gurung	Severe	Bullet wound left leg.
	13th December 1897.		
	1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
Jemadar	Tularam Mal	Dangerous	Gun-shot, chest (penetrating).

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.	
		1st Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
3025	Private	Charles Edser	Fracture left occiput and stabs.
3132	"	James Eames	Three stab wounds.
4566	"	William Williams	Penetrating wound left side of chest.
		MAIDAN—7th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.	
3547	Private	G. Bennett	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		SARAN SAR - 9th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.	
3053	Drummer	J. Simpson	
3740	Private	J. Bull	
3841	"	D. Worth	
3914	"	W. Quinn	
4317	Color-Sergeant	Luck	
3922	Corporal	J. Roddy	
3918	Lance-Corporal	F. Gardiner	
2682	Drummer	H. Little	
39?3	Private	H. Burgess	
3981	"	J. Woolford	
4007	"	G. Prosser	
3661	"	W. Packington	
2861	"	R. Plummer	
3709	"	G. Passingham	
2108	"	D. Hearne	
3858	"	G. Newell	
4501	"	D. Underwood	
		SARAN SAR—11th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
4679	Private	Frederick Henry Morritt	Gun-shot wound, chest.
		MAIDAN—16th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.	
4142	Private	G. Okey	Gun-shot wound, head.
		WARAN—16th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.	
1135	Sergeant	Bennett	
3600	Private	McCarthy	
4267	"	Drake	
3267	"	Elford	
3130	Lance-Corporal	Ryan	
3634	Private	Crogham	
3772	"	Miles	
4589	"	Macey	
4443	"	Millie	

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		BAGH—18th November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.	
4236	Private	Henry Smithson	Shot through head.
3581	Sergeant	William House	" heart.
		ARHANGA PASS—20th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.	
2396	Sergeant	H. Jackson	Gun-shot, head, face and right arm.
3680	Corporal	F. W. Pearsall	Gun-shot, chest.
		BAGH—21st November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
4190	Private	W. Knowles	Gun-shot, body.
		DWATOI—23rd November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
5118	Private	G. Lennox	Gun-shot, body.
		WEST OF LOZAKA—26th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
3559	Private	Arthur Gray	Gun-shot wound, abdomen.
		WEST OF LOZAKA—28th November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.	
4024	Private	Charles Mathews	Gun-shot, chest.
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
3283	Private	James Thompson	Gun-shot, chest.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.	
		7th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
5611	Private	Thomas Waits	Gun-shot, head.
3841	"	William Young	" "
		10th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.	
4443	Private	A. Line	Gun-shot, head.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.—concluded.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		11th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.	
4328	Private	Langham	Gun-shot, chest.
4413	"	Morley	" stomach.
		12th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.	
4430	Corporal	Harding	Gun-shot, head.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
3286	Private	Archibald Drummond	Gun-shot, neck.
		13th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
5244	Private	John Russell	Gun-shot, head.
4510	"	Charles McRae	" body.
		14th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.	
3966	Corporal	J. Ashwell	Gun-shot, chest.
		KHYBER PASS—25th December 1897.	
		2nd Derbyshire Regiment.	
5592	Private	Amos Betts	Gun-shot.
		CHINA, BAZAAR VALLEY—26th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.	
4699	Private	Alfred Thomas Hine	Gun-shot.
		KHYBER PASS—27th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
4916	Private	Charles French	Gun-shot, both lungs.
		BURJ—29th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.	
1669	Color-Sergeant	George Fisk	Gun-shot, abdomen.
4352	Lance-Corporal	Arthur Lydiard	" heart.
3863	Private	Charles Croft	" "

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		KHYBER PASS—30th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	
1764	Sergeant	John Hopkins	Gun-shot, head.
3482	Lance-Corporal	William Bell	" "
4952	Private	William Butler	" "
		ALI MUSJID—15th January 1898.	
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.	
4759	Private	James Mills	Gun-shot, head.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
3424	Private	H. A. Page	Dangerous	Sword cuts.
4562	"	Henry Guntrip	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
4445	"	James Hartley	"	" left hip.
4118	"	Edward Cobley	"	" right thigh
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
2174	Sergeant	W. Anderson	Severe	Bullet wounds in arm.
		MAIDAN—7th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
3404	Lce.-Corpl.	G. Dowditch	Dangerous	Gun-shot, buttock.
4452	Private	W. Drury	"	" abdomen (since dead).
3127	"	A. Read	Severe	" arm.
3386	"	F. Howlett	"	" right buttock.
3708	"	W. Salvage	"	" hip.
4511	"	G. Desert	"	" arm.
3201	"	F. Kerley	"	" thigh.
3326	"	W. Domoney	Slight	" "
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A.		
38264	Sergeant	H. J. Williams	Dangerous	Gun-shot, left lung.
		MAIDAN—8th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
3678	Private	George Boocock	Severe	Gun-shot, left leg.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		SARAN SAR—9th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
2969	Private	W. Gregory	Dangerous	Gun-shot, chest.
4271	"	C. Guy	"	"
4045	"	C. Green	Severe	" thigh.
4620	"	J. Strickland	"	" foot.
1395	Sergeant	W. T. White	"	" right thigh.
3517	Private	T. Keohane	"	" left arm.
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
978	Sergeant	A. D. Litchfield	Dangerous	Gun-shot, left thigh.
3329	Private	W. C. Archer	"	" left leg.
4312	"	F. Read	"	" back and right arm.
4264	"	J. Burton	"	" right buttock.
2704	Lac.-Sergt.	G. Goffey	"	" left thigh.
25	Cr-Sergt.	J. Hull	"	" " ankle.
3711	Private	F. Kisbee	"	" " shoulder.
4384	"	G. Foster	Severe	" right hand.
2932	"	S. Bland	"	" left leg.
3068	"	C. Ward	"	" left groin and left forearm.
2950	"	E. Smith	"	" left middle toe.
4247	Lac.-Corpl.	J. Oliver	"	" right hand.
3659	Private	G. Wills	"	" left thigh.
4363	Lce.-Corpl.	W. Harvey	"	" right thigh.
2561	Private	W. Bower	"	" right knee.
3502	"	M. Shaughnessey	"	" chest.
4560	"	J. Robinson	"	" right side.
3779	"	F. Smith	"	" right forearm.
3695	"	H. Pressman	"	" left thigh and left thumb.
4421	"	T. Stebbys	"	" head and right wrist.
3468	"	H. Dunn	"	" abdomen (since dead).
2808	"	W. Auburn	Slight	" right thigh.
3194	"	G. W. Vials	"	
4506	"	G. Spicer	"	" left thigh.
4085	"	G. Harris	"	" right hand.
3966	Lce.-Corpl.	J. Ashwell	"	" scalp.
2313	Cr.-Sergt.	W. Underdown	"	" left ankle.
2899	Private	J. Brown	"	" left breast.
2659	"	A. Nibbs	"	" left buttock.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN—10th November 1897.		
		1st Gordon Highlanders.		
2029	Corporal	J Cooper	Dangerous	Gun-shot, small of back
3241	Private	J. Stott	"	" penetrating right side.
		NEAR MAIDAN—12th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
3911	Private	W. Gartie	Slight	Gun-shot, left leg.
5289	"	W. Morris	Severe	" "
		MASTURA—13th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Devonshire Regiment.		
4041	Private	William Acland	Severe	Gun-shot, arm.
4174	"	Walter Joseph Collins	Slight	" graze, left thigh.
		MAIDAN—15th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3134	Private	Charles Alton	Severe	Gun-shot, chest.
		WARAN—15th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
3491	Piper	Kidd	Severe	Gun-shot, both thighs.
5489	Private	McKelvie	"	" left thigh.
3780	"	Stone	Slight	" face.
		MAIDAN—16th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
3854	Private	W. French	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right arm.
3258	Sergeant	S. Lennon	Slight	" " hand.
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3888	Private	Robert Kirk	Severe	Gun-shot, right leg.
		MAIDAN—16th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
2218	Sergeant	J. H. Hornby	Severe	Flesh wound, calf of right leg.
		WARAN—16th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
3750	Private	Miller	Severe	Gun-shot, right forearm.
3711	"	Webb	"	Sword right side.
2937	"	Vickery	"	" foot.
3812	"	Dempsey	"	Gun-shot, left arm.
3884	"	Nicholson	"	Contused wound of head.
4195	"	Rees	"	Gun-shot, forearm and hip.
2345	"	Pope	"	Gun-shot, hand.
4578	"	Sawyer	"	" foot.
1240	Sergeant	Morgan	"	Contusions.
3851	Private	Tapper	"	"

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded—contd.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN—17th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
4728	Private	David Reardon	Severe	Gun-shot, foot, both bones broken.
		MAIDAN—18th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
4664	Private	G. Banks	Severe	Gun-shot, left side of chest.
		BAGH—18th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
4603	Private	Arthur Weedon	Severe	Gun-shot, fractured jaw.
4034	"	James Pope	"	" left elbow.
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3746	Private	H. Pawson	Severe	Left arm.
4141	"	John Wright	"	" forearm.
4381	"	Arthur Poole	"	Ball of great toe.
3919	"	Fred. Johnson	"	Right breast and arm.
4083	Cr.-Sergt.	Benjamin Wyatt	"	" arm.
		BAGH—19th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
1650	Private	John Stewart	Dangerous	Gun-shot, body.
		BAGH COVERING PARTY DURING MARCH FROM MAIDAN—19th November 1897.		
		2nd Yorkshire Regiment.		
3950	Private	Edward Donovan	Severe	Gun-shot, right leg.
3346	"	John Elliott	"	" Upper and Lower extremities.
		ARHANGA PASS—20th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
4249	Private	C. Smart	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
3977	"	J. Rumble	Dangerous	" abdomen.
		BAGH PIQUET—21st November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
4506	Private	T. Kenny	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right arm.
5312	"	G. Purcell	"	" " leg.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DWATOI—22nd November 1897		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
4396	Lce.-Corpl.	F. Brunton	Severe	Gun-shot, lower extremities.
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
3537	Private	W. Haywood	Dangerous	Gun-shot, body.
4546	"	P. Cairney	Severe	" knee.
3877	"	S. Gowans	"	" foot.
3744	Lce.-Corpl.	A. Meikle	Slight	" leg.
		DWATOI—23rd November 1897		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
4289	Private	R. McLeod	Severe	Gun-shot, body.
		No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
22673	Sergeant	Alfred John Clarke	Slight	Graze, calf of right leg.
		DWATOI—24th November 1897		
		2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
5073	Private	J. Marshall	Severe	Gun-shot, body.
3017	"	R. Trenham	"	" leg.
		LOZAKA PASS—28th November 1897		
		2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.		
1306	Sergeant	William Calvert	Severe	Gun-shot, groin.
3504	Private	Henry Williams	Slight	Gun-shot, right thigh.
		1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4164	Private	James McNulty	Severe	Gun shot, liver.
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November 1897.		
		2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment.		
4205	Private	James O'Brien	Severe	Gun-shot, left shoulder.
3519	Sergeant	Bedell Richardson	"	" right foot.
4388	Lce.-Corpl.	William King	"	" left leg.
4183	Private	James Turner	"	" right arm.
3255	"	William Connell	"	" left leg.
4543	"	David Simpson	Slight	" left hand.
		1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3562	Private	James Taylor	Dangerous	Gun-shot, head.
4871	"	Robert Bryson	Severe	" left arm.
4516	"	William Phillips	Slight	" thigh.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		ARHANGA PASS—1st December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
3917	Lce.-Corpl.	J. T. Griffith	Severe	Gun-shot, right side of chest.
		BAGH—5th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4069	Private	P. Rennie	Severe	Gun-shot, left shoulder.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI— 7th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
5343	Lce.-Corpl.	G. Hinchcliffe	Severe	Gun-shot, foot.
		8th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
4259	Private	J. White	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right thigh.
		WARAN VALLEY—9th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
4499	Private	John Holden	Severe	Ankle.
3076	"	Henry Redgate	Slight	Cheek.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI— 10th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
1745	Sergeant	A. Dalton	Dangerous	Gun-shot, abdomen.
4418	Private	W. Woodham	Severe	" right arm.
		1st Northamptonshire Regiment.		
2989	Lce.-Corpl.	J. Mason	Severe	Gun-shot, right ankle.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3884	Private	George Greig	Dangerous	Gun-shot, head (since dead).
		11th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4261	Private	Furnis	Dangerous	Gun-shot, abdomen } since dead.
3842	"	Neale	"	" right thigh and leg. } since dead.
3741	"	Lawrence	"	" back and fore-arm.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4907	Private	James Gunning	Dangerous	Gun-shot, groin.
3940	"	Robert Irvine	"	" chest (since dead).
4483	"	David King	Severe	" face.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		12th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4770	Corporal	Walker	Dangerous	Gun-shot, left leg.
3726	Lce.-Corpl.	Howe	"	" thigh.
5093	Private	Will	Severe	" left leg.
4582	"	Farley	"	" left forearm.
4274	"	Pater	"	" right arm.
4122	"	Taylor	Slight	" right leg.
46?7	"	Gordon	"	Flesh wound, left leg.
4571	"	Johnson	"	" right leg.
4361	"	Wright	"	" right side of neck.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3464	Private	John Mansell	Severe	Gun-shot, face.
		SAPPRI PASS—12th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
4958	Private	Edward Edinborough	Severe	Buttock.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.		
		13th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The Kings' Own Scottish Borderers.		
5377	Private	J. Johnson	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right thigh.
4410	"	J. Ross	Severe	" " "
4148	"	G. Forsyth	"	" face, wrist and thigh.
4348	"	J. Cockburn	"	" right thigh.
3725	"	J. Dunn	"	" left thigh.
4055	"	T. Miller	"	" right leg.
1350	Cr. Sergt.	T. Cross	"	" " "
5170	Private	W. Daubenay	"	Gun-shot, side.
5057	"	R. Ryan	"	" left thigh.
5350	"	J. Wilson	"	" right shoulder.
1761	Sergeant	W. Martin	"	" left arm.
5000	Private	P. McLaughlin	Slight	" right arm.
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
4037	Private	J. Greenwood	Severe	Gun-shot, arm.
3460	Sergt. Drummer	S. Mason	Slight	" throat.
1420	Cr. Sergt.	W. Fairgrieves	"	" ear.
3861	Private	J. Harrison	"	" groin.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4301	Corporal	Frederick Howard	Severe	Three sword cut wounds.
4337	Private	Amos Davis	Dangerous	Gun-shot, head.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—*contd.*		
		14th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., The King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
2254	Private	W. Welland	Slight	Gun-shot, thigh.
		1st Bn., Northamptonshire Regiment.		
2269	Lce.-Corpl.	T. King	Severe	Gun-shot.
4490	Private	D. Busbey	......	" leg.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
2092	Private	Michael Ball	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
		SAPPRI PASS—14th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment		
3320	Private	Thomas Batchelor	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
		KHYBER PASS—25th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.		
4418	Lce.-Corpl.	William Gold	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh and back.
		2nd Bn, Derbyshire Regiment.		
2431	Lce.-Corpl.	Jonas Sanworth	Severe	Gun-shot, right knee.
4013	Private	Albert Warren	Slight	" left hand.
		CHINA, BAZAAR VALLEY—26th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
1210	Private	Patrick Feeney	Severe	Gun-shot, neck.
168	Sergeant	Edward Roche	"	" thigh.
		KHYBER PASS—27th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3761	Private	John Carling	Dangerous	Gun-shot, head.
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
3798	Lce.-Corpl.	Charles Roberts	Severe	Gun-shot, left ankle.
3358	Private	Harry Penning	"	" left chest.
4383	Drummer	William Ogden	Slight	" left shoulder.
		KHYBER PASS—25th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
3156	Corporal	Frederick Bull	Slight	Gun-shot, right cheek.
		BURA—28th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.		
4084	Private	Knee	Severe	Gun-shot, right shoulder.
4444	"	King	"	" abdomen.
4286	"	Harman	Slight	" left foot.
4591	"	Mandling	"	" left thigh.
3746	"	Budd	Severe	" left arm wrist and chest.
4412	"	Tree	"	Gun-shot, right buttock.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—concld.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Discription of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		BURJ—28th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
2424	Private	Edward Dalton	Slight	Gun-shot, left hand.
		KARAMNA—29th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
4661	Lance-Corporal	Samuel Morgan	Severe	Gun-shot, left knee.
4857	Private	John Wheat	"	" left thigh.
3255	"	Frederick Carter	"	" testicles and legs.
3474	"	Henry Tyson	"	" chest.
2433	"	George Cook	Slight	" right arm.
1773	Lance-Corporal	Daniel Broadhurst	"	" left knee.
4606	"	Charles Fasham	"	" right arm and left knee.
3142	Private	William Green	"	" right hand.
3933	"	Arthur Turpie	"	" "
3272	Lance-Corporal	Herbert Cooper	"	" right thigh.
3640	Private	Henry Hudson	"	" left knee.
3976	Lance-Corporal	John Allsopp	"	" left shoulder.
3076	Private	Henry Rodgate	"	" left hand.
		JAMRUD—30th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4439	Private	Andrew Vevers	Slight	Gun-shot, face.
		KHYBER PASS—30th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.		
1150	Sergeant-Major	Harry H. Dempsey	Dangerous	Gun-shot, spine.
2433	Color-Sergeant	John Jones	Severe	" right thigh.
552	Sergeant	Thomas Gaskin	"	" left elbow.
3940	Lance-Corporal	William Luckett	"	" left shoulder.
4974	Private	William Betterton	"	" right foot.
4520	"	Thomas Surman	"	" left elbow joint.
5042	"	John Warner	"	" both thighs (flesh).
3258	Sergeant	George Horseman	Slight	" left foot.
4704	Private	Richard Fountain	"	" right shoulder.
3481	"	Ernest Smith	Dangerous	" left elbow joint.
3555	Sergeant	William Smith	"	" neck.
		LANDI KOTAL—1st January 1898.		
		2nd Bn., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.		
3896	Sergeant	J. Smith	Severe	Gun-shot, left leg.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		MAMANAI—18th October 1897.	
		9th Bengal Lancers.	
1599	Duffadar	Fazal Rahman Khan	Gun-shot.
1914	Trumpeter	Khan Muhammad Khan	"
1689	Sowar	Hayat Khan	"
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.	
		1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	
1573	Lce.-Naick	I albir Thapa	Bullet-wound, cardiac region.
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.	
		Jeypore Transport.	
No. 2 Troop.	Driver	Pima	Gun-shot, chest.
No. 5 Troop.	"	Karm Elahi	" "
		MAIDAN—6th November 1897.	
		15th Sikhs.	
3432	Sepoy	Waryan Singh	Gun-shot, head.
		MAIDAN—7th November 1897.	
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).	
2497	Private	Krishna Morey	Bullet penetrating brain.
		KHARMANA DARRA—7th November 1897.	
		Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.	
59	Havr. Major	Uttam Singh	
312	Kot Havr.	Sant Ram	
407	Naick	Gopal Singh	
687	"	Hukam Singh	
478	"	Nabi Bakhsh	
590	"	Sundar Singh	
599	"	Narain Singh	
697	Lce.-Naick	Bhagat Singh	
552	"	Jalawa Singh	
873	"	Khushal Singh	
671	Pioneer	Godar Bakhsh	
565	Sepoy	Kharak Singh	
918	"	Nant Singh	
615	"	Dyal Singh	
934	"	Paran Singh	
1011	"	Labh Singh	
978	"	Jawala Singh	

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		KHARMANA DARRA—7th November 1897 —continued.	
		Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry—contd	
198	Sepoy	Saij Singh	
469	"	Bagga Singh	
498	"	Hira Singh	
700	"	R oor Singh	
815	"	Bhagwan Singh	
617	"	Bhan Singh	
960	"	Jawan Singh	
641	"	Ishar Singh	
665	"	Nizamdin	
953	"	Miran Baksh	
791	"	Bir Singh	
1025	"	Badam Singh	
569	"	Ram Singh	
1067	"	Jawala Singh	
853	"	Sochet Singh	
544	"	Chunder Singh	
958	"	Jawan Singh	
995	"	Ganesh Singh	
		MAIDAN—8th November 1897	
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	
1357	Rifleman	Balbir Thapa	Gun-shot head.
		36th Sikhs.	
1833	Sepoy	Hira Singh	Gun-shot, neck.
		SARAN SAR—9th November 1897	
		15th Sikhs.	
2480	Sepoy	Hira Singh	
		MAIDAN—15th November 1897.	
		Scouts of the 5th Gurkha Rifles.	
3247	Rifleman	Dhanbar Gurung	Gun-shot, head.
		WARAN—15th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.	
2628	Rifleman	Pahal Sing Gurung	Bullet-wound, left leg.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound
		WARAN—16th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.	
2036	Rifleman	Bagbir Sarki	
2524	"	Mani Lal Gurung	
2761	"	Bhangu Ale	
		36th Sikhs.	
1519	Sepoy	Nidhan Singh	
1262	"	Kan Singh	
1550	"	Bhan Singh	
1594	"	Boor Singh	
1570	"	Sibba Singh	
1462	Bugler	Shere Singh	
		15th Sikhs.	
2670	Havildar	Bishan Singh	
3581	Sepoy	Lehna Singh	
3621	"	Kishan Singh	
3553	"	Isar Singh	
3586	"	Kapur Singh	
3820	"	Sundar Singh	
3740	"	Jiwa Singh	
		BAGH—18th November 1897.	
		3rd Sikhs.	
2069	Sepoy	Mangel Singh	Gun-shot, abdomen.
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.	
531	Gr. Naick	Muhammad Ali	Gun-shot, chest.
		BAGH—20th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	
2037	Rifleman	Narjit Thapa	Gun-shot wound, head.
		RAJ GUL—22nd November 1897.	
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).	
2100	Private	Sitaram Chipkar	Gun-shot, head.
		BAGH—22nd November 1897	
		Maler Kotla Sappers and Miners.	
179	Sapper	Muzulla Khan	Fracture, base of skull.
		DWATOI—24th November 1897.	
		36th Sikhs.	
927	Sepoy	Harnam Singh	Gun-shot, right hip and thigh.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	
2896	Rifleman	Sarabjit Thapa	

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wounds
		LOZAKA PASS—27th November 1897.	
		3rd Sikhs.	
2659	Sepoy	Gand Singh	Gun-shot, wound through abdomen
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November 1897.	
2815	Rifleman	Jitman Thapa	Gun-shot, heart.
		HISSAR—1st December 1897.	
		1st Bn, 5th Gurkha Rifles.	
2908	Rifleman	Mansbir Thapa	
2836	"	Luchman Thapa	
		12th Bengal Infantry.	
764	Sepoy	Shaikh Mahomed Shafi	
936	"	Lal Mohamed Khan	
942	"	Daulat Khan	
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.	
		8th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	
2401	Rifleman	Kalya Gurung	Gun-shot, head.
		9th December 1897.	
		36th Sikhs.	
1692	Sepoy	Kesar Singh	Gun-shot, left side of chest.
		10th December 1897.	
		2nd Punjab Infantry.	
215	Sepoy	Hamidulla	Gun-shot, head.
		11th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.	
2117	Rifleman	Rithu Singh Khatri	Bullet-wound, head.
2902	"	Mani Ram Thapa	" " body.
		13th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.	
2951	Rifleman	Dewan Singh Rana	Bullet wound, forehead.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.	
2418	Rifleman	Manbir Thapa	Gun-shot, head.
2279	"	Maniraj Thapa	" spine.
2405	"	Karn Pun	" head.
2437	"	Chamar Singh Gurung	" pelvis.
1263	"	Lilaram Thapa	" chest penetrating.
		36th Sikhs.	
1112	Sepoy	Gurmuk Singh	Gun-shot, head.
2018	"	Kishan Singh	" left thigh and head.
1991	"	Labh Singh	" head.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.	
191	Naick	Prem Singh	Cut up by enemy. Body found cut about, slashed across stomach.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—contd.	
		14th December 1897.	
		2nd Punjab Infantry.	
435	Sepoy	Kala Singh	Wound of chest.
		KHYBER—25th December 1897.	
		30th Punjab Infantry.	
2152	Naick	Jowahir Singh	Gun-shot wound.
		BURJ—27th December 1897.	
		21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).	
1730	Sepoy	Seetanath	Gun-shot, head.
		KARAMNA—28th December 1897.	
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.	
1979	Lance-Naick	Sobha Singh (III)	By explosion.
		KHYBER PASS—29th December 1897.	
		9th Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).	
931	Rifleman	Karbir Khanka	Gun-shot, abdomen.
		KHYBER PASS—1st January 1898.	
		No. 5 Coy., Bengal Sappers and Miners.	
3369	Naick	Wazir Singh	Accidentally by an explosion of dynamite while repacking some dynamite cartridges in their case.
4301	Sappor	Dhan Singh	
		LANDI KOTAL—14th January 1898.	
		30th Punjab Infantry.	
3246	Sepoy	Hira	Gun-shot, cheek.
		BETWEEN LANDI KOTAL AND ALI MUSJID—16th January 1898.	
		30th Punjab Infantry.	
3389	Sepoy	Nand Sing	Gun-shot, wound.
		GANDAO PASS—16th January 1898.	
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).	
2182	Private	Abu Niembal Kur	Gun-shot.
859	Lance-Naick	Narmar Powar	„
		NIKKI KHEL—17th January 1898.	
		9th (Gurkha) Bengal Infantry.	
1014	Rifleman	Narbahadur Khattri	Gun-shot.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		GANDAO PASS—18th January 1898.	
		*2*th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).*	
2482	Naick	Baboo Sinday	Gun-shot.
536	Private	Maroli Baber	"
540	"	Tukaram Kesre	"

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—12th October 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1181	Sepoy	Umra Khan	Severe	
	"	Chubar Singh	Slight	
		MAMANAI—18th October 1897.		
		9th Bengal Lancers.		
2171	Sowar	Shahib Gul	Severe	Gun-shot, back, right shoulder.
1726	Daffadar	Abbas Khan	Slight	Gun-shot, right knee.
1751	Lce.-Daffadar	Noor Mohammad	"	" " foot.
2268	Sowar	Elahi Bakhsh	"	" scalp.
		KARAPPA—25th October 1897.		
		36th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry.		
1724	Sepoy	Nagina Singh	Dangerous	
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.		
		Jeypore Transport Corps.		
No. 5 Troop.	Duffadar	Noor Mahommed	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
No. 5 Troop.	Driver	Abdula	"	" leg.
No. 2 Troop.	Saddler	Doolia	Slight	"
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.		
		36th Sikhs.		
654	Sepoy	Harnam Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
1511	Rifleman	Harak Bahadur Thapa	Severe	Bullet wound, right ankle joint.
1699	"	Sahabir Gurung	"	Bullet wound, left shoulder.
1899	"	Jhangbir Sahie	"	Bullet wound, left wrist.
		KAI—2nd November 1897.		
		22nd Panjab Infantry.		
4072	Sepoy	Jasa Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left forearm.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN 3rd November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
1575	Havildar	Motiram Rana	Severe	Bullet wound, body.
685	Lce.-Naick	Sunjit Lama	"	" " leg.
2718	Rifleman	Kaliram Pan	Slight	" " foot
		15th Sikhs.		
3791	Sepoy	Sujjan Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, neck.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
298	Lce.-Naick	Bhima	Severe	Gun-shot, right leg below knee.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
450	Rifleman	Jokhe Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, upper left arm.
		MAIDAN—4th November 1897.		
		17th Bengal Cavalry.		
438	Duffadar	Gulmu Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, left leg.
		Near MASTURA—5th November 1897		
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkha Rifles.		
1690	Sepoy	Kharak Singh Rana	Severe	Gun-shot, back.
		MAIDAN—6th November 1897.		
		15th Sikhs.		
2683	Lce.-Naick	Harnam Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left leg.
3804	Sepoy	Jiwan Singh	"	" left leg.
3552	"	Buta Singh	"	" right arm and left hand.
3879	"	Amar Singh	"	Gun-shot, lef thigh.
3735	"	Bishan Singh	"	" left hip.
		21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).		
2399	Private	Arogyam	Slight	
		MAIDAN—7th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
3121	Rifleman	Ransur Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, right arm
		MAIDAN—8th November 1897.		
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
1886	Sapper	Sundar Singh	Slight	Grazed by bullet, calf of right leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
1105	Sepoy	Lehna Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right thigh and right hand.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
251	Havildar	Biru Mal Thapa	Slight	Gun-shot, right hand.
1637	Rifleman	Bhartbir Gurung	Severe	" left elbow.

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Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		KARAPPA—8th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
786	Sepoy	Gul Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, back.
785	"	Khair Din	Slight	" hand.
875	"	Imam Din	"	" hip.
876	"	Sundar Khan	"	" shoulder.
		SARAN SAR—9th November 1897.		
		36th Sikhs.		
1718	Sepoy	Natha Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right leg.
1484	"	Bir Singh	Slight	" right thigh.
1568	"	Pagat Singh	"	" back both knees.
		15th Sikhs.		
3487	Sepoy	Uger Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, chest.
3550	"	Gopal Singh	"	" abdomen.
3640	"	Hira Singh	Severe	" buttock.
		3rd Sikhs.		
2468	Sepoy	Miran Baksh	Severe	Gunshot left foot.
		MAIDAN—12th November 1897.		
		No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A.		
324	Driver	Ghulam Mahommed	Dangerous	Gun-shot, entering his and exist abdomen.
		MASTURA—13th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
695	Havildar	Niamat Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, left arm.
1222	Sepoy	Rulia	Slight	" right thigh.
		WARAN—15th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
2873	Rifleman	Tikaram Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, right leg.
		15th Sikhs.		
3040	Sepoy	Nidham Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right thigh
2946	"	Kaker Singh	Slight	" flesh of knee.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
630	Driver	Achhar Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot through back and stomach (since dead).
		MAIDAN—16th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
704	Naick	Sobha Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
301	Sepoy	Kala Singh	"	" foot.
1195	"	Wazir Singh	"	" arm.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		WARAN—16th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
380	Lce.-Naick	Sundar Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, lower part body.
2764	Rifleman	Partiman Thapa	Slight	Gun-shot, left hand.
2477	"	Mambhadar Thapa	Severe	" left leg.
2617	"	Sarabjit Gharti	"	" right leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
69	Havildar	Wariam Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right wrist, left thigh and hip.
379	Sepoy	Gunga Singh	"	" left thigh and leg.
986	"	Basawa Singh	"	" right thumb and neck.
2061	"	Bhagwan Singh	"	" right thigh.
1891	"	Hernam Singh	"	" left thigh.
1975	"	Gunga Singh	Slight	" right hand.
849	Lce.-Naick	Bhola Singh	Severe	" right wrist.
		15th Sikhs.		
2052	Havildar	Isar Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right knee.
2379	"	Sahel Singh	"	" chest and right thumb.
2776	Lce.-Naick	Bhola Singh	"	" right forearm and hand.
3601	Sepoy	Hira Singh	"	" left knee.
2138	Havildar	Sobha Singh	Severe	" right forearm.
2412	Lce.-Havildar	Hari Singh	"	" chest.
2818	Lce.-Naick	Narayan Singh	"	" left thigh.
3291	Sepoy	Indar Singh	"	" chest.
3602	"	Indar Singh	"	" "
2594	"	Sahib Singh	"	" right thigh.
3785	"	Sadhoo Singh	"	" nose and shoulder.
3691	"	Chanan Singh	"	" left leg.
2959	"	Ram Singh	"	" right arm.
3367	"	Sant Singh	"	" right thigh sword wound right elbow and scalp.
3825	"	Ghulla Singh	"	" back.
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A.		
37	Driver	Binda	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
2465	Naick	Sadda Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, graze right hand.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN—18th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2431	Rifleman	Sarap Singh Rana	Dangerous	Gun-shot, buttock.
		36th Sikhs.		
398	Lce.-Naick	Oudha Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left arm.
		MASTURA—18th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry		
724	Sepoy	Mehar Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, hand.
		BAGH—18th November 1897.		
		18th Bengal Lancers.		
1598	Sowar	Ghulam Habib Khan	Severe	Bullet wound, calf of leg.
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.		
565	Gunner	Dawlat	Dangerous	Gun-shot, thigh (since dead).
426	"	Nand Singh	Severe	" left arm.
		3rd Sikhs.		
2558	Bugler	Bhagwan Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left arm.
		No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
1437	Naick	Rammanohar Chobe	Severe	Gun-shot, forehead and right wrist.
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
1878	Private	Dhondi Ghotgayker	Dangerous	Gun-shot, chest.
		BAGH—19th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2407	Rifleman	Kalivraz Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, head.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
795	Sepoy	Jewa	Slight	Gun-shot, neck.
		BAGH—20th November 1897.		
		36th Sikhs.		
941	Lce-Naick	Chanan Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right hand and head.
		BAGH—20th November 1897.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
2896	Sepoy	Mehr Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, chest.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		ARHANGA PASS—20th November 1897.		
		15th Sikhs.		
3599	Sepoy	Kahn Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, left hand.
2667	Lce-Naick	Jamit Singh	Severe	" elbow joint amputated.
		MAIDAN—21st November 1897.		
		15th Sikhs.		
3358	Sepoy	Gayan Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, left knee.
		BAGH—22nd November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
1348	Lce-Naick	Lall Singh Thapa	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right clavicle.
2610	Rifleman	Manbir Gurung	Severe	" elbow joint.
		RAJ-GUL—22nd November 1897.		
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
2579	Private	Kondie Dhanger	Severe	Gun-shot, shoulder and thigh.
2108	"	Luknac Bhagnac	"	" right iliac region.
2309	"	Sileman	Slight	" left hand.
1963	"	Gool Akhmad Khan	"	" right arm.
		DWATOI—23rd November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
1758	Rifleman	Rajmani Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, right leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
383	Lce-Naick	Bhola Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right leg.
1196	Sepoy	Hunsa Singh	"	" right elbow.
		DWATOI—24th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2100	Rifleman	Haraklin Ram	Slight	Gun-shot, chin and chest.
		36th Sikhs.		
1448	Sepoy	Pala Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, both legs.
714	"	Pertab Singh	"	" left wrist.
1426	"	Hurdit Singh	"	" right forearm.
177	Havildar	Badan Singh	"	" "
775	Naick	Ram Singh	"	" right upper arm.
1694	Sepoy	Budh Singh	"	" right arm.
1798	"	Teja Singh	"	" left side of neck.
2010	"	Bishon Singh	"	" right thigh.
1582	"	Chanda Singh	"	" right arm.
1352	"	Ishar Singh	"	" left shoulder.
1720	"	Basant Singh	"	" left leg.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		WEST of LOZAKA PASS—26th November.		
		No. 3 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
506	Nalband	Sooklal Mahiputi	Severe	Gun-shot, right hand.
444	Muleteer	Shaba Khandoo	"	" leg.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
1541	Rifleman	Lal Sing Thapa	Dangerous	Gun-shot, neck.
689	"	Kharak Sing Gurung	Severe	" left leg.
1191	"	Tikaram Thapa	"	" right face and chest.
1341	"	Bairam Sing Gurung	"	" left thigh.
		No. 4 Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
2000	Sapper	Narain Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right shoulder.
2404	"	Utman Singh	Slight	" right hand.
		Gurkha Scouts.		
161	Havildar	Bidan Singh Adhikari	Severe	Gun-shot, right shoulder.
3142	Rifleman	Dhanraj Gurung	"	" left leg.
		TAKING LOZAKA PASS—27th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
1509	Musician	Sher Singh Thapa	Slight	Gun-shot, right hand.
1693	Rifleman	Meharman Rana	"	" abdomen.
1093	"	Lilamber Thapa	Severe	" thigh.
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November, 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
2203	Rifleman	Jangbir Rana	Severe	Gun-shot, chest.
1739	Naick	Garjmani Thapa	Slight	" thigh.
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.		
269	Driver Naick	Bhola Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
		DARGAI—29th November 1897.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
1576	Lce.-Naick	Pala Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, leg.
1857	Bugler	Prem Singh	"	" "

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		HISSAR—1st December 1897.		
		Central India Horse.		
1498	Trumpeter	Ahmed Khan	Slight	Gun-shot, abdomen (non-penetrating).
		6th Bengal Cavalry.		
862	Sowar	Mungli	Severe	Gun-shot, right elbow joint.
869	Duffadar	Farzand Ali	Slight	
1657	Sowar	Intikan Ali	"	" right shoulder.
1658	"	Abdul Hamid	"	" leg.
1365	"	Nana	"	" thigh.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
1550	Rifleman	Kumar Sing Gurung	Dangerous	Gun-shot, pelvis.
		1st Bn., 5th Gurkha Rifles.		
1846	Havildar	Bir Sing Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, thorax (non-penetrating).
3404	Rifleman	Kumar Sing Gurung	"	" thigh.
		12th Bengal Infantry.		
379	Sepoy	Shaik Nabbi	Severe	Gun-shot, arm
446	"	Muhammad Khan	Slight	" left hand.
896	"	Sikundar Khan	Severe	" right arm.
		Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.		
710	Sepoy	Chanda Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, pelvis (since dead).
798	"	Lukha Singh	Severe	" arm.
869	"	Sewa Singh	Slight	" leg.
		CHAMKANNI—1st December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
1550	Rifleman	Kumb Sing Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, abdomen.
		CHAMKANNI—2nd December 1897.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
1427	Lce.-Naick	Jai Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, left thigh.
2057	Sepoy	Kala Singh	Severe	" left leg.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.		
1069	Rifleman	Jaman Sing Gurung	Slight	Gun-shot, left cheek.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.		
		7th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2047	Rifleman	Budhi Sing Gurung	Slight	Gun-shot, left wrist.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
913	Driver	Buta Khan	Slight	Gun-shot, head.

Nominal Return of Native Non Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		8th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
1817	Rifleman . .	Karne Thapa	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, buttock.
2383	„ . .	Dalu Thapa	„ . . .	„ left leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
168	Havildar . .	Bhagwan Singh	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, chest.
186	„ . .	Lall Singh	Severe . . .	„ left leg.
20	Sepoy . .	Uttam Singh	Slight . . .	„ face.
		ARHANGA PASS—8th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkha Rifles.		
821	Lce.-Naick .	Balbir Gurung	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, right leg.
		WARAN VALLEY—9th December 1897.		
		No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.		
21	Reservist Driver Attd. from No. 1 M. B., R. A.	Rushmat Ali	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, right hand.
		Nabha Imperial Service Infantry.		
821	Sepoy . .	Kishon Sing (II)	Severe . . .	Gun-shot, leg.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.		
		9th December 1897.		
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
2161	Lce-Naick .	Shirpatee Jadow	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, pelvis.
1957	Driver . .	Mehta Singh	„ . . .	„ abdomen (since dead).
		10th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
2110	Rifleman . .	Ghanbir Sahi	Dangerous . .	Bullet wound, left leg.
2915	„ . .	Sarabjit Thapa	Slight . . .	„ „ right ear.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
125	Sepoy . .	Naryan Singh	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, chest (since dead).
4263	„ . .	Payanda Singh	Severe . . .	Wound of leg.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2459	Rifleman . .	Gajbir Thapa	Severe . .	Gun-shot, left thigh.
		36th Sikhs.		
1392	Sepoy . .	Hernam Singh	Dangerous . .	Gun-shot, pelvis.
1163	Lce.-Naick .	Sham Singh	Severe . . .	„ left arm.
1532	Sepoy . .	Jiwan Singh	„ . . .	„ chest.
1689	„ . .	Kishan Singh	„ . . .	„ abdomen.
836	„ . .	Kan Singh	Slight . . .	„ chest.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound —dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound
		10th December 1897—contd.		
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
2503	Private	Ahmed Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
1795	"	Govind Baney	"	" foot.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1207	Sepoy	Jaimal Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, arm.
		11th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
1589	Havildar	Nar Sing Thapa	Severe	Bullet wound, left leg.
1659	"	Fateh Sing Newar	"	" " body.
2863	Rifleman	Deoraj Thapa	"	" " right arm.
2082	"	Gamar Sing Gurung	"	" " right leg and shoulder.
868	"	Karbir Thapa	"	" " left wrist.
965	"	Bhimsin Thapa	"	" " right ear.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
483	Sepoy	Biru	Dangerous	Wound of chest.
403	"	Ali Mohammad	Severe	" shoulder.
4897	"	Palo Singh	"	" leg.
173	"	Sher Ali	"	" leg.
77	"	Partab Singh	"	" both hands.
588	"	Jiwand Singh	"	" back.
4508	"	Jawala Singh	Slight	" hand.
		12th December 1897.		
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
4309	Sepoy	Karm Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
141	"	Ghazi Khan	"	" right "
528	"	Miraj Gul	Dangerous	" chest.
4640	"	Ishar Singh	Severe	" right thigh.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2364	Rifleman	Kulbir Gurung	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.
		36th Sikhs.		
1360	Sepoy	Rattan Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left thigh.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		13th December 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
1979	Lce.-Naick	Gorea Gurung	Slight	Bullet wound, neck.
2867	Rifleman	Manbir Gurung	Severe	" " left shoulder.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
3878	Lce.-Naick	Warna Khan	Severe	Wound of left thigh.
314	Sepoy	Mutsadi	"	" forearm and hips.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles		
1905	Rifleman	Naresar Thapa	Dangerous	Gun-shot, pelvis.
102	Havildar	Singbir Thapa	Severe	" buttock.
1041	"	Padam Sing Karki	"	" right thigh.
1491	Lce.-Naick	Damar Sing Thapa	"	" left leg.
2252	Rifleman	Khagendra Thapa	"	" right forearm
2439	"	Dalbahadur Gurung	"	" left "
2069	"	Ran Sing Thapa	"	" left thigh.
2107	"	Bhairab Bahadur Gurung	"	" neck and jaw
1869	"	Kalu Gurung	"	" left wrist.
1644	"	Bhabesar Thapa	"	" left forearm.
2272		Kulbahadur Thapa	"	" left shoulder.
1643	"	Talbikram Rana	"	" right arm.
1109	Havildar	Khimya Thapa	Slight	" head.
1422	Naick	Partiman Thapa	"	" "
1709	Rifleman	Kalu Thapa	"	" left leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
1479	Sepoy	Ishar Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, left arm.
2074	"	Kartar Singh	"	" right buttock.
1115	"	Dayal Singh	"	" left leg.
795	"	Kala Singh	"	" back.
1276	"	Hira Singh	"	" right buttock.
1638	"	Attar Singh	"	" right leg.
1084	"	Ratton Singh	"	" left thigh.
1722	"	Dayal Singh	Slight	" right leg.
1104	"	Sarwan Singh	"	" left shoulder.
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A.		
407	Driver	Mal Singh	Severe	Bullet wound, right leg.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
711	Driver	Jiwa Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
2477	Private	Bahadur Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		13th December 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
529	Havildar	Kishan Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, right arm.
1162	Sepoy	Natha Singh	Severe	" left thigh.
373	"	Hushiyara	"	" " "
367	Naick	Bodal	"	" left foot.
1185	Sepoy	Basant Singh	"	" right hand.
1220	"	Phuman Singh	Slight	" buttock.
		KWAJAKIDDAR—13th December 1897.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
2810	Sepoy	Fateh Khan	Slight	Gun-shot, back of righ hand.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.		
		14th December 1897.		
		36th Sikhs.		
648	Sepoy	Kala Singh	Dangerous	Gun-shot, pelvis.
352	Naick	Ishar Singh	Severe	" right forearm.
1817	Sepoy	Natha Singh	"	" " "
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1141	Sepoy	Kishan Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, right knee.
		BARA—18th December 1897.		
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
4795	Sepoy	Ram Dyal	Dangerous	Sword-cut wound, head.
		KHYBER PASS 25th December 1897.		
		30th Punjab Infantry		
3598	Sepoy	Nihala	Severe	Gun-shot, left foot.
3190	"	Mali Singh	Slight	" contusion head.
		No. 4 Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
1995	Sapper	Dulaji Gawli	Severe	Gun-shot, right shoulder.
		KHYBER PASS—27th December 1897.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
2626	Sepoy	Gulzar Khan	Severe	Gun-shot, both thighs and right hand.
2377	"	Ganga Singh	Slight	" right eyebrow.
		BURJ—27th December 1897.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3040	Sepoy	Lachman Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, head.

Nominal Return of Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded—concld.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		KARAMNA—28th December 1897.		
		No. 4 Company Bombay, Sappers and Miners.		
618	Color-Havildar	Dharam Gir	Slight	Contusions.
723	Bugler	Saknak Ramnak	„	Dislocation, right elbow joint.
		BURJ—28th December 1897.		
		21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).		
1141	Sepoy	Perualloo	Severe	Gun-shot, left shoulder.
1499	„	Litchiminaryasamy	„	„ back.
1543	„	Gooranak	„	„ left arm.
1857	„	Ismail Khan	„	„ left foot.
1733	„	Kappalswamy	Slight	„ neck.
		ALACHI—29th December 1897.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3136	Sepoy	Wazir Singh	Severe	Gun-shot, hand.
		KHYBER PASS—29th December 1897.		
		9th Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).		
783	Rifleman	Churamani Mahat	Severe	Gun-shot, thigh.
1274	„	Setu Rewat	„	„ shoulder and right arm.
		KARAMNA—29th December 1897.		
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkha Rifles.		
1537	Rifleman	Matbar Singh Thapa	Dangerous	Gun-shot, chest.
		LANDI KOTAL—1st January 1898.		
		34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).		
1528	Sepoy	Sundar Singh	Mortal	Gun-shot.
1047	„	Isar Singh	Slight	„
		LANDI KOTAL—14th January 1898.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3343	Sepoy	Dugar Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, thigh.
		BETWEEN ALI MUSJID AND LANDI KOTAL—16th January 1898.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3541	Sepoy	Sher Singh	Slight	Gun-shot, contusion of hand.
3184	„	Harri Singh	„	„ contusion of hand and foot.
		GANDAO PASS—16th January 1898.		
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
2493	Private	Rama Sinday	Dangerous	Gun-shot.
		GANDAO PASS—18th January 1898.		
		28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).		
1681	Private	Govind Bardarey	Dangerous	Gun-shot.
541	„	Mhadoo Sindorey	Severe	„

Nominal Return of British Ranks Missing.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Explanatory Remarks.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.	
		11th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
3489	Private	Thomas McFaden	Missing *en route* from Camp Karana to Camp in Bara Valley.
		13th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
2026	Cr.-Sergt.	John Walker	Missing (captured by enemy; released 14th January 1898).
3390	Lce.-Corpl.	Joseph McMurray	Missing.
4595	Private	James Pooles	"
1512	"	George Fairbairn	"
3768	"	William Campbell	"

Nominal Return of Native Ranks Missing.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Explanatory Remarks.
		MAMANAI—18th October 1	
		9th Bengal Lancers.	
2066	Sowar	Harrat Shah	Taken prisoner.
2137	"	Umardaraz Khan	
1943	Lce.-Duffr.	Khowas Khan	" "
2162	Sowar	Sherulla Khan	" "
		MAIDAN—6th November 1897.	
		15th Sikhs.	
2744	Lce.-Naick	Narayan Singh	Missing (foraging duty).
		WARAN—16th November 1397.	
		15th Sikhs.	
3241	Sepoy	Jhanda Singh	
		CHAMKANNI—1st December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkha Rifles.	
794	Rifleman	Parbal Thapa	Missing.
		MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.	
		13th December 1897.	
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.	
91	Kot-Havildar	Sundar Singh	Missing.

No. 245 —In continuation of G. G. O. No. 58 of 1898, the following Nominal Returns of killed and wounded, referred to in paragraph 25 of General Sir William Lockhart's despatch describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from the 18th to the 31st October 1897 are published for information :—

I.—Return of Casualties in action at Karappa, 23rd October 1897.

1st BATTALION, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed none, wounded 1, missing none.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound —dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4110	Private . .	D. Jackson . . .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, left side of head.

1st BATTALION, 3rd GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound — dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1537	Lance-Naick .	Kharakbir Thapa . .	Slight . . .	Bullet wound, left wrist (flesh).

21st REGIMENT OF MADRAS INFANTRY (PIONEERS).

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded 1 (Native), missing *nil*
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Jamadar . . .	Inayat Khan	Dangerous . . .	Martini bullet entered on outer side of right hip, and passed out just below pit of the stomach. Died of his wound at 11 A.M., 24th October 1897.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2512	Private . . .	Kala Shah	Severe . .	The bullet entered just above the inner side of left shoulder blade, and passed out a little behind the left shoulder.

24TH BRITISH FIELD HOSPITAL.

Nominal Return of Men wounded.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
296	Driver . .	Sharraf Din . . .	Dangerous . . .	Gun-shot, penetrating wound of chest.

II.—Return of casualties in action at Karappa on 25th October 1897.

ARMY STAFF.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Captain . .	Francis Frederick Badcock, D.S.O., 1—5th Gurkhas, Field Intelligence Officer.	Severe . . .	Gun-shot. Left arm amputated.

1ST BATTALION, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded 5, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound,—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4403	Lance-Corporal	John Thomas Blackmore . .	Severe . .	Gun-shot wound, left foot.
453	Private . .	Alfred Butler	„ . .	„ „ thigh (flesh).
3431	„ . .	George Cartwright . . .	Slight . .	„ „ arm (flesh).
3029	„ . .	George Chilcot	„ . .	„ „ left thigh (flesh).
3710	„ . .	William Tabram	Dangerous . .	„ „ thigh, bone fracture.

2ND BATTALION, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers :— Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 6, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3682	Private	George Wheatley	Severe	Flesh wound, calf, right leg.
3169	"	William Watson	Dangerous	Compound fracture of right thigh.
3710	"	Edward Phillips	"	Compound fracture of right thigh.
3523	"	Charles Ferguson	Severe	Bullet perforating tibia.
3241	"	John Mulroy	Dangerous	Bullet wound of shoulder and neck.
3743	"	John Tobin	Severe	Bullet wound through muscles, right calf.

2ND BATTALION, DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 6, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3584	Private	Samuel Eyre	Mortal	Gun-shot (died 25th October 1897).
4482	"	Thomas Addinall	Not known	
4454	"	Ralph Hacklett	Not known	"
4702	"	Charles Sleight	Not known	
3480	Lance-Corporal	Robert Barnes	Slight	"
3400	"	Edward Westerman	"	"
3972	"	Arthur Young	Severe	"
3549	"	Charles Orton	Dangerous	" (*Since dead.*)

1ST BATTALION, 2nd GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
1676	Naick	Dirgmani Thapa	Slight	Abrasion and contusion, chest.
2903	Rifleman	Jagbir Thapa	Severe	Abdomen.

2ND BATTALION, 4TH GURKHA RIFLES

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
591	Rifleman . .	Singhi Pun	Severe . . .	Gun-shot wound in right leg.

3RD REGIMENT OF SIKH INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed 1, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
2663	Sepoy	Khani Sher	Bullet through abdomen.

NABHA REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
160	Lance-Naick .	Husain Khan . . .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot wound in right shoulder.
956	Sepoy . . .	Roor Singh	Severe . . .	Gun-shot wound on left arm.

III.—Return of casualties in action at Khangarbur,—25th October 1897.

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF, 3RD BRIGADE.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant	George Delamain Crocker, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Orderly Officer.	Slight	Contused wound of shoulder (left).

No. 1 (KOHAT) MOUNTAIN BATTERY, P. F. F.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-Commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
54	Gunner	Maya Singh	Slight	Contused gun-shot wound of wrist.

2ND BATTALION, KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Non-commissioned officers and men:—Killed *nil*, wounded 3, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
4151	Lance-Corporal	J. Reynolds	Slight	Gun-shot, loin.
4683	Private	A. Barton	"	" thigh.
5129	"	A. Barney	Severe	" leg.

1ST BATTALION, GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
3662	Lance-Corporal .	J. Drummond . . .	Slight . . .	Gun-shot, left leg.

2ND BATTALION, 1ST GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 3, missing 1.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
740	Naick . . .	Tikaram Kumal . . .	Slight . . .	Slight abrasion of arm.
855	Sepoy . . .	Bhagatbir Thapa . .	„	„ „ of chin.
1052	„ . . .	Dalbahadur Gurung . .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot wound in buttock.

Nominal Return of Men missing.

Rank.	Name and Regimental No.	Explanatory Remarks.
Sepoy	No. 1680, Brikh Sing Thapa .	This man fell out shortly after the foraging party started from camp with fever. He was told to remain with the ammunition mules, and it is believed he returned to camp and is in some hospital, but no information has been received regarding him as yet.

1ST BATTALION, 3RD GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.
Followers wounded 1.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
2482	Rifleman . .	Amar Sing Gurung .	Severe . . .	Gun-shot wound near bend of elbow (left), cutting main artery and breaking bones.
		Follower, public.		
12	Driver . . .	Takree	Severe . . .	Bullet wound of upper left arm, breaking bone.

JIND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded 2, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1106	Sepoy	Yusuf Ali	Gun-shot wound, right leg.
1176	"	Mota Singh	" " left leg.

IV.—Return of casualties in action near Karappa,—26th October 1897.

1ST BATTALION, ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed 1, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
4697	Private	Christopher Bushell	Gun-shot, wound of skull.

V.—Return of casualties in action at Khangarbur,—26th October 1897.

15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded 1, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Officers wounded.

Rank.	Name.	Description of wound—dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	Reginald Campbell Hadow, D.S.O.	Severe	Gun-shot wound, right leg.

VI.—Return of casualties in action at Karappa on 27th October 1897.

2ND REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY.

SUMMARY.

Officers :—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed 2, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
151	Sepoy . . .	Muhammad Azim . . .	Gun-shot wound in chest.
137	" . .	Labh Singh	" " of neck.

VII.—Return of casualties in action at Khangarbur,—27th October 1897.

1ST BATTALION, 3RD GURKHA RIFLES.

SUMMARY.

Officers:—Killed *nil*, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.
Non-commissioned officers and men :—Killed 2, wounded *nil*, missing *nil*.

Nominal Return of Non Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
1979	Rifleman . .	Bala Sing Gurung . . .	Bullet wound of chest.
2223	" . . .	Ram Singh Sahai . . .	Bullet wound, right thigh, cutting main artery.

No. 246.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties :—

Captain (temporary Major) H. D. McIntyre, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Provost Marshal, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Captain H. F. Walters, re-appointed Field Intelligence Officer of the Division.

Captain J. M. Wikeley, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, orderly officer, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. P. Symons, C.B., Commanding 1st Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Captain A. G. Dallas, vacated.

Lieutenant E. C. Haag, 18th Hussars, to be Assistant to Divisional Transport Officer, 2nd Division, *vice* Major H. R. W. Lumsden, resigned.

Lieutenant C. G. W. Hunter, R.E., to be Assistant Field Engineer, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

No. 247.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 90, dated 28th January 1898, the following change in the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force is made, with effect from the date on which the officer concerned assumed charge of his duties :—

Lieutenant G. G. Woods, R.A., to be Divisional Ordnance Officer, 1st Division, *vice* Captain P. T. Cooper, R.A., who has been invalided.

SURVEYS.

No. 248.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Wahab, C.I.E., R.E., is appointed Chief Survey Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force, with effect from the 18th February 1898, *vice* Brevet Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.I.E., R.E., who has vacated his appointment in the Survey of India Department.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 249.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private

affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Major J. L. Fixott, R A, Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India, for 183 days. Pension Service—26th year commenced 9th January 1898.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 250.—The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," dated the 8th February 1898, pages 768 and 769.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
8th February 1898.

* * * *

Captain and Brevet Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D S O, Indian Staff Corps, to be Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, *vice* Captain the Honourable H D. Napier, Indian Staff Corps, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 29th January 1898.

* * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonels —

B. C. Graves. Dated 8th December 1897
F. G. T. Welch. Dated 25th December 1897.
C. W. J. Hingston. Dated 22nd January 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel John R. Wilmer is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th January 1898.

* * * *

PROMOTIONS

No. 251.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

26th February 1898.

Captain Henry Wallace Edgcome Georges.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT

Madras Command.

No. 252.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors are promoted to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the dates specified —

Charles Robert Locke—31st October 1897.
Charles Cann—28th November 1897.
Joseph Elder—19th December 1897.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 253 —*10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers*—

Kote Duffadars Uttam Singh and Bijai Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 7th January 1898.

The above promotions to be supernumerary only, until the occurrence of the first vacancies

No. 254 —*7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dal Singh to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Sitla bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahendra Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

No. 255 —*1st Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Subadar Rahman Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kadir Muhiyuddin to be Subadar, Havildar-Major Shaikh Farid to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Farid, appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, with effect from the 22nd December 1897.

No. 256 -*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry* —

Subadar Samueljee Israel to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Gopal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st January 1898.

Jemadar Sayyid Abdul Aziz to be Subadar, *vice* Hukim Din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th January 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 257 —Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Affleck Graves, Indian Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No 258.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 2nd July 1897, in room of Major-General A. H. Prinsep, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL GEORGE ROBERT JAMES SHAKESPEAR, STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	7th September 1860.
Lieutenant	17th April 1865.
Captain	7th September 1872.
Major	7th September 1880.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	15th June 1885
Lieutenant-Colonel	7th September 1886.
Colonel in the Army	15th June 1889.

Appointments.

Doing duty with the 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry and the 20th Hussars, 1860-65.

Regimental duty, 11th Bengal Lancers, as Doing-duty Officer and Adjutant, 1865-75.

Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Saugor District, 1875-76.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters (once officiating as Assistant Adjutant-General), 1876-81.

Regimental duty, 12th Bengal Cavalry and 11th Bengal Lancers, as Squadron Commander, 1882-83.

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1883-85.

Director of Transport, Suakin Expeditionary Force, 1885.

Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1885 87.

Regimental duty, 12th Bengal Cavalry, as Squadron Commander, 1887.

Regimental duty, 10th Bengal Lancers, as Second-in-Command (officiating once as Commandant), 1887-90.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hazara Field Force, 1891.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawal Pindi District, 1890-95.

War Services.

Soudan, 1885 —Suakin —(Mentioned in despatches medal and clasp and bronze star: brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

North-West Frontier of India, 1891.—Operations on the Black Mountain, Hazara. —(Mentioned in despatches, India medal and clasp).

From the 4th September 1897, in room of Lieutenant-General G. N. Channer, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM WALTERS BISCOE, C.B., GENERAL LIST, BENGAL CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	4th February 1860.
Lieutenant	11th January 1862.
Captain	4th February 1872.
Major	4th February 1880.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	2nd March 1881.
Lieutenant-Colonel	4th February 1886.
Colonel in the Army	2nd March 1885.
Substantive Colonel	4th January 1893.
Major-General	8th January 1895.

Appointments.

Doing duty with the 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, 1860-62.

Regimental duty, 19th Bengal Lancers, as Doing-duty Officer, Squadron Subaltern, Adjutant and Squadron Officer and Squadron Commander (officiating once as Second-in-Command), 1862-77.

Famine relief duty, Madras Presidency, 1877-78.

Regimental duty, 19th Bengal Lancers, as Squadron Commander and Second-in-Command (officiating twice as Commandant), 1878-82.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind Division, 1882-85.

Regimental duty, 19th Bengal Lancers, as Commandant, 1885 92.

Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Multan, 1892-95.

Officiating in Command of the Bundelkund District, 1895-96.

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1878-80. Engagement near Kalat-i-Ghilzai and affair of Sir-i-Asp.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal: brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

North-West Frontier of India, 1891.—Miranzai Expedition —(Mentioned in despatches. India medal and clasp).

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 259.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

John Hubert Smith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 260 —*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Major A Kensington resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th February 1898.

No. 261.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Alfred Rowley Hill, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th December 1897, *vice* Reilly, resigned.

No. 262.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Major James Lushington Taylor to be Lieutenant-Colonel to complete the establishment.

Captain Dennis Ross-Johnson to be Major, *vice* Upcott, transferred.

Captain Thomas Wake to be Major, *vice* Taylor, promoted.

No. 263.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant H. H. Mulroney resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th February and the 4th March 1898:—

Corps	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps, 9th Gurkhas, attached 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas.	Captain A R. Barwell	24th February 1898.	Mamani.		
1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.	Captain H. M. Shiel .	25th February 1898.	Meean Meer.		
Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps, attached 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.	2nd-Lieutenant A. A. L Barnes	26th February 1898	Mhow		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 26th February and the 4th March 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Montague Brotherhood. (a)	2nd-Lieutenant	18th Hussars.	21st October 1897	Not known.	318 0 6	...	3rd May 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—Peter Brotherhood, Esq.,
15, Hyde Park Gardens,
London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February, 1898

No. 85.—Mr. A. C. Crighton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to class III, grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1898.

No. 86.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from	
				1898.	
Harington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent	January 22	
Hebbert, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem*	" 22	Supernumerary.
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 22	Supernumerary
Gilchrist, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 22	
Perrin, C. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	" 24	
Cloête, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	" 26	
Heinig, J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 26	
Dempster, J. I. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 26	
Oliver, E. E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	......	" 29	
Gatherer, H. B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	......	" 29	
Coode, M. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	......	" 29	

The 2nd March, 1898.

No. 89.—The services of Colonel C. E. Shepherd, I.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Lucknow, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd March, 1898, under the provisions of Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 90.—Mr J. J. Connolly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, North Western Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

No. 91.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway.

The 4th March, 1898.

No. 93.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 84, dated 25th February 1898, the appointments as Superintendent of Works of Messrs. T. E. Curry and G. A. Campbell, as notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 43, dated 2nd February, 1898, are hereby cancelled.

No. 97.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Dhubri-Gauhati Railway Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 3rd March, 1898.

No. 92.—The services of Lieutenant H. E. Winsloe, R.E., temporarily employed in the Public Works Department, Burma, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 4th March, 1898.

No. 94.—Mr. T. H. Clowes, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A. D. McArthur, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 95.—Mr. W. P. Brodie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer, from the forenoon of the 17th November, 1897, to the afternoon of the 18th February, 1898.

No. 96.—Mr. R G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th February 1898.

The 1st March, 1898.

No. 87.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 36 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL WORKS—IRRIGATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1898.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for 1896-97

READ—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1896-97, forwarded with letter No. 4749, dated the 22nd November 1897, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are two Minor Works in Baluchistan, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

2. There has been no expenditure chargeable to Capital Account since 1894-95 up to the end of which year the outlay amounted to Rs. 16,12,782, including indirect charges.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review:—

Works.	Total Capital outlay to end of year, including indirect charges.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital at end of year.
		Irrigation revenue*.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Shebo Canal	6,77,231	6,111	1,512	7,623	8,151	335	8,486	—863	
Khushdil Khan Reservoir	9,35,551	21,157	357	21,514	6,603	305	6,908	14,606	1·56
Total	16,12,782	27,268	1,869	29,137	14,754	640	15,394	13,743	0·85
Figures for 1895-96	16,12,782	27,918	5,859	33,272	12,622	349	12,971	20,301	1·26

* Refunds of revenue deducted from Revenue.

The working of the Shebo Canal during the year under review resulted in a loss of Rs. 863 against a profit of Rs. 10,200 in the preceding year. The explanation given is that, owing to the Forest Reserve having the first claim on the water, the supply available in the spring season was uncertain and, on this account, the villagers were indisposed to cultivate any land at all, and were

only induced to do so by the offer of water at considerably reduced rates payable in kind. The gross revenue was, therefore, less than half the amount collected in the previous year. The forest reserve has now been abandoned so that in future the cultivators will not be influenced by apprehensions of the nature referred to and may be expected to cultivate more freely.

There was also an increase of 30 per cent. in the revenue charges on the figures of 1895-96. This was not due to any large increase in the actual working expenses but mainly to half the cost of the deputation of a temporary Engineer to report on the Pishin Irrigation Works being charged to this canal. The other half of the cost is included under establishment charges Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

The net revenue from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir amounted to Rs. 14,606, or 1·56 per cent. on the capital expended against 1·08 per cent. during the previous year.

The remissions on the Shebo Canal amounted to Rs. 526, the arrears of revenue due from the Shadezai villages at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 418 There were no remissions of revenue nor suspensions on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir during the year.

On the Shebo Canal, the average yield per acre was—wheat 6·40 maunds and barley 10·31 maunds against the previous year's yield of 5·45 and 3·97 maunds, respectively, and the average revenue realized from the irrigation of these crops was Rs. 5·19 per acre as compared with Rs. 3·0 in 1895-96. The revenue derived from the Shebo plantations was only Rs. 442, as the reserve was abandoned by the Forest Department early in the year under review.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the yield per acre was 10·28 maunds of wheat and 12·70 maunds of barley against the preceding year's yield of 6·10 and 5·72 maunds, respectively. The average revenue realized was—wheat nearly Rs. 11 per acre and barley nearly Rs. 13 per acre against Rs. 4·26 and Rs. 3 07, respectively, in the preceding year.

4. The area irrigated by the Shebo Canal during the year amounted to 1,388 acres (of which 19 acres were under kharif crops) against 1,799 acres in the preceding year. The Khushdil Khan Reservoir irrigated 1,967 acres, all of which were under rabi crops, as compared with 4,056 acres in 1895-96. All irrigation is by flow.

5. The following table shows the details of the working expenses exhibited in the statement in para. 3 :—

	Repairs.	Establishment	Tools and Plant.	Total.	Indirect charges	Total working expenses	Area irrigated.	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Shebo Canal	5,761	2,390	...	8,151	335	8,486	1,388	6 11
Khushdil Khan Reservoir .	4,423	2 180	...	6,603	305	6,908	1,967	3·51
Total .	10,184	4,570	...	14,754	640	15 394	3,355	4 58
Figures for 1895-96 .	10,133	2,489	...	12,622	349	12 971	5,855	2 2

The outlay on repairs on the Shebo Canal amounted to Rs. 5,761 and on the Khushdil Khan Reservoir to Rs 4,423. These sums represent expenditure on annual repairs which are necessary for maintaining the canals in proper order. The increase under the head "Establishment," as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is due to the addition of the salary of a temporary Engineer deputed to report on the working and maintenance of the Pishin Irrigation Works.

6. The rainfall at Quetta and Saranau during 1896-97 was 9·34 and 8 34 inches, respectively, as compared with 10·81 and 6·84 inches in the previous year. The rainfall at Khushdil Khan was 8·26 inches, and at Pishin 9 01 inches against 9·42 and 8·58 inches in the preceding year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered, further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information

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TELEGRAPH.

The 1st March, 1898.

No. 88.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders —

Names	From	To	Date
Mr H. A Kirk . . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III, temporary rank.	3rd February 1898.
" G L. Towers . .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent Class IV, temporary rank	3rd February, 189[illegible].
" H. C. A. Goodall . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade	Superintendent Class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	28th January, 1898.
" H. C. A. Goodall . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade officiating.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	3rd February, 1898.

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th October, 1897.

From the 20th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 13th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum R	a	p
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 783 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 26th February 1898:—

No. 72 of 1898.—Vincent Edgar Nepos, accountant to Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., 9 Creek row, Calcutta, for an economical and safety lamp, to be called "Nepos' economical and safety lamp."

No. 73 of 1898.—David Roche, retired mariner, 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, for fire escapes.

No. 74 of 1898.—Robert James Moser, of 178 High street, Southwark, and Henry William Phipps, of 59 Harder's road, Peckham, both in the county of Surrey, for improvements in coin-freed delivery machines.

No. 75 of 1898.—John Laskey Dobell, electrical engineer, of No. 46 Connaught road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with electric batteries.

No. 76 of 1898.—John Laskey Dobell, electrical engineer, of No. 46 Connaught road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with electric batteries.

No. 77 of 1898.—Walter Shelverton Frost, engineer, of 92 Copeland road, Peckham, in the county of London, for improvements in spray producing apparatus, and the like.

No. 78 of 1898.—Frederick Hugh Smith, engineer, of "The Limes", Dunblane, in the county of Perth, for improvements in acetylene gas generators.

No. 79 of 1898.—Heinrich Ludwig Verwohlt, director of the Maatschappij ter exploitatie van de constructiewinkel de Bromo, of Pasoeroean, Java, for improvements in and relating to machines for the treatment of Liberia coffee beans and the like.

No. 784 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 446 of 1896.—Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund State railway, at present residing at Lucknow, for a method and apparatus for interlocking railway waggon doors, to be known as "Gordon's thief proof waggon door fastener." (Specification filed 19 February 1898.)

No. 225 of 1897.—Hugh Jorwerth Roberts, M.I.M.E., of Messrs. Burn & Co., Howrah, for a collapsible centre. (Specification filed 18 February 1898.)

No. 236 of 1897.—Campbell Thomson, superintending engineer, railway branch, Indian public works department, Quetta, for a combined iron and wood railway sleeper. (Specification filed 10 January 1898.)

No. 459 of 1897.—Herbert Manners, indigo planter, of the Ilmasnugger Concern, Somastipur, Bengal, for improvements in or relating to the boiling of indigo and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 18 February 1898.)

No. 785 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf. (From 17 April 1898 to 17 April 1899.)

No. 153 of 1888.—John Robert Jefferies' and James King's invention for improvements in thrashing machines. (From 1 March 1898 to 1 March 1899)

No. 96 of 1890.—The Engelberg Huller Company's invention for a machine for hulling, cleaning and polishing rice and other grain. (From 2 March 1898 to 2 March 1899.)

No. 152 of 1892.—Henry Thompson's invention for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like. (From 10 March 1898 to 10 March 1899.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull's invention for an improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles. (From 13 March 1898 to 13 March 1899.)

No. 313 of 1893.—William Bull's invention for an improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney. (From 9 April 1898 to 9 April 1899.)

No. 352 of 1893.—Henry Thompson's invention for a new or improved process for rolling tea, and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto. (From 27 June 1898 to 27 June 1899.)

No. 786 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 241 of 1893.—Philippe Paul Aries' invention for improvements in the manufacture of hats, and apparatus relating thereto. (Specification filed 23 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 17 of 1891.—C. K. Subba Rao's invention for a low-picottah double mhote for raising water for irrigation as well as for household purposes. (Specification filed 20 November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 28th February, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	1,37,90,000	9,15,20,345	10,53,10,345	3,31,62,979		3,31,62,979
Allahabad	...	1,12,90,905	1,12,90,905	1,56,09,685	...	1,56,09,685
Lahore	...	1,86,21,080	1,86,21,080	1,98,82,935	...	1,98,82,935
Bombay	93,91,035	5,01,65,130	5,95,56,165	3,22,54,877	...	3,22,54,877
Karachi	...	69,35,385	69,35,385	42,59,910	...	42,59,910
Madras	1,03,30,100	2,36,19,735	3,39,49,835	2,12,03,977	...	2,12,03,977
Calicut	...	11,53,845	11,53,845	19,80,623	...	19,80,623
Rangoon	...	62,04,960	62,04,960	1,39,22,720	...	1,39,22,720
	3,35,11,135	20,95,11,385	24,30,22,520			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,61,105			
TOTAL			24,25,61,415	14,22,77,706	...	14,22,77,706
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						10,00,000
NET TOTAL						14,12,77,706
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						12,83,763*
GRAND TOTAL						24,25,61,415

* Bhopali rupees have been received in full re-payment of this advance and are in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1898.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,12,00,000	9,25,29,035	10,37,29,035	3,16,99,229	...	3,16,99,229
Allahabad	...	1,11 27,630	1,11,27,630	1,54,24,135	...	1,54,24,135
Lahore	...	1,87,68,490	1,87,68,490	2,08,67,155	...	2 08 67,155
Bombay	90,97,550	5,18,36,600	6,09,34,150	3,15,79 412	...	3,15,79,412
Karachi	...	67,62,030	67,62,030	41,99,810	...	41,99,810
Madras	1,28,66,140	2,35,60,135	3,64,26 275	2 38,96,947	...	2,38,96,947
Calicut	...	11,33,875	11,33,875	19,91,998	...	19,91,998
Rangoon	...	63,91,830	63,91,830	1,30,30,920	...	1,30,30,920
	3,31,63,690	21,21,09,625	24,52,73,315			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue						
Total R			24,52,73,315	14,26,89,606	.	14,26,89,606
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
Net Total R						14,26,89,606
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
" Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						*25,83,763
Grand Total R						24 52 73,315

* In adjustment of this advance, the equivalent in Bhopal rupees of R9,83,703 has been received, and is in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1898

No. 280.—Mr. F. H Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted one year s furlough, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 3rd March, 1898.

No. 281.—Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE BRANCH

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1898.

No. 2 R—Mr. J. Donaghy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for seven days, from 13th February, 1898, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 1-R, dated 1st February, 1898.

R. G. WOODTHORPE, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

II B

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st March, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	74,18,035	1	0	1,49,82,759	0	9
Public Deposits at Branches .	75,64,723	15	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,44,66,665	6	0
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				5,58,955	9	9
Sundries				21,15,132	10	10
RUPEES .				9,04,73,512	11	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				30,58,558	0	0
Other authorised Investments				73,21,840	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .				2,14,13,194	11	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				2,46,38,073	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,20,85,763	3	5
Balances with other Banks . .				10,44,736	5	9
Bullion				2,908	9	0
Dead Stock				13,15,199	0	2
Stamps				9,905	14	3
Sundries				12,91,836	3	10
				7,27,83,015	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	80,77,026	13	0	1,76,90,497	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	96,13,470	11	7			
RUPEES .				9,04,73,512	11	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1898

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 12 per cent.

Percentage 28 4.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS
Willard, A. W., or Willard Jones.	Station Hospital, Amballa Cantonment.	2nd December, 1897 .	The District Judge of Amballa, on 14th February, 1898.	No Will found No application.
Clark, W D (Assistant Commissioner in the Burma Commission).	General Hospital, Mandalay	January, 1898	The District Judge of Mandalay, 2nd February, 1898	Deceased is said to have left a privileged Will and his brother will apply for Probate.
Lacquire, George (of 10, Sukur Sircar's Lane)	Presidency General Hospital	30th January, 1898	The District Judge, 24 Parganas, Alipore, on 4th February, 1898	No Will. No application.
Killwick, Frederick (of 16, Gargadhur Baboo's Lane).	Ditto .	2nd February, 1898	The same Judge, on 5th February, 1898	Ditto ditto
Howard, C (of the Indian Midland Railway).	Jhansi . . .	5th February, 1898 .	The District Judge of Jhansi, on 5th February, 1898.	No Will found.
Thomas, Percy (of River Steam Navigation Company).	Presidency General Hospital.	11th February, 1898 .	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 17th February, 1898.	No Will No application.
Mak, V C (of Armenian College)	Ditto .	13th February, 1898 .	The same Judge, on 17th February, 1898.	ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 4th March, 1898.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th February, 1898.

No. 753.—Notice is hereby given that the right of selling country spirits in each of the 25 shops in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, specified in the subjoined schedule, for the year beginning 1st April, 1898, and ending with the 31st March, 1899, will be put up to public auction at the upset prices, noted against each shop. The sale will be conducted by the Collector or by an officer specially deputed with the sanction of the Resident for this purpose in the Mayo Hall, at 12 noon on Wednesday, 9th March 1898.

2. Each bidder at the auction will deposit the sum of R50 previous to bidding. The shops will, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding clause, be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price subject to formal confirmation by the Collector. Such formal confirmation will, unless revised by the Resident for special reasons, be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any other officer deputed as mentioned in clause 1. Parties intending to bid must attend either in person or by duly accredited agents.

3. It will be within the discretion of the officer conducting the sale to decline to accept any bid or deposit if for any sufficient reason he considers such acceptance to be undesirable.

4. As soon as the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them on application. As the auction proceeds, the person whose bid is accepted for each shop shall at once deposit a sum equal to half a month's rent for that shop in addition to the deposit required under clause II. Should he fail to do this, the deposit made by him under clause II shall be forfeited, the shop will at once be put up again for sale on the above conditions, and he will be debarred from bidding again for the same or any other shop.

5. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down, and who have made deposits as provided in clause IV, shall also, within seven days from the date of auction, deposit such further sum as with the former deposits will make up an amount equal to two months' rent of each shop knocked down to them and shall execute the necessary engagements to take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth.

6. If on enquiry subsequent to sale, but before final confirmation thereof, the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency, he may be required to deposit twice the amount prescribed under clause V *supra*, or to provide two sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. All expenses attendant upon this proceeding shall be borne by the renter.

7. On the failure of any person to make deposit, under clause V, or execute engagements and take out licenses as aforesaid, or to comply if required to do so with the requisition under clause VI *supra*, the deposits made under clauses II and IV will be forfeited and the shop or shops re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Collector.

8. Re-sales effected under clause VI *supra* will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit any gain that may ensue owing to a rise in price and, in the event of loss by re-sale, will make good the deficiency that may be occasioned through his default. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale and the remainder, if any, will be recovered from the bidder in the same manner as if it were an arrear of Land Revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege be disposed of otherwise than by re-sale and such disposal results in loss to Government.

9. A purchaser at an auction sale or re-sale shall not be permitted to sell, transfer, or subrent the right he has acquired or any interest therein, without the consent of the Collector, which for any adequate reason may be withheld. Nor shall he appoint any person to act as his agent in the management of the shop without the Collector's previous approval.

10. The purchaser of the shop is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

CONDITIONS.

The privilege conferred extends only to the sale by retail of arrack of the strengths of 20° U. P. and 30° U. P.

2. The amount for which the privilege above described has been purchased shall be payable into the Resident's Treasury in equal monthly instalments, due on or before the 20th of each month commencing from April, 1898.

If the deposit made by the licensee under clause V in the sale Notification be in cash, it will be taken in payment of the instalments due on the last two months of the period of the rent. Failing payment by the 20th of the month, the Collector

shall at once proceed to recover the arrears together with interest at 6 per cent., under the rules in force for the collection of land revenue. If the instalment has not been paid by the 5th of the following month, the Collector may suspend or cancel the license and issue notice of re-sale and may re-sell the license on the day fixed with effect from the date of its issue to the new purchaser. In that case the deposit will be forfeited, and if it should fall short of the arrears due and the loss, if any, caused by the suspension or re-sale, the original licensee will be responsible for the difference which will be recovered under the rules in force for the collection of Land Revenue. If the Collector does not re-sell the shop he may make other arrangements as may appear advisable for the remainder of the lease, in which case he shall serve a notice upon the defaulting licensee informing him of the nature of the arrangement made.

No remission or abatement of the rent shall, on any account whatever, be claimable by the licensee.

3. The licensee shall purchase spirits only from the Government contractor or his agent or from any licensed wholesale depôt-keeper at the rate of 6 annas 4 pies per gallon of 20° U. P. and 5 annas 7 pies per gallon of 30° U. P. exclusive of the Government duty of R4-12-0 per gallon of 20° U. P. and R4-2-6 per gallon of 30° U. P. which together with the cost price shall be paid into the Resident's treasury or to any officer duly authorised by the Resident to receive such payments. Applications shall in every case be supported by receipts showing that the duty as above has been paid and shall be handed over to the Excise officer in charge of the depôt.

4. The licensee of every shop shall pay a registration fee of R180 to the officer appointed in this behalf by the Municipal Commission or to the credit of the Assigned Tract into the Resident's treasury, as may be ordered by the Resident in two half-yearly instalments and he shall also pay in the same manner a license fee of 4 annas per gallon on all arrack sold by him in excess of 55 gallons a month. The above rates and fees are in addition to the duty and cost price which as provided for in clause 3 shall be prepaid into the Resident's treasury or to the officer duly authorised by the Resident to receive such payments.

5. The licensee shall place the license granted to him in a conspicuous place in the shop, which shall be located in a building to be approved of by the Collector, but not in the same premises with a depôt or shop for the sale of any other kind of intoxicants than arrack of the strength of 20° U. P. or 30° U. P. The room used for the shop shall always be separate from the shopkeeper's dwelling house. The shop shall have only one door which shall face the street and there shall be no windows or other openings to the rear or ends of the building. No second room shall be allowed for the sale of liquor or for the use of customers.

6. The licensee shall fix in a conspicuous part of the front of his shop a sign board on which his name, the spirit he is licensed to sell and the number of his license shall be legibly inscribed in the vernacular language of the locality in which the shop is situated.

7. The licensee shall maintain a sufficient supply of arrack in his shop which shall never be less than two Imperial gallons.

8. The licensee shall prevent all drunkenness or disorder or gaming within his shop. Persons suffering from leprosy or other contagious diseases shall not be employed in selling arrack or transporting arrack for sale. The licensee shall not harbour robbers, thieves or riotous persons, but shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer as to any such persons who may resort to his shop

9. The licensee shall not receive any grain, jewels, goods, wearing apparel, or other article in barter or pawn for spirits, neither shall any credit be given. Payment for liquor shall be made in ready money only at the time of sale.

10. The licensee shall not allow any quantity of spirits, however small, to be conveyed from the premises except on special passes, which may be obtained for special reasons only, from the Collector.

11. The licensee shall not open his shop before sunrise nor keep it open after 9 P.M., except on special permit to be obtained from the Collector.

12. The licensee shall not sell nor give any spirits to any European non-commissioned officer, private soldier or to any European or Eurasian camp follower or to any members of the families of any of the aforesaid persons, nor to any sepoy, member of the police or excise department or servant of a railway company whilst on duty, nor to any European vagrant under escort of the Police nor to any child under twelve years of age Neither shall he sell liquor to any one at less than 2 annas per dram or R6 6-0 per gallon of 20° U. P. and 1 anna 10 pies per dram or R5-13-6 per gallon of 30° U. P.

13. The licensee shall not permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in the shop, neither shall he harbour or conceal soldiers or others knowing or having reason to believe such soldiers or others to be deserters.

14. The Collector may direct that the shop shall be temporarily closed on the grounds of Police administration or expediency. No remission or compensation shall be claimed if it is found necessary to enforce this clause.

15. The licensee shall keep a true account showing the quantity and strength of the spirits received in his shop, the quantity and strength of the spirits sold, the prices at which they are sold, and the quantity and strength of the spirits remaining unsold each day. Such account shall be produced for the inspection of the Collector, or any officer appointed by him for the purpose or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. The permits with which the liquor is received at the shops shall be carefully and regularly filed therein and similarly produced for inspection. An inspection note book with the pages numbered consecutively shall also be maintained intact at each shop at the licensee's cost so that officers who may inspect the shop may enter their remarks therein. This note book shall be handed over to the Collector or any officer authorised by him to receive it, whenever it is demanded. The licensee shall furnish such other returns and information as may from time to time be required by the Collector.

16. The licensee shall not keep in his shop, offer for sale, or sell any spirits except the arrack obtained from the Government contractor or his agent or a duly licensed depôt under the conditions of clause 3 *supra*, neither shall he keep in his shop, offer for sale, or sell spirits of any other strength than 20° U. P. and 30° U. P. The spirits kept in the shop, offered for sale, or sold by the licensee shall be unadulterated and undiluted. The licensee shall not keep or sell spirits at any other place than that specified in the license.
No foreign liquors or country spirits of greater strength than 20° U. P., or country beer or toddy or any other liquor than that to which the license relates shall be kept or sold in the building covered by this license. Nor shall any ganja, opium or any preparation thereof or therefrom be kept or sold in the building.

17. The licensee shall not possess or use any measures other than those which may be from time to time prescribed by Government and he shall have them tested and stamped at his own expense by the stamping establishment of the Collector's office. The present measure is fixed at 1—51 of the imperial gallon.

18. In case of any breach of the conditions of the license, either by the licensee, or by any person in his employment, it shall be competent for the Collector to impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding R10 for every such breach of such conditions or to declare the money deposited with him forfeited and to cancel and re-sell the license at the risk of the licensee, and all loss thereby caused shall be made good by the licensee. When a license is cancelled, the rent for the whole period shall become due at once and it shall be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

19. The imposition of a fine, or the forfeiture of deposit, or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding section shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of the licensee or any of his servants for any offence which may be committed against the Excise Laws or Rules in force.

20. If it comes to the knowledge of the Collector that the licensee fails to open his shop or to carry on his business with due care and attention, or that he has been convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code, or under the Excise Laws or Rules, it shall be lawful for the Collector to cancel the license and to re-sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

21. The licensee shall not have any pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any of the Excise or Revenue officials.

22. The licensee shall be bound by any additional rules as may be prescribed under the Excise Law now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, and shall on requisition by the Collector, or by any officer duly authorised by the Collector, deliver up this license for amendment or for the issue of a fresh license accordingly.

By Order

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Resident.

SCHEDULE.

Detailed List of present Retail Arrack Shops in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Name of Circle.	Police Divisions.	Serial number of shops.	Locality. No.	Locality. Street.	Consumption in shops from 1st July to 31st December 1897 (6 months). Gls.	Probable consumption for the year 1897-98. Gls.	Annual up-set price. R	Place of sale.	Date of sale.	Officer by whom sale will be conducted.	REMARKS.
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	B. Division.	1	76	Chandy Chowk Road	1,090	2,180	1,060	Collector's Office, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.		Collector or any other Officer authorized by him.	
		2	2/37	Blackpully Road	938	1,876	911				
		3	32	A. No. 2 Street Blackpully	1,076	2,152	1,046				
		a4	58 & 59	Chandy Chowk Road	974	1,948	947				aTo be abolished.
		5	7/9	Grass Cutters Lane A. (Thimmiah Road)	1,133	2,266	1,102				
		6	2/45	Makhan Road	1,196	2,302	1,164				
		7	37	Arnachella Moodeliar's Road	1,042	2,084	1,013				
		8	2/37	Seppings Road	1,361	2,722	1,325				
		9	8	Thimmiah Road	1,442	2,884	1,405				
		10	18	Sultanji Gunta Road	1,378	2,756	1,342				
		11	68	Jeweller Street	1,189	2,378	1,157				
		12	A3/3	L. No. 9, Street, 4th Division	2,506	5,012	2,446				
		a13	349	Old Poor-House Road	1,297	2,594	1,262				aTo be abolished.
		14	110	Ditto	2,096	4,192	2,045				
		15	4	Dharmaraja Street	1,876	3,752	1,829				
		a16	26	Cavalry Road	912	1,824	885				aTo be abolished.
		17	42	Ditto	1,251	2,502	1,217				
		18	40	Ebrahim Saib Street	1,164	2,328	1,132				
		a19	A2/4	Armstrong Road	881	1,762	855				aTo be abolished.
		20	B/1	O. No. 3 Street, 3rd Division	1,082	2,164	1,052				
		21	2/164	Cavalry Road	1,198	2,396	1,166				
	C. Division.	22	6/A	Knoxpett G.	1,710	3,420	1,667				
		23	3/6	Tannery Road	449	898	432				
		24	1	Lower Knoxpett A.	1,248	2,496	1,215				
		a25	2/21	Anthony Nicholas Street	1,024	2,048	995				aTo be abolished.
		26	2/22	Pulyar Kovil Street, 2nd Division, Shoolay	1,218	2,436	1,185				
		27	2/22	J. No. 3 Street	1,538	3,076	1,499				
		28	1	Pulyar Street	1,335	2,670	1,300				
		29	4/3-4	Arab Lines, A. Street	724	1,448	701				
		30	36	New Parcherry Longford Road	807	1,614	783				

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th February, 1898.

No. 2.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months, with effect from the 26th March, 1898.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Col., R. E.,*
Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1898.

No. 14.—Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 5, dated 21st January, 1898, transferring Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from the Mari-Attock Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway is hereby cancelled.

No. 15.—The undermentioned Engineers are transferred from the Rae Bereli Benares Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway :—

Mr. A. Bewley, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 24th February, 1898.

No. 1427.—Under sections 12 and 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India hereby invests the Superintendent of Sehore with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class as defined in section 32 of that Code, and under section 37 of the said Code with powers to try summarily the offences indicated in section 260, Chapter XXII, of the same Code.

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Dated 1st February, 1898.

No. 6041.—Under the provisions of section 124, sub-section 2, of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the following diseases are declared, with the sanction of the Resident in Mysore, to be diseases dangerous to the public health, within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

(1) Cholera.
(2) Diphtheria.
(3) Enteric fever.
(4) Measles.
(5) Scarlet fever.
(6) Small-pox.

A. M. SLIGHT,
President.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1898.

No. 22.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. B. Bird, I.S.C., Controller of Military Accounts, is granted eight months' leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 27th year, commenced 15th December, 1897.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General, Military Department.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1898.

No. 11.—Mr. G. Hales, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, from the forenoon of the 24th December, 1897, to the afternoon of the 5th January, 1898, *vice* Lieutenant Kincaid, R.E., transferred temporarily to the Military Department.

No. 12.—Mr. P. A. Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th January, 1898, *vice* Lieutenant Kincaid, R.E., transferred temporarily to the Military Department, or until further orders.

The 25th February, 1898.

No. 13.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for 17 months and 3 days, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th February, 1898.

Archer, J. J.
Ault, A. F.
Birley, K. P., Messrs. Peel & Co.
Cadell, W. A.
Charters, Mrs. W. C. M (care of Mrs E. Charters).
Daniels, George
Dippee & Co.
Howell & Co.
Kirtz, V.
Levenson, Mrs. B. L.
Mackenzie, P, The Process Block Company.
Maclean, James.
Marshall, James.
Morrison Brothers & Co.
Nestles, Food Company.
Pereira, S.
Pittis & Sons.
Renton, W., Proprietor, Monthly Railway Guide and Travellers' Directory
The Agent, Delhi Biscuit Manufactory.
The Manager, Imperial Service Magazine Press.
The Publisher of Law Practitioners' Diary
The Representative of Messrs. Edison and Swan.
United Electric Light Co., Limited
Wright & Co., W.
Youngman & Co., Tobacco Manufacturers

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abayasekara, D P.
Alton, F. D
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Baldwin, J.
Basset, G.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, I.
Berger, Capt. E. L. C.
Best, S J.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Board, F. H.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Browne, W. Sidney
Browson, J.
Bull, C.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Chatterton, Mrs. A.
Chill, Dr.
Collinge, E.
Credner, Capt. H.
Curry, Mrs. L.
Dalby, James.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
David, John F.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
DeMauley, Lord.
Dent, Mrs. J. G.
DeSilva, F. H.
Dressel, Miss W.
D'Saldanha, D. C.
Ellis, J.
Entwisle, Earnest.
Esch, George W.
Fitch, C.
Florens, James.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Frugier, A.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
George, G.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Hains, H. H.
Handcock, James P
Heywood, J. G.
Hichens, Kate.
Hilferding, A.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Howie, J.
Ives W. C.
Janeczka, Ed.
John, B. J.
John, Christopher.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kidd, Dr. C E
Kusenberg, Otto.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward
Laski, N.
Leslie, Mrs. K L.
Lewis, P. I.
Lockhart, H.
Low, Mrs. J. G
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machang, A. S.
Mackenzie, E. C.
Manghan, Frank.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, R. R.
Martin, Wm.
McMahon, Alfred.
McNab, R.
McNamee, R.
Menzies, Dr. J. B.
Michael, F.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel.
Murphy, Wm. J.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noall, Mrs. L.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
O'Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Park, Robert G.
Parker, G C.
Pepin, E. A.
Peppe, Mrs.
Pescio, Roberts.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Playfair, Mrs. Arthur I.
Ponniska, Marie.
Portman, Montague B.
Preece, Percy.
Pyesmith, Arnold.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Reilly, E.
Renton, G H.
Renton, Walter.
Reville, Mr.
Reynard, L.
Richards, W.
Rigg, E.
Robertson, Mrs.
Roger, J P. F. S.
Rooper, Max Y.
Rosenfeld, J.
Saldanah, Mr.
Sale, Mrs.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Setts, J. R.
Shields, H. R.
Sinden, H. A.
Singleton, M L.
Skelhorn, J. W.
Smith, H. Eliott.
Smith, Prof. Norton B.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
St. Jarainmo, W. E.
Storry, Mrs.
Thompson, J.
Thornett, A. J.
Thornett & Co.
Tichborne, Sir Henry
Tontrhank, Miss Mina.
Veligan, John.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Waller, Mr.
Wallis, M.
Walshe, M. A P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
William, H
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wobbekind, C.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dettmar, Henry.
Hake, P. G.
Henton, James W.
Hilferding, Alex.
Janeczka, Edward, Jr.
Marcovich, Marks.
Morton, Mrs.
Von Wittikind, P. R., Dr.
Wilson, E.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Algar, Alfred.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Cluby, Mr.
Carruthers (Telegram).
Cawasji Hormasji.
Cox, H. E.
Delabamne (Telegram).
Denny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Durant, Clive.
David, E. G., Mrs.
Dalby, James.
Deavin, H. P.
Dell' Aquila, Pietro.
Elliasan, I.
Eckmann, Otto.
Esch, G W.
Eason, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Gaynor, G. H.
Grant, Eugene.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gondson, A.
Glover, L D.
Hassan, S. M.
Hilchcock, C.
Hogarth, Gunner.
Hajee Ismail Joosain.
Hartly, W.
Hormasji Dorabji Mowad.
Isaac, Abraham.
King, H G.
Kristianson, Lavinia, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Kesnilal, Jamnalal.
Low, J. S., Mrs.
McDonald, G
Martin, E E.
Maccartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonietta Sigra.
Middleton, A.
Menias, J E.
O'Neitt, J.
Oakley, E. S., Mrs.
Perrie, W. F.
Roodow, James.
Rice, S M.
Snagge, H. E.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.)
Saluw, Elisabeth, Miss.
Spirks, Frederick.
Shoen, E., Mrs.
Tara Nath Chowdhury.
Takats, G. de.
Vitale, Barbero.
Withams, B., Mrs.
Walke, William F.
Williams, H.
Woolford, Miss.
Waisband, Golda.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 28th February, 1898.

Case, T. F.
Hume, Mrs.
Milsom, B. P
Munro, J
Robertson, W T. A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 5th March, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1898	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	10th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	9th ,,	Ditto
*Australasian Colonies . .	5th ,,	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto . .	12th ,,	Ditto
Colombo	6th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Malta*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	11th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	10th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	7th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	12th ,,	Ditto
Akyab Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	5th ,,	Ditto
Ditto ditto . .	12th ,,	Ditto
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	7th ,,	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	8th ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M without late fee, and 3-55 P M with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *via* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 7-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکار اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ : ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ ٭

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ ٭

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — سواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ : اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ ,,	R7-8,	,,	R8.
¼ ,,	R3-12,	,,	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸৹
॥ আধ ,, ,,	৭॥৹	,,	৮৲
। শিকি ,, ,,	৩৸৹	,,	৪।৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

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JOHN ELIOT,

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Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896 3a. 3p. (1a.)
Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)
Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a (2a.)
Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a 9p. (1a.)
Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)
Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)
Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition) as modified up to 1st May, 1896 4a. 9p. (1a)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897 R1-6. (2a.)

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10a (1a)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1890. 2a 6p. (1a)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897 11a. (1a 0p)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a 0p. (1a)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a 3p. (1a)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 6a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a (2a)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. 15a. (3a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897 1a. 3p. (1a)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9a (2a)

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Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Boards), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a 0p (1a)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1896 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict, Cap. 3, from 1896 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 In Urdu. 1a 3p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri 1a 3p. (1a)

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Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. (1a 6p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p (1a)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu 9p. (1a)
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Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu 1a. 3p. (1a)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December 1890 In Urdu. 2a. (1a)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1890. In Urdu. 2a. 0p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. 6p. (1a)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896 In Urdu. 1a. (1a)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 0p (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a 6p (1a)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a (1a)
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Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. (2a)
Ditto. In Nagri 8a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4a 9p. (1a)
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Act II of 1895 (Cotton duties). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
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Act XIII of 1896 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment) In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu 3p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p (1a)
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Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a)
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Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a (1a)
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Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments) In Urdu 3p (1a.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice) In Urdu. 9p (1a)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice) In Urdu 2a 3p (1a)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9p (1a)

In the Press.

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 in Nagri.

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December 1896. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with foot-notes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Nagri

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 In Nagri.

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Nagri.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indices to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1896 and 1897. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1896 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5, (R1); single issue 4a. including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.
REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the volumes of General Acts for 1877–84, the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

A—General Acts.

The General Acts from 1334 to 1866, Ed. 1887. R5. (12a.)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5. (12a.)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1838, Ed. 1889. R5. (6a.)

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6a.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10a.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8a.)

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to 1st November, 1895:—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12a. (3a.)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a. (3a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8. (2a.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4a 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a).

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12a. (2a).

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a (2a)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1. (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 10a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a. (2a).

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 5a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2a.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15a. (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10- (3a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3. (6a.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a* 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August 1895. R1. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7*a* (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Marchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1895.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict, Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to 1895. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5*a*.)
Ditto. Unbound. R2 8. (5*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891; with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September, 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June 1893. In Urdu 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

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Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

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Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a*. (3*a*.)
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Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)
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Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-6. (8*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

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Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

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Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
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IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL —*concld.*

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff). In Urdu 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

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Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap, boards. R1. (5*a.*)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 099129, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to the Comptroller General, or order, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

G. SANDERS, *Captain,*
Chief Comst. Officer, Presidency District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 010301 and 010302 of 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for R500 each, and Nos. 041106 and 041107 of 3½ per cent. of 1842-43, for R100 each, originally standing in the name of Rajkumar Sen, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAJKUMAR SEN,
Sub-Registrar, Laksam, Tippera.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common, Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	...	17 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 45-0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Thôngwa	30 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	12 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Meiktila	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7 0 0	8 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 9-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	5-0 to 7-0	7 8 0	7-0 „ 8-0	7 8 0	14-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8-0 to 18-0	11-0 to 20-0	9-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 60-0	12-0 to 60-0
Gáro Hills	8 0 0	7 0 0	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 12-0	18-0 „ 30-0	18-0 „ 30-0
Manipur	8 0 0	7-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	8-0 „ 10-0	15 0 0	15-0 „ 25-0
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpára	7-0 to 9-0	7-8 to 9-8	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kámrúp	10-0 „ 12-0	12 0 0	9-0 „ 12-0	15 0 0	20-0 „ 50-0	35 0 0
Darrang	6-0 „ 12-0	5-0 to 7-8	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 „ 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	9-0 „ 12-0	9-0 „ 14-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0	11-0 „ 30-0	11-0 „ 30-0
Sibságar	8-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 15-0	10 0 0	8-0 „ 12-0	15-0 „ 35-0	15-0 „ 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 „ 11-0	8-0 „ 11-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 „ 14-0	12-0 „ 60-0	12-0 „ 60-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Nágá Hills	10-0 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0	15-0 to 18-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 50-0	21-0 to 50-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*continued.*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Noakhali	7-0 „ 10-0	7-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Chittagong	12-0 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 13-0	13-0 „ 15-0	8 0 0	13-0 „ 18-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Tippera	7-0 „ 10-0	10 0 0	6-0 „ 8-0	8 0 0	7-0 „ 15-0	15 0 0
Dacca	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 „ 15-0	7-0 to 15-0
Maimensingh	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	11-0 „ 15-0
Deltaic—						
Khulna	10-0 to 12-0	7-8 to 9-8	8-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	9 6 0	7 8 0	6-0 „ 7-8	6-0 „ 8-0	15-0 „ 30-0	12-0 „ 18-0
Midnapur	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	11-4 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 18-0
Howrah	8 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	15 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0
Calcutta	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0	18-0 „ 20-0
Hooghly	7 15 6	7 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 „ 20-0	12-8 „ 25-0
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	5 10 0	5-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Jessore	7 8 0	6-0 „ 7-8	6 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Faridpur	7-8 to 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Central—						
Bankura	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 9-0
Bardwan	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 20-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 12-0	7-0 „ 12-0
Murshidabad	6 0 0	6 0 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	7-0 „ 12-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Santhal Parganas	4-0 to 4-12	3-12 to 4-8	4-0 „ 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 22-8	7-8 „ 18-12
Pabna	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-8	7-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 7-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Rajshahi	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 6-0	4-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 16-0	7-8 „ 16-0
Malda	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 „ 15-0	12-0 „ 15-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	6 0 0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 16-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7-8 to 16-0	3-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 25-0
Orissa—						
Puri	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 11-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 11-4	7-8 „ 11-4
Balasore	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-9	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	11-0 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0
Mánbhum	4 11 0	4 11 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	11-4 to 18-8	10-8 to 11-4
Lohárdaga	3 12 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 11-4	8 0 0
Palámau	4 11 0	6 1 6	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 „ 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Hazáribágh	4 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-8 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 8-8	7-0 „ 8-8
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	6-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Gaya	3-12 „ 5-10	5-10 to 6-0	4-0 „ 6-0	3-8 to 4-8	7-8 „ 15-0	6-0 „ 10-0
Patna	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	6-0 „ 7-0	7-0 „ 8-0
Shahabad	3-12 „ 5-0	3 12 0	4-0 „ 6-0	5 0 0	6-0 „ 15-0	5-8 „ 10-0
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur	5 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Darbhanga	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	6-9 to 8-7	3-12 to 9-6
Muzaffarpur	4-0 to 5-0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-8	7-0 „ 8-0
Sáran	3-12 „ 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-8 „ 10-0	7-8 „ 10-0
Champáran	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	3 3 11	3 3 0	3 13 5	3 13 4	7 7 11	7 1 2
Central—						
Bánda	2-0 to 3-0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 7-8	7 0 0
Fatehpur	3 4 6	2 15 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-10 & 7-10	5-10 to 7-6
Hamírpur	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	6 3 0	6 14 0
Jalaun	3 2 9	3 5 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 3	7 0 0
Cawnpore	3-4-6&3-12-0	4-0 & 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 & 9-6
Jhánsi	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 2 0	8 3 0
Etáwah	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	4-0 to 4-6	5 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	10 0 0	8-0 to 8-4
Mainpuri	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Etah	5-8 & 6-0	5 0 0	4-8 & 5-0	5 0 0	8-11-6 &10-5-0	9-0 & 10-5
Western—						
Meerut	4 5 4	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 9 4	10 0 0	10 8 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 & 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	5-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 „ 10-0	8-0 & 10-0
Submontane, East—						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	9 9 0	7 0 0
Gorakhpur	2 13 0	3 2 11	3-8 & 4-0	3-0 & 3-12	6-0 & 7-8	7-3-1 to 7-10-5
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0
Submontane, West—						
Shahjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Pilibít	2 14 0	3 8 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	8 1 0	8 2 0
Bareli	3 2 5	3 3 3	4 8 7	4 12 3	7 14 0	7 10 4
Moradabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bijnor	3 0 2	2-2 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Muzaffarnagar	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	11-0 „ 12-0	11-0 & 12-0
Saháranpur	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dún	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwál	5 10 0	4-11 & 5-10	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	4 3 9	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 12 2	7 13 6
Unao	2-13 & 3-12	3-0 & 4-0	3-12-0&4-3-6	4-0 & 4-8	7 8 0	7-6 & 8-8
Lucknow	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Hardoi	2 13 0	3 7 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 12 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1-14 to 3-12	1-14 to 4-0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	5-10 to 7-8
Barabanki	3 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gonda	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	7 6 0	7 6 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-10 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	2-13-0&3-4-6	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	6 6 0
Kheri	2 10 6	2 12 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 4 0	8 0 0
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 6 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Udaipur)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 6-0	5-8 to 6-0	22-0 „ 35-0	22-0 „ 35-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—*contd.*						
Eastern—contd.						
Sirohi	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Erinpura	12 0 0	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	4-11 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	9-0 „ 28-0
Bundi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7-8 „ 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 30-0	5-0 „ 30-0
Tonk	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7 8 0
Jaipur	2-0 to 3-0	2-13 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 „ 10-5	7-8 to 11-4
Kerauli	2 8 0	4 0 0	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 2-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20-0	5-10 „ 20-0
Bhartpur	1-8 „ 3-0	2-8 „ 4-0	...	...	4-0 „ 17-0	4-0 „ 17-0
Alwar	2-13 „ 4-11	2-13 „ 4-11	...	...	8-7 „ 11-4	8-7 „ 11-4
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	11 0 0	5 10 0	...	...	15 0 0	9 6 0
Anádra	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpura	3 12 0	4 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 9-6
Western—						
Jodhpur	5 10 0	4 11 0	6 9 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jaisalmer	11 0 0	8-2 to 14-1	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6-0 to 12-0-9	9-6 to 12-6
Central India—						
Indore	6 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	13 0 0
Gwalior	5 2 0	5 2 0	7 8 0	4-0 to 6-0	14 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozpur	5 10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	10 14 0
Central—						
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	16 14 0	18 12 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	15 0 0
Jhelam	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	18 12 0
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	4 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	12 8 0
Delhi	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 12 0	13 2 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Submontane—						
Ambala	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0
Ludhiána	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
Jalandhar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hills—						
Simla	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 1 6	6 2 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Kangra	8 7 0	8 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 8 0
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 2 0	6 9 0	21 14 0	23 2 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Peshávar	5 8 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 0 0	22 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	12 0 0	6 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Bannu	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 0	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—continued.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—*contd.*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Jhang	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0
Multan	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	23 10 8
Montgomery	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Dera Ismael Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	19 8 0	22 8 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	10-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 55-0	30-0 to 45-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	25-0 „ 35-0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	25-0 to 35-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 40-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8 7 0	7 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Ratnágiri	7 10 8	7 8 0	13 11 10	11 4 0	9-9-4 „ 15-5-0	11-4 „ 15-0
Alibág	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	22 8 0	22-8 „ 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 „ 42-0
Tanna	7 8 0	7 8 0	10-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	18-0 „ 22-8	22-8 „ 30-0
Deccan—						
Dharwar	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Belgaum	6 11 0	6 0 0	8 5 0	7 12 0	13 15 0	14 0 0
Satara	7 13 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	13-10-8 to 17-8-0	15 0 0
Sholapur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 „ 22-8	22 0 0
Bijapur	3 12 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	22-8 to 30-0
Poona	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 „ 30-0
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	4-0 to 5-0	6 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	8 0 0	12-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Násik	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 26-4
Dhulia	7 8 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	22-8 „ 26-4
Gujarat—						
Surat	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	19-0 to 25-0	22-0 to 30-0
Broach	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	16-0 „ 30-0	17-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	3 12 0	4 13 6	8 0 0	9 0 0	9-0 „ 18-12	9-11 „ 19-6
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Godhra	5 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 25-0
Disa Cantonment	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
Kathiawár—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	15-0 „ 18-12
Chhindwára	5 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nagpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	6 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 18-12

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*continued*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Provinces—*contd.*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0
Saugor	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Jubbulpore	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mandla	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Seoni	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	15 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	12-0 „ 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	9-6 to 11-8	9-0 to 13-8
Eastern—						
Biláspur	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0
Raipur	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	15 0 0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	6 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Básim	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	16 0 0
Akola	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	20 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	5 8 0	6 9 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	16 2 0	20 0 0
Amráoti	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	21 0 0	18 11 0
Wun	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	22-0 to 25-0	22-0 to 25-0
Bolâram	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	11-4 „ 22-8	11-4 „ 22-8
Chadarghát	7 2 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	8 1 8	8 1 8	7 12 0	7 12 0	15-4-8 to 16-12-8	15-4-8 to 16-12-8
S. Canara	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	4 1 11	4 10 10	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 13 4	3 13 4	5 2 8	5 5 4	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	12-0 to 12-10-8
Central—						
Bellary	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 20-10	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karnul	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	5 1 6	5 1 6	5 12 0	5 8 0	9-11-6 to 11-11-9	9-11-6 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0	11-5-6 „ 13-9-0
Godávari	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	6 2 8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8	16-5-4 „ 16-10-8
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	17-4-0 to 19-9-4	17-4-0 to 19-9-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	6 3 2	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-3-2 „ 16-11-2	15-3-2 „ 16-11-2
S. Arcot	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 2 6	6 2 6	13-9-6 „ 14-8-6	13-9-6 „ 14-8-6
Tanjore	6 0 2	6 0 7	6 8 0	6 9 7	[illegible]-12 „ 15-15	15-12 „ 16-11
Trichinopoly	5 15 1	5 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-3 „ 14-1	13-2 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1897 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1896—*concluded.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-13-4	12-6-8 to 14-13-4
Madura	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	13-2 „ 13-7	13-2 „ 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5-0 to 10-0	28-0 to 30-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	26 4 0	26 4 0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	6 4 0	3-12 to 7-8	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	23-4 „ 31-0
Kadur	8 0 0	7-0 „ 8-0	8 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	30 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0
Shimoga	5-0 to 8-0	2-8 „ 5-0	5-0 to 8-0	3-0 „ 8-0	10-0 to 25-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Chitaldrug	9 12 0	9 11 0	15 0 0	9 11 0	26-4 „ 30-0	26-4 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1896-97.

No. 58 T., dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1898.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 1 Telegraph, dated the 20th January 1898, and enclosures, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97, and the India Office note reviewing it.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Report and note be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also that the Report and note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

O. C. LEES,
Under Secy. to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
FOR
1896-97.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Capital.—The Capital account of the Department was increased by R60,568, making the capital expenditure to end of the year R1,15,49,774. The increase was chiefly due to outlay on construction of quarters for the Director and signalling staff at Teheran; by providing these quarters the revenue expenditure in succeeding years will be decreased, as the signalling clerks will no longer draw rent allowance.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	R	R	R
Works	54,729	...	54,729
Suspense	...	...	...
Stores	538	...	538
Other heads	5,301	.	5,301
	60,568	...	60,568

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R14,84,507, or a decrease of R1,85,574 as compared with 1895-96, when the sum realised was R16,70,081. The expenditure during the year was R7,71,477 against R8,17,450 in the past year, or a decrease of R45,973. The net result is a profit of R7,13,030 on the year's working against that of R8,52,631 in 1895-96, a falling off of R1,39,601, due to causes as explained below.

3. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B:—

Earnings.

Head of Account.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
† Traffic Earnings	19,40,495	19,20,488	...	20,007
Common Purse	—1,55,171	—,79,555	...	1,24,384
Australasian Message Fund	—1,51,741	—1,71,753	...	20,012
Profit and Loss	—716	35	751	...
Total Message Revenue	16,32,866	14,69,215	751	1,64,403
Miscellaneous Revenue	37,214	15,292	...	21,922
TOTAL	16,70,081	14,84,507	751	1,86,325
Net Decrease	...	...	...	1,85,574

4. For the first time since 1889-90 there has been a falling off in the earnings of the year under review as compared with the preceding year. This is due to the fact that although we drew out of the Joint Purse about 1,062*l.* more than last year on account of Trans-Indian traffic (including Australasian), the Indian traffic fell off considerably, and we drew out about 3,926*l.* less on that account. This is no doubt due to the famine and plague in India. The large falling off in "earnings" as shown in rupees is due to the higher rate of exchange which prevailed during the year, and the consequently smaller amount in rupees collected in India as the franc equivalent.

5. In order to understand the statement given in paragraph 3, it is perhaps advisable to explain that "traffic earnings" represents the cash collections on local traffic in Persia and the Persian Gulf, and the cash balances received or paid by this Department at Karachi in settling accounts with the Indian Department, and in London in settling with the Turkish Administration and the Indo-European Telegraph Company. These balances are actually made out in francs, and the amount shown in rupees as received from the Indian Department at Karachi represents the gold equivalent of these francs, and consequently varies according to the rate of exchange. For instance, the traffic receipts for this year were 2,956,006 francs against 2,786,945 francs in the preceding year, but the amount collected in rupees was R19,20,488 against R19,40,495 in 1895-96. The amount shown as decrease on "Common Purse" and "Australasian Message Fund" represents the difference between the amount actually carried by this Department and paid into the Common Purse, and the amount drawn out of the Purse. This does not necessarily mean a decrease in our receipts from the Common Purse, but shows the value of traffic

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,580*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

† NOTE.—The head "Traffic Earnings" includes the amount collected in India, as also the loss on account of exchange on sterling transactions. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from foreign administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the telegraph companies and foreign administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also.

actually carried by this Department in excess of what it is entitled to under the Agreement.

Expenditure.

Head of Account.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
Persian Gulf :—	R	R	R	R
General charges . .	1,39,806	1,41,331	1,525	...
Line maintenance . .	20,774	19,329	...	1,445
Signalling . . .	1,80,454	1,75,436	...	5,018
Cable maintenance .	1,85,419	1,71,079	...	14,340
Persian Section :—				
General charges . .	88,365	92,188	3,823	...
Line maintenance . .	64,459	58,883	...	5,576
Signalling . . .	1,11,399	91,325	..	20,074
Exchange . .	16,774	21,906	5,132	. .
Expenditure by other Departments . . .	10,000	...	...	10,000
TOTAL .	8,17,450	7,71,477	10,480	56,453
Net Decrease .	...	...	...	45,973

6. The increase and decrease under the main heads are as follows :—

(1) *General Charges.—Gulf and Persian Sections.*—The increase is due chiefly to more expenditure in England on furlough allowances, etc., than in the previous year. To this cause is due also the increase noticeable under "Exchange."

Under the authority of the Secretary of State the charge for the supervision and audit of the accounts of the Department in India was increased from April 1896 from R750 to R1,000 per mensem, plus R60 a share of the Accounts Office rent.

(2) *Line Maintenance.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease was caused by a less issue of stores on repairs of the land lines than in the previous year.

(3) *Line Maintenance.—Persian Section.*—The decrease under this head was due partly to less expenditure under establishment, travelling allowance and exchange compensation allowance and partly to less issue of stores on line repairs.

(4) *Signalling.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease under this head was caused partly by some of the signalling clerks having been on long leave out of India and drawing their leave allowance from the Home Treasury, and partly by less expenditure on exchange compensation allowance.

(5) *Signalling.—Persian Section.*—The decrease under this head is due chiefly to the debit, under the orders of the Government of India, of a sum of R18,400 to the Revenue account in 1895-96, being a portion of the cost of the new buildings at Teheran. There has also been less expenditure on exchange compensation allowance.

The salaries of the signalling staff are on an incremental scale, but owing to strict economy in working the total expenditure for signalling was kept below that of last year.

(6) *Cable Maintenance.—Gulf Section.*—The decrease under this represents chiefly less issue of stores for cable repairs.

NET REVENUE.

7. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,15,49,774 a net profit of R7,13,030 was earned, which gives a dividend of 6·17 per cent. as compared with a dividend of 7·42 per cent. in 1895-96. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1891-92	1·4
1892-93	3·8
1893-94	4·28
1894-95	6·50
1895-96	7·42
1896-97	6·17

The cause of the decrease is explained above; namely, I. Indian traffic less; II. Indian exchange better, and a lower rate in rupees paid for telegrams; III. Less old cable sold.

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

8. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India and *vice versâ* during the year by the three Administrations (*viz.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department) rose from 5,954,751¼ to 6,157,208½, showing an increase of 202,457, while the net value also shows an increase of 20,030*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* The Department's share of the Purse, however, shows a decrease of 1,146*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, chiefly caused by the large falling off in Indian traffic, which is not made up by the increase in Trans-Indian traffic. The amount paid into the Purse was more than in the previous year by 6,906*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

9. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the Agreement was concluded:—

Year.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	Excess. Paid in	Excess. Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84	81,408	76,584	4,824	...
1884-85	85,376	76,738	8,638	...
1885-86	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90	85,661	73,180	12,481	...
1890-91	95,774	77,417	18,357	...
1891-92	102,641	83,352	19,289	...
1892-93	94,209	83,894	10,315	...
1893-94	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
1894-95	99,267	91,012	8,255	...
1895-96	110,380	101,685	8,695	...
1896-97	117,286	100,539	16,747	...
TOTALS	1,650,695	1,533,260	182,806	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN	...	...	117,435	...

10. *Division of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts are divided :—

Administration.	Indian Receipts.				Trans-Indian Receipts.	
	To 1894.		From 1894.			
Eastern Telegrah Company	60·39		59·82		80·53	
Indo-European Telegraph Company	22·34	39·61	22·12	40·18	12·03	19·47
Indo-European Telegraph Department	17·27		18·06		7·44	

11. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are :—

Year.	On Indian Traffic.		On Trans-Indian Traffic.	
	Viâ Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79	71·31	28·69	95·26	4·74
1879-80	67·91	32·09	94·10	5·90
1880-81	69·01	30·99	92·50	7·50
1881-82	64·63	35·37	81·26	18·74
1882-83	48·34	51·66	59·26	40·74
1883-84	55·96	44·04	83·52	16·48
1884-85	53·02	46·98	84·44	15·56
1885-86	52·14	47·86	75·91	24·09
1886-87	55·46	44·54	85·32	14·68
1887-88	60·03	39·07	86·48	13·52
1888-89	51·69	48·31	77·04	22·96
1889-90	49·92	50·08	82·89	17·11
1890-91	46·67	53·33	83·21	16·79
1891-92	43·52	56·48	80·75	19·25
1892-93	48·09	51·91	82·49	17·51
1893-94	51·75	48·25	85·20	14·80
1894-95	48·91	51·09	84·31	15·69
1895-96	49·03	50·97	84·09	15·91
1896-97	44·15	55·85	83·00	17·00

12. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Agreement.*—One interruption stopping traffic between Teheran and Karachi occurred on the Persian Section, and lasted 20 hours 53 minutes. Beyond Teheran to London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for 59 hours 24 minutes, but none of these interruptions affected the divisions of the Joint Purse.

13. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople, lasting 83 days 14 hours 56 minutes. The working of this route continues to be very unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was also interrupted for repairs for 1 day 22 hours 30 minutes.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows :—

Year.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Days, hours, minutes	77—8—12	108—9—54	101—5—41	150—0—52	111—17—35	83—14—56

The Department was only liable to the Joint Purse for 52 days' interruptions at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

14. Full particulars regarding the nature of this Fund are given in the Administration Report of 1893-94 (page 6, paras. 14 to 17). In April 1896, however, a Supplemental Agreement was entered into under which New Zealand joined the Fund, and from 1st May 1895 the amount guaranteed was reduced to 227,000*l.*, but the sum payable in any one year by the colonies is limited to 10,000*l.* The Agreement was also made binding for at least five years.

The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 4,677*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C. (1).

TRAFFIC.

15. The service regulations of the Paris Convention of 1890 were in force throughout the year. As decided at that Conference, the succeeding Conference was to have been held at Buda-Pesth during 1895, but at the request of the Royal Hnngarian Government it was postponed until the 16th June 1896, on which date the delegates met and continued in session until 19th July, India being represented by Mr. S. V. P. Luke, C.I.E., and Mr. B. T. Ffinch, C.I.E. Mr. Ffinch also represented Persia. The regulations as revised at this Conference came into force on the 1st July 1897.

16. A summary of the alterations affecting India is given in the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1896-97, and is as follows :—

"1. An increase in the length of a permissible word in telegrams wholly in plain language, as distinguished from telegrams wholly in code, or partly in code and partly in plain language, 15 letters being allowed as the maximum instead of 10 as heretofore.

"2. An increase in the number of figures and signs permissible as one word when written in series, as regards every class of telegram, five characters being counted as a word in place of three as heretofore.

"3. The counting as one word only of the sender's special instructions, if written in the authorised abridged form.

"4. The exclusion of Sundays in the limit of 72 hours allowed for obtaining or giving corrections to telegrams by means of paid service advices.

"5. Substantial reductions in the rates between India and East and South Africa, including Mauritius, as also between India and the Straits, China, and Japan; as well as minor reductions in their terminal rates by the Russian and Persian Governments.

"All the above changes are to the advantage of the public, and, in addition to the results obtained, it may be mentioned that the Iudian delegates, Messrs. Luke and Ffinch, were instructed both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, in the interests of Indian commerce, to urge upon the representatives of the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies the desirability of a reduction in the rate for telegrams between India and Europe. Notwithstanding, however, their strongest representations and the warm support of the British delegates, the opposition of the companies, both to a general reduction and to the alternative proposal of a reduction on messages in plain language, proved insurmountable. The companies, while most anxious to meet the wishes of the Government of India, regretted that they could not, for financial reasons, agree to risk the loss that any reduction would involve, in consequence of the stationary character of the Indian Telegraph traffic. The desired reduction must apparently, therefore, be deferred for the present.

"Both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have expressed their satisfaction, not only with the joint efforts of the Indian delegates in the matter of the reduction of rates, but also with their proceedings generally at the Conference."

17. Appendix E., with its Supplementary Statements E I. and E II., shows the traffic carried by the two sections of the Department. The number of words was 2,059,941 against 1,924,734 in the previous year, showing an increase of 135,207; the value as stated in francs shows an increase from 2,786,951 to 2,956,012 francs.

In Indian currency the earnings of the Department are, however, less by Rs. 20,007, being Rs. 19,20,488 against Rs. 19,40,495.

18. The comparative values of the franc and rupee have varied during the year as shown below. Also, as compared with the previous year, the exchange value of the rupee has risen, which will account for the disproportionate decrease in the revenue as expressed in rupees when compared with the number of words, which has increased.

1st April to 30th April 1896 . .	1 franc =	·66 of a rupee.
1st May to 15th November . .		·68 of a rupee.
16th November to 31st December .		·66 of a rupee.
1st January to 31st March 1897 . .		·64 of a rupee.

19. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

——	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs.	Fcs	Fcs.	Fcs.
Persian Gulf Section .	1,804,090·67⅜	760,237·05⅝	14,589·36½	2,578,917.09¼
Persian Section . .	258,684·82 23/24	109,127·18	9,277·44 1/2	377,089.45¾
TOTAL FRANCS .	2,062,775·50⅛	869,364·23⅝	23,866·81 1/24	2,956,006.55

20. Appendix F. gives the number of messages and words carried under the four following classes during the past five years :—

State. Press.

Commercial and Private. "Times" (special rate).

21. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 13·27 words in 1896-97 as compared with 13·04 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13·25 words. This increased length of messages during the past year is a hopeful sign that codifying has reached its limit.

22. In addition to the messages classified in Appendix I. 797 messages, containing 69,623 words, were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire free of charge. These are called "Government and Press" telegrams, and would, if charged for, yield R17,107,13·9 at press rates.

23. The percentages of traffic carried on the Teheran and Turkish routes were 94·61 and 5·39 respectively. The following table gives the respective percentages for the past seven years :—

Years.	*Viâ* Teheran.	*Via* Turkey.	Remarks
1890-91	93·92	6·08	
1891-92	92·37	7·63	
1892-93	92·96	7·04	
1893-94	93·60	6·40	
1894-95	94·36	5·64	
1895-96	93·55	6·45	
1896-97	94·61	5·39	

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

24. The mean rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Karachi, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the section worked by the Department, during each of the past six years is as follows:—

Year.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Turkey.		Between Karachi and Teheran.			
					Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1891-92	0	59	16	12	8	42	6	25
1892-93	0	45	27	47	5	51	4	26
1893-94	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28
1894-95	0	43½	46	46	7	7	5	00
1895-96	0	46	34	00	5	27	4	41
1896-97	1	12	36	08	19	33	13	28

25. This decreased rate of speed between Karachi and Teheran was partially due to the bad weather on the Persian Section, and largely due to the interruptions of the Eastern route for six days in March 1897. Omitting the figures for that month the result works out as follows:—

	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec	Min.	Sec.
1896-97 (excepting March)	—		—		8	32	4	19

Showing an increased rate as compared with last year from Karachi to Teheran, but a decrease from Teheran to Karachi. This increase is no doubt partially due to the daily number of messages from the East being greater than from the West; also to the fact that the Indian Department, having so many more wires terminating at Karachi than we have, batches of messages are handed to us in quick succession during the busiest part of the day.

26. Appendix G. gives the details, month by month, of the speed of working between Karachi and Teheran, and in Appendix H similar details are supplied with regard to the speed between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran and *viâ* Turkey.

27. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below. It will be seen that in this respect the year under review compares favourably with the preceding one:—

1895-96	0·171 per cent.
1896-97	0·096 „

28. *Complaints.*—The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 159, being 11 more than the total for the year 1894-95. Of this number 101 were from Europe and 58 from India; 80 related to messages *viâ* Turkey, and 6 to local traffic.

The following table gives all details:—

Nature of Complaint.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	Total.
Non-deliveries	25	17	42
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address	3	1	4
Delays	37	17	54
Errors	18	6	24
Refund of reply deposits not used	5	8	13
Miscellaneous references	13	9	21
TOTAL	101	58	159

Of the above, 59 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them. Of the remaining 100 this Deparment is responsible for 6 only.

OFFICES.

29. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year (excluding those on the Teheran Meshed and Borazjoon Mohammerah, Persian Government lines) was, in the Persian Gulf Section 8, and in the Persian Section 9. In the Persian Gulf Section a temporary office was opend at Lyari in the Lus Beylak State for a part of the year (*see* para. 48), and in the Persian Section four extra offices of observation were open throughout the winter.

ESTABLISHMENT.

30. At the close of the year the strength of the signalling establishment, including four Inspectors in the Persian Section, stood at—

General service civilian clerks	58
Unattached list: Non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers	9
Local service signallers	31
Postal employé	1
TOTAL	99

31. The following casualties occurred during the year:—

Resignations:—

1 Director (retired).
2 Superintendents (retired).
2 Assistant Superintendents (retired).
1 Officer of the "Patrick Stewart" (cable steamer).

Died:

1 Assistant to Traffic Superintendent.

Dismissed:—

1 general service clerk.
1 temporary Assistant Engineer of the "Patrick Stewart."
1 Probationer.

CABLES.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

32 The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March 1896 and 1897 were as follows:—

Cables.	1896-97. Knots.	1895-96. Knots.
Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable	154·488	153·850
Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869	502·028	501 872
Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885	520·642	520·642
Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable	528·000	528 000
Manora-Karachi (3 harbour cables)	13·780	13·780*
Total knots	1,718·938	1,718.144

Showing an increase in length of ·794 since last year, due to repairs and to the correction of errors discovered in the diagrams of the different sections. In addition to the above there is a seven-core Fowler-Waring cable from the Karachi Harbour to the Central Telegraph Office, 1·630 knots in length.

* Incorrectly printed in last year's report owing to each conductor in the three-conductor Fowler-Waring Cable being reckoned as a separate cable.

33. This Department also keeps the following cables in working order:—

(i) The Harbour Defence Revised System, composed as follows:—

	Statute miles.
From Customs Cable House through Junction Box to Marsh Fort (Harbour Cables)	6·703
From Junction Box to Manora and Beach Forts (Fowler-Waring Cables)	1·328
From Central Office to Customs Cable House (one twin Fowler-Waring Cable)	1·630
TOTAL MILES .	9·661
The remainder of the Harbour Defence line, consisting of a land line from Central Office, to Royal Artillery Office, is looked after by the Indian Telegraph Department	1·090
TOTAL MILES .	10·751

(ii) A telephone line for the Port Trust connecting the Port Trust Office at Karachi with the Port Trust and Port Officer's Offices at Manora.

Land Line—Manora to Cable Box IX	0·367
Harbour Cable to Customs Cable House	5·008
Land Line to Port Trust Office	0·460
TOTAL MILES .	5·835

34. *Summary of the History of the Cables and their Electrical and Mechanical Condition during the year 1896-97.*

Fao-Bushire Cable.—This cable was repaired and a length renewed in November 1896, when 19·671 knots of new brass-taped cable were inserted and a fault cut out. There are 26·671 knots of the original gutta-percha cable of 1864 in this section, of which 17·799 knots, at the Fao end, have not been touched since laid. The cable tests 43 megohms per knot and works well. It may be considered to be in a satisfactory condition.

Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869.—This cable has been twice repaired during the year. In August 1896 the cable broke through corrosion of the guards, and in November 1896 a fault was cut out during the annual trip of the cable steamer. In this section there is a length of 101·679 knots remaining of the original india-rubber cable, which has all been picked up, retaped, and relaid at some time or other. There are also 135·597 knots of the original gutta-percha cable of 1864, which has been inserted at various times. Thus about 237 knots, or nearly half of this section, consists of old cable which may require renewal shortly. At present the insulation is 71 megohms per knot, which, though lower than last year, may be considered satisfactory.

Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.—This cable has not required any repairs during the year and has not been disturbed. Although the insulation has fallen from 659 to 326 megohms per knot during the year, probably due to gradual development of a fault, the condition is satisfactory.

Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable.—A fault developed in this cable in August 1896 and had not been localised at the end of the year, but has since been found and cut out. A second fault appeared in January 1897, which was cut out. This section contains about 82 knots of the old gutta-percha cable of 1864, and 18 knots of the old india-rubber cable of 1869. This old cable may require renewal shortly, but otherwise the mechanical condition of the cable is satisfactory. The insulation is 73 megohms per knot, which is as high as can be expected.

Harbour Cables.—These are all in good working order. Three faults occurred during the year, but they have all been repaired.

The seven-core Fowler-Waring Cable, after being yarned and compounded, was, together with a twin-core Fowler-Waring Cable belonging to the Indian Telegraph Department, buried during September 1896, between the Customs Cable House and the Central Telegraph Office, and three of its conductors now replace a similar number of wires of the aerial telegraph line existing between the same two points.

Cable Houses and Cable Land Lines.

35. The cable houses and cable land lines were all inspected during the year. At Bushire about 100 feet of each of the three cables entering the cable house, *vid* the tunnel and shaft were cut off and replaced by 100 yards of brass-taped main cable, the slack being coiled beyond low-water mark. This brass-taped core is said to resist decay better than the old bare core, where exposed to the atmosphere.

Manora Cable Factory.

36. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the past year :—

	Knots.
Cable manufactured, shore end, 2nd class	4·570
" recovered, retaped, and brought on charge	7·295
" Stripped for core	27·982

And for the Indian Telegraph Department :—

Cable manufactured, shore end	5·000
Special type cable with No. 5½ B. W. G. wires	12·6668

	Statute miles.
Fowler-Waring lead-sheathed cable served with yarn	3¾

(2 miles for our use and 1¾ for the Indian Telegraph Department.)

At present the following core is in store at Manora :—

	Knots.
Gutta-percha core, 1st class (new from England)	34·000
" " stripped, but fit to make into cable	3·000
" " " short lengths on drums to be shipped to England for sale	31·963
India-rubber core fit for use as leads, etc.	4·187
" " condemned	0·207

There is also on hand 7·538 knots of short pieces of wire-guarded cable which are kept for sale or for fencing purposes.

37. *Engine Boilers.*—The vertical boiler was inspected and a certificate granted for a further period of 12 months by the Government boiler inspector.

The locomotive type boiler, which had been condemned, was removed and a new Cornish boiler, received from England, erected in its place. A certificate for 12 months was granted for a pressure of 125 lbs.

38 *Cable Machinery.*—This is in good order, and has been slightly altered to enable the Fowler-Waring cables to be served with yarn.

Interruptions.

39. There was one total interruption of the india-rubber cable between Bushire and Jask during the year, lasting 10 days, 7 hours, and 30 minutes. The remainder were partial interruptions due to repairs, and lasted altogether 3 days and 14 hours.

Repairs and Renewals.

40. During the past year three renewals have been made : *viz.*, two in the Bushire-Fao cable, aggregating 19·691 knots, and one in the Bushire-Jask india-rubber cable of 8·144 knots. Repairs necessitated the expenditure of 13·444 knots of cable from our stock ; that made in August, alluded to above, took 6·306 knots of second-class cable, and that in January took 7·138 knots of second-class cable. Of the cable recovered 7·295 knots have been brought on charge and 27·982 knots have been condemned and broken up.

Expenditure of Cable and Cable in Stock.

		Knots.
Cable in stock on 1st April 1896	.	75·713
Cable manufactured and recovered from sea and brought on charge	.	11·865
TOTAL	.	87·578
Cable expended during the year	.	41·767
Leaving on 31st March 1897 a balance of	.	45·811

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

41. The vessel was in dock at Bombay three times during the year for repairs, and made three journeys up to the Gulf for cable repairs and inspections. On 1st March 1897 she left Karachi with the engineer and electrician and cable staff to carry out cable repairs between India and Ceylon for the Indian Telegraph Department.

While lying in harbour at Karachi her main and forecastle decks were renewed and other necessary repairs executed.

During the year the vessel steamed nearly 10,400 nautical miles. A statement of the work done by her is given in Appendix.

The earnings of the ship during the past year amounted to R10,375, of which R11,242 were on account of repairs to the Indo-Ceylon cable.

Working.

42. A slight alteration has been made in translation working, and a system of automatic transmitting has been introduced and promises to give good results when some small difficulties with the instruments have been overcome.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

43. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1896 were the same as last year, *viz.* :—

	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmiani Branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmiani Branch	1·56	1·56
„ „ to Ormara	173·35	346·70
Ormara to Pasni Branch	89·65	179·30
Pasni Branch	3·20	3·20
„ „ to Gwadur	76·50	153·00
Gwadur to Charbar	117·18	234.36
Charbar to Jask	199·47	398·94
TOTAL	702·01	1399·26

Maintenance and Repairs to Land Lines.

44. Over 70 miles of wire have been renewed on account of corrosion, which is a fruitful cause of interruptions on this line. The iron and wooden poles have been painted or tarred where necessary and the earth wires renewed. The insulators also have deen cleaned and refilled with insulating fluid. Two small diversions of the line have been carried out and surveys made for two other diversions, which are considered necessary for the safety of the line.

Interruptions.

45. The total interruptions on the land line during the past year amounted to 2 days, 5 hours, and 50 minutes, of which 13½ hours were due to wilful damage

The partial interruptions, *i.e.*, those not affecting communication, amounted to 31 days, 3 hours, and 40 minutes, of which 10 days, 15 hours, and 15 minutes were due to wilful damage.

46. The causes of the faults are summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—		
Faulty construction	—	—
Faulty maintenance	12	386
Working parties	1	2
Other preventable causes	—	—
Unpreventable causes:—		
Cyclones and storms	4	98
Floods	1	28
Animals and birds	1	19
Malice	7	268
Unknown causes	—	—

Of the 12 faults due to faulty maintenance, 10 were due to corrosion of the line wire.

Inspections.

47. All the offices of this section were inspected during the year by the Director and were found in a satisfactory state. The buildings were also in good order.

General Remarks.

48. During January 1897 a serious riot occurred at Reshire, near Bushire, where our offices are situated. Certain bench marks had lately been fixed near the office by officers of the Survey of India Department. The Persians, incited by their Seyeds, considered that the failure of rain was due to their existence, and that as long as they remained there would be no rain. Consequently a mob, led by their priests, collected in large numbers and destroyed them. The bench marks were rebuilt in April last. For his services on this occasion Mr. Campbell was awarded a bonus of R500 and received the thanks of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

For some time after the assassination of the Shah anarchy reigned in Perso-Beluchistan, and there were several disturbances at Charbar due to the presence of various Chiefs and their followers.

At the request of the political officer, Southern Beluchistan, a temporary land-line office was opened in October at Lyari, about 25 miles north of Sonmiani and was kept open until the end of April 1897.

PERSIAN SECTION.

49. *Line Maintenance.*—Only ordinary line repairs were carried out during the year, except that the 1,275 four-and-a-half-inch brackets for Hamilton standards which were supplied by the Indian Telegraph Department in 1893 were replaced by others made to fit the Siemens posts in use in Persia.

50. *Offices.*—The new office buildings at Abadeh, the property of the Persian Government, were completed in August 1896. They take the place of those washed away by a flood in 1894. The office at Kazeroon, also the property of the Persian Government, was repaired, and a separate entrance and separate premises provided for the use of the clerk of the Persian Administration.

(1.) The necessity for this arrangement is to prevent the premises occupied by this Department being overrun by mobs of discontented people, who on the slightest provocation, rush to the telegraph office in hopes of obtaining redress.

An English-speaking clerk was entertained from the 1st November 1896 at the cost of the Persian Government to work in English in the Ispahan city office. By this means the time occupied in the delivery of telegrams for the city is reduced. This clerk also works in English to Yezd, where the Imperial bank propose engaging a signaller with a knowledge of English for their own use.

On the 5th May the office at Dasht Arjin was looted by a party of Kash Kooli Turks, and the whole of the electrical instruments, clocks, tools, etc.

either demolished or carried of. A bill for the amount has been submitted to the Persian Government, and, with the sanction of Her Britannic Majesty's *Chargé d' Affaires*, has been charged against the Jask Royalty for 1896-97.

51. *Interruptions.*—During 1896-97 there was only one total interruption of 20 hours, 53 minutes, at Dasht Arjin office, due to the incident mentioned in the last paragraph. That this interruption was of so short duration is entirely due to the bravery and devotion to duty of Sergeant Newey, R.E., and his head gholam Abdullah, who pushed through from Kazeroon to Dasht Arjin at the risk of their lives, Sergeant Newey incurring serious personal injury from the performance of this dangerous duty.

The interruptions on this section from all causes during the past three years have been :—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1894-95	591·38	94·27	65·57
1895-96	325·65	13·32	5·16
1896-97	606·00	17·12	20·53

Of the above interruptions to one wire during 1896-97, one lasted 200¼ hours, and was due to an insulator having been smashed by a bullet during the disturbances in the south of Persia, following the Shah's assassination.

52. The causes of the faults are summarised as follows :—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes :—		
Faulty construction and maintenance	3	9·68
Working parties	—	—
Unpreventable :—		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	3	13·50
Floods	—	—
Lightning	2	37·48
Snow	—	—
Fires	—	—
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones .	—	—
Animals and birds	12	145·30
Malice	17	336·39
Other unpreventable causes :—		
Faults in offices	4	10·55
Unknown causes	5	79·52

The interruptions caused by birds during the year were heavier than usual. This is attributed to the very bad state of the roads over the mountain passes in the south of Persia, and the consequent large mortality among baggage animals. Vultures attracted by the carcasses when rising come in constant contact with the wires, or deposit offal on them.

53. There were 252 acts of wilful damage committed during 1896-97, being 57 less than in 1895-96, and 79 less than in 1894-95.

Wilful damage caused interruptions on the several wires as follows :—

Year.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1894-95	150·38	42 16	Nil.
1895-96	158·8	Nil.	5·16
1896-97	315 46	Nil.	20·53

54. The total amount claimed and recovered from the Persian Government for the year was Krans 7,206 or 864·50* more than last year, and Krans 2,848 more than 1894-95. Of the above sum Krans 937 were recovered from local Governors, and the balance of Krans 6,269 has been charged against the Jask Royalty. The accounts for wilful damage are made up from the 1st February to 31st January of each year to suit the convenience of the Persian Government.

55. Although there was a decrease in the number of acts of wilful damage, the injury done to the insulators and wires was greater, and owing to the disturbed state of the country, during May especially, the difficulty of repairing the line was increased, and the interruptions lasted longer than they would have done under ordinary circumstances.

The late Shah was assassinated on the 1st May 1896, but notwithstanding the state of anarchy which prevailed in Southern Persia, our relations with the Persian authorities and people were as cordial as ever, and it is a subject for congratulation and a sign of the goodwill of the generality of the Persian people that fewer acts of wilful damage were committed than in previous years.

56. The principal disturbances and outrages which occurred during the year have been fully reported to Government, and those of the local Chiefs and people who rendered conspicuous aid to the Department have been rewarded; while claims have been submitted to the Persian Government, and for the most part met, for damage and injury done to members of the staff and property of the Indian Government. It may, however, be interesting to give a short summary in this Report of the principal events which affected the Telegraph Department, in order to show the position of the officers and men in Persia and the difficulties which have sometimes to be contended with in maintaining telegraphic communication.

May 1st. Shah assassinated and arrangements made that soldiers in Shiraz should receive pay, etc.

May 5th. Dasht Arjin looted and all lines interrupted. Sergeant Newey, R.E., his head gholam and a labourer attacked on way to fault. Sergeant Newey very badly beaten and rendered unconscious; whole party stripped. Several gholams robbed of their horses and stripped while performing their duties.

Shiraz City in a state of uproar and riot; Jews' quarters attacked; some 20 private houses looted, but our people unmolested.

Dehbeed office besieged by marauding Arabs. Arrangements made with ex-Governor of Abadeh to aid Mr. Jefferies in defence of buildings, and also with Khawam at Shiraz for a relief party to go to Dehbeed, accompanied by Inspector Blackman. Roads between Kazeroon and Shiraz strewn with merchandise, and all roads in Persia pronounced unsafe and traffic along them stopped.

May 22nd. Post from Shiraz attacked two miles north of Kazeroon.

June. Regiment in Teheran mutinied for pay. Affairs very disturbed at Shuster. Mr. Tanfield all but killed. Messrs. Hotz' office looted. Assistant Surgeon Salts *en route* to Shiraz was attacked and struck on the face by a slug.

September. Gholam stopped by highwaymen.

October. Ferash or caretaker at Konar Takhteh robbed and brutally treated. Governor of Borasjoon threatened to boycott the clerk at Borasjoon office and caused people to write defamatory letters about him. The Resident at Bushire when passing through Borasjoon proved these allegations to be false.

October 23rd. Riots broke out at Kashan and lasted until 12th.

October 27th. Telegraph tofangchee badly beaten at Dasht Arjin.

November 4th. Post robbed between Soh and Kashan.

November 18th. Reports from Shiraz of this date show that Fars is in a state of anarchy and Kashgai tribes are in revolt. Robberies take place night-

* NOTE.—300 krans = 10 rupees at the present rate of exchange.

ly in the City of Shiraz. The whole of the South of Persia is in a very disturbed state and said to be bristling with Martini rifles.

Buildings.

57. The new quarters for the staff at Teheran were occupied in October and November 1896. There is still some work to be done in finishing off these buildings and ground surrounding them.

The new quarters for the Director are in an advanced stage of construction. The site has been laid out and partly planted, and the 24 Persian yards of ground required to complete the site were purchased on the 23rd March 1897.

Medical.

58. Dr. Scully acted as senior Medical Superintendent at Teheran for eight months during the absence on furlough of Dr. Odling, C.M.G., and Dr. Scully's place at Shiraz was filled by Assistant Surgeon F. Salts, of the Indian Medical Department.

The health of the staff was considerably better than in 1895-96, but there was a good deal of fever at Shiraz in July and August 1896.

Meteorology.

59. At the request of the Meteorological Reporter, India, daily telegrams reporting the state of the weather at Teheran and Ispahan were sent to him from the 15th of November 1896 to 15th March 1897.

MESHED LINE.

60. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—1,240 new juniper poles and 3,886 Indian Field pattern insulators were placed in position; also 487 old poles were re-erected after rotten bases had been sawn off. The re-poling, re-insulating, and Britannia jointing of the whole line has now been completed, and a new loop line erected at Aiwanikief to carry the wires into the new Telegraph Office, and a diversion made to secure a better crossing of the Gorgerood river.

A sum of krans 24,695 was received from the Persian Government in July 1896, being the last instalment of a sum of krans 98,780 sanctioned by the Persian Government for the purpose of putting this line into thorough repair. Details of the expenditure are given in the Appendix.

61. *Offices.*—A new office was fitted up at Aiwanikief in October 1896.

62. *Interruptions.*—The line was interrupted for 186 hours 25 minutes during the year. The interruptions from all causes during the past three years were :—

	Hours.	Min.
1894-95	581	2
1895-96	397	18
1896-97	186	25

——	1896-97.		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.
Wilful damage	144	47	65	0	27	50
Camels	18	30	72	40	313	53
Clerks in stations	*Nil*		118	37	67	55
Defective insulation	*Nil*		*Nil*		89	0
Floods and storms	15	20	55	11	—	
Working party	Nil		13	30	—	
Unknown causes	7	48	72	20	82	24

The out-station clerks now submit accurate and regular reports of wilful damages perpetrated on their sections. 169 acts of wilful damage were committed during the year, or a decrease of 276 as compared with last year.

This is mainly due to the substitution of Indian insulators and the better condition of the line. The fact that 255 krans have actually been recovered from local governors on account of wilful damage speaks well for the influence of the Assistant Superintendent in charge (Mr. Wood) with the Persian officials along the line, and although the offices at Meshed and Semnan were invaded by mutinous soldiery and mobs, the difficulties were satisfactorily arranged.

63 *Traffic.*—The table below shows the amount of paid conversational traffic, etc., carried by the line during 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Year.	Total Paid Conversation and State Messages.	State Messages only.
1895-96	3,:23 krans	814 karns
1896-97	2,993 „	1,195 „

BORASJOON-AHWAZ LINE.

64. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining funds from the Persian Government and the large amount of repairs necessary, it has not been possible to make this line satisfactory.

STORES.

65. During the past year the principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Purchase of stores in India	414	14	0
London stores, including frieght, landing charges and exchange	75,110	4	2
Stores from other Departments	3,440	6	0

and the following were the principle issues of stores:—

Repairs to cable	23,118	0	10
Repairs and renewals of land line . . .	3,124	0	1
Issues to signal offices, including Persian Section.	8,384	4	10
Issues to cable steamer	32,112	3	0

Personnel.

66. The Director, Persian Section, brings prominently to notice the good services rendered by the members of his staff at the time of the assassination of the late Shah; Mr. Assistant Superintendent Stainton and Messrs. Inspectors Jefferies, Newey (Sergeant, R.E.), and Blackman, also Head Gholam Abdullah, being specially mentioned. Mr. Jefferies received the thanks of the Secretary of State and a bonus of R500, Sergeant Newey was promoted to full sergeant in his corps and received a special double increment of pay, and Head Gholam Abdullah was also rewarded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, R.E., C.I.E., the Director of the Persian Section, received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his services on the above occasion, and was permitted by the Secretary of State to accept a sword of honour which, together with a firman, had been prepared for presentation to him by the late Nassared-Din Shah. These were presented to him by his successor, the present Shah, in June 1896. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells held charge of the Persian Section throughout the year, his ordinary duties being greatly increased through his having to superintend the building at Teheran of quarters for the numerous staff, and a residence for the Director. He administered his section with his usual success, and my best thanks are due to him.

Mr. W. K. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, held charge of the Meshed Line, which he worked with the best results.

Mr. J. Possmann, who, as Director of the Persian Gulf Section, controlled his charge most satisfactorily, retired on pension on the 19th February 1897. The Department has lost the services of a most conscientious and efficient officer by his retirement, and I take this opportunity of again expressing my warmest thanks for the assistance he has invariably rendered me.

Mr. Sealy, the new Director, expresses his satisfaction with his staff. Those at Karachi during the time of the plague worked in a most praiseworthy manner under the able control of Mr. J. Huntley, Assistant Superintendent.

As mentioned in paragraph 44 of this report, Mr. R. C. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent, by his tact and coolness prevented serious complications during a riot which occurred at Bushire in January 1897. For his services on the occasion he received the thanks of the Secretary of State and was awarded a bonus of R500.

My best thanks are also due to Mr. C. E. J. Twisaday, the senior clerk in my office, who, during my absence in Persia in September and October 1895, and again while I was at the International Telegraph Conference at Buda-Pesth for six weeks during June and July 1896, conducted the current duties of my office, and who, owing to his thorough knowledge on all traffic points, was of the greatest assistance to me. Mr. Twisaday, in communication with Mr. Neilson of the Eastern Telegraph Company, was permitted by the Secretary of State to translate the Intenational Telegraph Service Regulations as revised at Buda-Pesth.

Although the voluminous and ever-increasing account work relating to traffic is dealt with in this office, the administrative accounts of the Department are kept in India, and this separation of the administrative control from the accounts work would undoubtedly lead to unnecessary expenditure, trouble, and perhaps friction, if the Examiner of Accounts did not exercise much tact and discretion in his dealings with the Department. Mr. F. C. Godfrey' who has been for many years the Examiner of our Accounts, has now been transferred to another appointment, and I beg to record my appreciation of his services, and offer him my best thanks for his assistance and courtesy.

INDIA OFFICE,
10th November 1897.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1897.

	Charges				Credits		
	In India.	In England.	Exchange.	Total.	Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1896						......	1,14,89,206 1 4
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897:—							
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.							
Works	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Stores	17,357 1 2	45,340 12 0	29,962 11 0	92,660 8 2	92,122 0 7		
Advances	10,115 15 7	...	...	10,115 15 7	8,699 14 7		
Sales	2,394 6 0	...	...	2,394 6 0	2,389 2 8		
Purchases	3,285 8 0	...	...	3,285 8 0	3,233 8 0		
Balance debited to Capital	...	...	...	...	2,011 11 11	2,011 11 11	
TOTAL	33,152 14 9	45,340 12 0	29,962 11 0	108,456 5 9	108,456 5 9		
PERSIAN SECTION.							
Works	54,728 10 3	...	...	54,728 10 3	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Advances	17,212 14 6	..	...	17,212 14 6	13,385 2 4		
Balance debited to Capital	...		...	...	58,556 6 5	58,556 6 5	60,568 2 4
TOTAL	71,941 8 9	...	...	71,941 8 9	71,941 8 9		
GRAND TOTAL						..	1,15,49,774 3 8

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1897.

	Fcs.	cts.	R a. p.
To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.			
Traffic Earnings.			
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *via* Turkey.			
India	2,879,677	$80\frac{5}{8}$	
England	76,328	$74\frac{3}{8}$	
TOTAL (Appendix E) . .	2,956,006	55	19,20,487 15 5
Cis-Indian Common Purse			
Receivable from companies	2,076 246	$8\cdot\frac{1}{2}$	
Payable to companies	—2,494,921	$87\frac{1}{2}$	
TOTAL (Appendix C) . .	—418,675	00	
Payable on account of interruptions *via* Turkey .	—2,130	$41\frac{3}{5}$	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse .	—420,805	$41\frac{3}{5}$	—2,79,555 1 8
Australasian Message Fund.			
Drawn out of Fund	272,7 2	$39\frac{7}{12}$	
Paid into Fund	—531,325	$93\frac{3}{8}$	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund .	—258,533	$54\frac{1}{8}$	—1,71,752 7 8
Profit and Loss.			
Write-off traffic outstandings for the year 1893-94	52	$70\frac{5}{8}$	35 0 3
TOTAL Profit and Loss . .	2,276,-20	30	
Miscellaneous Receipts.			
			15,291 15 11
GRAND TOTAL . . .			14,84,507 6 3

Miscellaneous Receipts.

—	Gulf.	Persia.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
India . .	12,68: 14 3	1,278 4 7
England . .	802 8 0	...
Exchange .	530 5 1	...
	14,013 11 4	1,278 4 7

BY EXPENDITURE FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 31ST MARCH 1897.

—	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL	
	R a. p.	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
General Charges .	1,1 ,356 14 7	22,974 9 4	15,182 6 0	1,56,513 13 11	
Line Maintenance .	19 329 5 11	...	...	19,329 5 11	
Cable Maintenance .	1,71,078 10 8	...	...	1,71,078 10 8	
Signalling . . .	1,75,435 10 5	...	...	1,75,435 10 5	
TOTAL	4,84 200 9 7	22,974 9 4	15,182 6 0	5,22,357 8 11	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
General Charges . .	82,012 11 10	10,175 0 0	6,723 15 8	98,911 11 6	
Line Maintenance . .	58,882 12 0	...	...	58,882 12 0	
Signalling . . .	91,325 5 3	...	...	91,325 5 3	
TOTAL .	2,32,220 13 1	10,175 0 0	6,723 15 8	2,49,119 12 9	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department	7,16,421 6 8	33,149 9 4	27 906 5 8	7,71,477 5 8	
					7,71,477 5 8
By Balance					7,13 030 0 7
GRAND TOTAL					14,84,507 6 3

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1891-92	General Charges	2,28,051	...	5,805	1,349	...	...	...	31,305	...	2,66,510	1,783	2,68,293
	Line Maintenance	66,771	...	114	...	1,03,079	...	...	...	...	1,69,964	12,245	1,82,209
	Cable Maintenance	1,264	...	−20	...	2,575	1,76,676	90,795	...	5,760	2,88,440	...	2,88,440
	Signalling	2,14,532	...	25,882	...	3,541	...	...	...	5,843	2,49,798	9,708	2,59,506
	TOTAL	5,22,008	...	31,781	1,349	1,09,195	1,76,676	90,795	31,305	11,603	9,74,712	23,736	9,98,448
1892-93	General Charges	2,08,756	...	5,325	1,598	...	...	...	29,827	1,538	2,47,044	...	2,47,044
	Line Maintenance	68,313	...	928	...	81,777	...	...	...	...	1,51,018	12,245	1,63,263
	Cable Maintenance	13,928	...	154	...	1,455	82,819	91,866	...	...	1,90,222	...	1,90,222
	Signalling	2,21,312	...	25,479	...	5,083	...	...	...	5,812	2,57,686	6,633	2,64,319
	TOTAL	5,12,309	...	31,886	1,598	88,315	82,819	91,866	29,827	7,350	8,45,970	18,878	8,64,848
1893-94	General Charges	1,97,688	...	5,435	711	...	...	...	27,080	6,629	2,37,543	...	2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	...	228	...	34,428	...	...	...	...	1,02,187	12,245	1,14,432
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	...	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	...	...	2,28,024	...	2,28,024
	Signalling	2,41,231	..	19,882	...	13,252	...	...	...	5,729	2,80,094	515	2,80,609
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	50,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	12,760	8,60,608
1894-95	General Charges	2,19,871	...	4,830	1,744	..	...	...	27,733	5,666	2,59,844	...	2,59,844
	Line Maintenance	59,796	...	748	..	26,997	...	...	...	...	87,541	10,526	98,067
	Cable Maintenance	12,707	...	129	...	2,309	53,640	1,22,030	...	...	1,90,815	...	1,90,815
	Signalling	2,40,888	...	22,343	...	8,555	...	...	...	5,978	2,77,764	406	2,78,170
	TOTAL	5,33,262	...	28,050	1,744	37,861	53,640	1,22,030	27,733	11,644	8,15,964	10,932	8,26,896
1895-96	General Charges	2,02,563	...	3,190	1,066	...	...	..	31,760	6,366	2,44,945	...	2,44,945
	Line Maintenance	62,780	...	628	...	21,825	..	...	...	...	85,233	10,000	95,233
	Cable Maintenance	13,808	...	146	...	1,550	78,003	91,912	...	.	1,85,419	...	1,85,419
	Signalling	2,28,754	...	25,739	..	31,730	...	...	...	5,630	2,91,853	...	2,91,853
	TOTAL	5,07,905	...	29,703	1,066	55,105	78,003	91,912	31,760	11,996	8,07,450	10,000	8,17,450
1896-97	General Charges	2,13,480	...	3,4 0	874	...	...	...	27,400	10,261	2,55,425	...	2,55,425
	Line Maintenance	55,344	...	1,259	...	21,609	...	...	...	...	78,212	...	78,212
	Cable Maintenance	10,857	...	194	...	1,516	44,634	1,13,878	...	...	1,71,079	...	1,71,079
	Signalling	2,18,937	...	30,092	...	11,598	...	.	...	6,134	2,66,761	...	2,66,761
	TOTAL	4,98,618	...	34,955	874	34,723	44,634	1,13,878	27,400	16,395	7,71,477	...	7,71,477

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

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APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts.

INDIAN MESSAGES.

Year.	Number of Words.	Total Net Value. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Eastern Company. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Indo-European Company. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Indo-European Department. £	s.	d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,003	16	2	187,214	18	0	69,256	3	5	53,538	13	11
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767	6	8	204,191	16	10	75,339	7	7	58,236	2	3
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839	8	8	229,385	0	9	84,856	2	5	65,598	5	6
1881-82	2,012,597¾	360,011	1	9	221,721	18	1	78,165	12	1	60,123	11	7
1882-83	2,086,975½	384,007	5	9	227,080	3	4	88,797	13	1	68,129	9	4
1883-84	2,056,841¼	368,880	9	2	223,913	3	6	81,777	2	7	63,190	3	1
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469	16	5	218,775	8	4	79,930	9	2	61,763	18	11
1885-86	2,328,875	404,063	1	4	244,076	9	2	90,300	11	7	69,686	0	7
1886-87	2,214,948¾	352,159	11	4	212,669	3	3	78,692	9	0	60,837	19	1
1887-88	2,207,439	338,324	5	6	209,265	10	8	72,855	18	10	56,201	16	0
1888-89	2,183,567¼	335,257	11	4	201,209	16	8	75,703	11	6	58,344	3	2
1889-90	1,945,184	325,185	3	9	196,789	13	4	72,420	11	10	55,974	18	7
1890-91	2,235,127	345,608	2	10	208,721	3	5	77,204	4	8	59,682	14	9
1891-92	2,347,250	360,097	15	5	217,464	17	3	80,444	16	9	62,188	1	5
1892-93	2,319,743	359,591	14	8	217,157	8	10	80,332	15	11	62,101	9	11
1893-94	2,384,673¾	375,091	17	5	226,517	19	10	83,795	10	6	64,778	7	1
1894-95	2,209,446½	348,071	19	9	207,673	1	9	76,783	14	7	63,615	3	5
1895-96	2,348,530½	368,116	11	6	220,930	16	5	81,069	7	10	66,116	7	3
1896-97	2,237,249¾	344,353	7	6	205,992	3	6	76,170	19	8	62,190	4	4

TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.

Year.	Number of Words.	Total Net Value. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Eastern Company. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Indo-European Company. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Indo-European Department. £	s.	d.
1878-79	841,866	117,170	15	7	94,357	12	6	14,095	13	2	8,717	9	11
1879-80	1,030,660½	142,541	14	11	114,657	0	5	17,206	6	7	10,668	7	11
1880-81	1,043,655½	143,776	13	1	115,783	6	10	17,296	6	4	10,696	19	11
1881-82	1,140,106	155,093	0	8	118,529	6	4	21,889	15	3	14,673	19	1
1882-83	1,196,822½	161,035	16	7	119,310	9	1	24,940	13	8	16,784	13	10
1883-84	1,286,291½	175,123	6	7	140,324	19	11	21,404	12	10	13,393	13	10
1884-85	1,421,111	195,977	2	6	157,057	2	4	23,943	8	0	14,973	12	2
1885-86	1,412,842	194,749	16	11	152,939	16	4	25,483	15	1	16,326	5	6
1886-87	1,441,312	193,393	8	5	155,739	14	6	23,265	4	8	14,388	9	3
1887-88	1,616,877	213,106	12	4	167,833	18	2	27,453	10	10	17,818	17	4
1888-89	1,691,066¾	220,776	19	5	172,737	12	8	29,258	5	8	18,781	1	1
1889-90	1,633,614½	228,917	15	8	184,013	0	10	27,699	11	0	17,205	3	10
1890-91	1,828,415	238,281	18	6	191,377	2	8	28,670	14	10	17,734	1	0
1891-92	2,040,228¼	284,427	7	3	229,044	18	8	34,218	14	9	21,163	13	10
1892-93	2,329,715	292,907	7	3	235,878	6	1	35,236	15	3	21,792	5	11
1893-94	2,587,508½	339,947	19	3	265,707	2	1	39,692	14	9	24,548	2	5
1894-95	2,900,784½	368,236	9	6	296,540	16	8	44,298	17	1	27,396	15	9
1895-96	3,606,220¾	471,640	19	2	378,891	12	0	57,180	19	7	35,568	7	7
1896-97	3,919,958½	515,434	19	3	415,079	15	5	62,006	16	7	38,348	7	3

TOTALS.

Year.	Number of Words.	Total Net Value. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Eastern Company. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Indo-European Company. £	s.	d.	Proportion for Indo-European Department. £	s.	d.
1878-79	2,562,731	427,180	11	9	281,572	11	4	83,351	16	7	62,256	3	10
1879-80	2,947,171½	480,309	1	7	318,858	17	3	92,545	14	2	68,904	10	2
1880-81	3,187,211½	523,616	1	9	345,168	7	7	102,152	8	9	76,295	5	5
1881-82	3,152,703¾	515,104	2	5	340,251	4	5	100,055	7	4	74,797	10	8
1882-83	2,283,799	545,043	2	4	346,370	12	5	1 3,738	6	9	84,914	3	2
1883-84	3,343,139	544,003	15	9	364,238	6	0	103,181	15	5	76,583	10	11
1884-85	3,455,049	556,443	18	11	375,832	10	8	103,873	17	2	76,737	11	1
1885-86	3,771,717	598,812	18	3	396,936	5	6	115,844	6	8	86,012	6	1
1886-87	3,656,261¼	545,552	19	9	368,408	17	9	101,937	13	8	75,236	8	4
1887-88	3,824,316	551,430	17	10	377,099	8	10	100,310	15	8	74,020	13	4
1888-89	3,875,534¼	556,034	10	9	373,947	9	4	104,961	17	2	77,125	4	3
1889-90	3,578,798½	554,102	19	5	380,802	14	2	100,120	2	10	73,180	2	5
1890-91	4,063,572	583,890	1	4	400,598	6	1	105,874	19	6	77,416	15	9
1891-92	4,587,478¼	644,525	2	8	446,509	15	11	114,663	11	6	83,351	15	3
1892-93	4,649,458	652,499	1	11	453,035	14	11	115,569	11	2	83,893	15	10
1893-94	4,972,182¼	705,039	16	8	492,225	1	11	123,488	5	3	89,326	9	6
1894-95	5,110,230¾	716,308	9	3	504,213	18	5	121,082	11	8	91,011	19	2
1895-96	5,954,751¼	839,757	10	8	599,822	8	5	138,250	7	5	101,684	14	10
1896-97	6,157,208¼	859,788	6	9	621,071	18	11	138,177	16	3	100,528	11	7

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTALS.			
	Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by			Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by			Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by		
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 13 1	132,990 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,409 14 11	55,899 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83	384,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,055 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	28 ,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,143 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 6	165,473 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3
1885-86	404,063 1 4	210,664 5 2	104,907 9 3	88,491 6 11	194,749 16 11	147,835 3 0	28,089 1 10	18,825 12 1	598,812 18 3	358,499 8 2	132,996 11 [illegible]	107,316 19 0
1886-87	352,159 11 4	195,305 5 6	87,058 6 11	69,795 18 11	193,393 8 5	164,299 6 11	17,217 18 3	11,184 3 3	545,552 19 9	370,296 12 5	104,276 5 2	80,980 2 2
1887-88	328,324 5 6	206,150 16 10	71,802 8 2	60,371 0 6	213,106 12 4	184,[illegible] 10 1	17,370 0 6	11,437 1 9	551,430 17 10	390,450 6 11	89,172 8 8	71,808 2 3
1888-89	335,257 11 4	173,284 11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363 8 0	220,776 19 5	170,090 6 7	30,755 1 5	19,931 11 5	556,034 10 9	343,374 17 7	121,364 13 9	91,294 19 5
1889-90	325,185 3 9	162,332 11 5	92,548 6 6	70,304 5 10	228,917 15 8	189,742 10 4	23,818 18 8	15,356 6 8	554,102 19 5	352,075 1 9	116,367 5 2	85,660 12 6
1890-91	345,608 2 10	161,313 2 11	104,238 18 0	80,056 1 11	238,281 18 6	198,287 12 1	24,276 6 5	15,718 0 0	583,890 1 4	359,600 15 0	128,515 4 5	95,774 1 11
1891-92	360,097 15 5	171,849 1 6	106,488 10 11	81,760 3 0	284,427 7 3	232,206 11 9	31,339 18 6	20,880 17 0	644,525 2 8	404,055 13 3	137,828 9 5	102,641 0 0
1893-93	359,591 14 8	187,583 11 1	97,363 16 2	74,644 7 5	292,907 7 3	244,273 3 1	29,069 4 2	19,565 0 0	652,499 1 11	431,856 14 2	126,433 0 4	94,209 7 5
1893-94	375,091 17 5	194,092 19 10	103,012 19 5	77,985 18 2	329,947 19 3	281,116 11 1	29,348 11 1	19,482 17 1	705,039 16 8	475,209 10 11	132,361 10 6	97,468 15 3
1894-95	348,071 19 9	170,259 17 2	101,548 6 8	76,263 15 11	368,236 9 6	310,461 3 2	34,771 14 2	23,003 12 2	716,308 9 3	480,721 0 4	136,320 1 10	99,267 8 1
1895-96	368,116 11 6	180,490 14 6	107,073 10 6	80,552 6 6	471,640 19 2	396,601 9 5	45,212 5 7	29,827 4 2	839,757 10 8	577,092 3 11	152,285 16 1	110,379 10 8
1896-97	344,353 7 6	152,015 17 4	109,826 9 10	82,511 0 4	515,434 19 3	427,818 19 2	58,841 8 10	34,774 11 3	859,788 6 9	579,834 16 6	162,667 18 8	117,285 11 7

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 85*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* = R1,415 4 11.

	£ s. d.
Note.—Paid into Joint Purse . . .	117,285 11 7
Received from Joint Purse . . .	100,538 11 7
Excess paid in .	16 747 0 0 = R2,78,139 12-9.

APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

Year.	Paid in. Cis-Indian Joint Purse. Eastern Company.	Paid in. Cis-Indian Joint Purse. Indo-European Company.	Paid in. Cis-Indian Joint Purse. Indo-European Department.	Paid in. Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Paid in. Eastern Extension Company.	Paid in. Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	Paid in. Total.	Drawn out. Cis-Indian Joint Purse. Eastern Company.	Drawn out. Cis-Indian Joint Purse. Indo-European Company.	Drawn out. Cis-Indian Joint Purse. Indo-European Department.	Drawn out. Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Drawn out. Eastern Extension Company.	Drawn out. Total.	Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889 which was 6,235*l*.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,598	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	—670
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,005	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	—632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	—108
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	—89
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	—422	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,654	343,277	2,924
1896-97	230,041	34,365	21,253	1,732	128,673	—	416,064	118,107	17,643	10,912	749	268,653	416,064	4,677

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Capital Account. Capital Expenditure during year.	Capital Account. Total Capital Expenditure to end of Year.	Revenue Account. Receipts. Net Traffic Earnings.	Revenue Account. Receipts. Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Revenue Account. Receipts. Profit and Loss.	Revenue Account. Receipts. Miscellaneous Revenue.	Revenue Account. Receipts. Total Earnings.	Revenue Account. Expenditure. Persian Gulf Section.	Revenue Account. Expenditure. Persian Section.	Revenue Account. Expenditure. Expenditure by other Departments.	Revenue Account. Expenditure. Total Expenditure.	Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1892-93	—55,398	1,14,59,696	15,08,258	—2,31,633	—115	26,006	13,02,516	5,29,300	3,16,670	18,878	8,64,848	4,37,668	3·82	
1893-94	—13,505	1,14,46,190	15,58,466	—2,20,884	—663	13,937	13,50,856	5,76,782	2,71,066	12,760	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	
1894-95	—3,305	1,14,42,885	18,14,916	—2,53,789	—508	9,801	15,70,420	5,48,514	2,67,451	10,932	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	
1895-96	46,321	1,14,89,206	19,40,495	—3,06,912	—716	37,214	16,70,081	5,36,718	2,70,732	10,000	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	
1896-97	60,568	1,15,49,774	19,20,488	—4,51,308	35	15,292	14,84,507	5,22,357	2,49,120	—	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during the year 1896-97.

MONTH.	PERSIAN GULF SECTION.		PERSIAN SECTION.				TOTAL.	
			Transit Messages.		Terminal Messages.			
	Words.	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
April 1896	158,934	203,394 22¼	149,255	29,609 45¾	1,722	−34 93½	159,778	232,968 75
May 1896	134,535	170,127 62½	123,427	23,230 42¾	4,117	1,231 07½	135,600	194,589 12$\frac{1}{12}$
June 1896	159,900	205,444 48⅜	150,804	29,509 65$\frac{7}{24}$	3,089	601 92	161,370	235,556 05⅜
July 1896	152,901	197,418 83½	143,784	28,189 79¼	2,292	388 80½	154,249	225,997 43½
August 1896	146,841	188,410 00¾	137,838	26,568 31$\frac{1}{24}$	2,582	356 72	148,050	215,335 03$\frac{19}{24}$
September 1896	176,337	220,405 17⅜	166,728	32,440 66$\frac{1}{24}$	2,624	460 07½	177,600	253,305 30$\frac{11}{12}$
October 1896	180,430	226,045 96⅞	168,649	33,066 73$\frac{5}{24}$	2,910	515 15½	181,857	259,627 85$\frac{7}{12}$
November 1896	168,357	213,709 96⅝	156,084¾	30,597 11⅛	3,034	491 72½	169,569	244,798 80$\frac{7}{24}$
December 1896	179,121	217,081 71½	165,743	31,174 21$\frac{13}{24}$	2,540	246 35½	180,426	248,502 28$\frac{13}{24}$
January 1897	167,754¾	214,635 83⅞	152,758	30,098 42⅞	3,131	469 86⅝	169,227¾	245,204 18$\frac{7}{12}$
February 1897	171,976	220,839 58⅝	153,263	30,409 34¾	6,388	1,442 01½	173,493	252,690 94⅞
March 1897	246,928	301,408 74½	231,732	45,498 98$\frac{7}{12}$	3,936	528 15⅝	248,721	347,435 88$\frac{11}{12}$
Adjustment found to be necessary after the despatch of the statements.	—	−5 13	—	—	—	—	—	−5 13
TOTAL	2,044,014¾	2,578,917 09¼	1,900,065¾	370,392 52¼	38,365	6,696 93½	2,059,940¾	2,956,006 55

Equivalent of francs 2,956,006·55 at 25 francs = 1*l*. . . . . £ 118,240
Difference between the value of the rupee at the drawing rates and R1o to the £ . . . . Rx. 71,791
Exchange on English transactions . . . . Rx. 2018

Rx. 192,049 the exact sum being R19,20,487-15-5 (*vide* Appendix B).

NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing Convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the conversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound (in accordance with the Convention) is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 14·45057494*d*. to the rupee.

* *See* Appendix F. Most of these words are also shown under Persian Gulf Section, and are therefore excluded from the total column.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1896-97, compared with four previous years.

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.				PRESS.		TIMES.		TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total as per Appendix E.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages	Words.	Words.	Words.
1892-93	2,866	91,235	111,930	1,149,117¾	1,227	10,177	1,091	44,451	386	65,310	116,273	1,650,113¾	1,227	10,177	117,500	1,660,290¾	−1,855	1,658 435¾
1893-94	3,072	94,278	114,918	1,494,042	1,357	12,946	538	16,724	412	44,272	118,940	1,649,316	1,357	12,946	120,297	1,662,262	358	1,662,620
1894-95	3,113	87,386	122,514	1,552,084	1,604	13,286	488	14,344	296	32,955	126,411	1,686,769	1,604	13,286	128,015	1,700,055	−326	1,699,729
1895-96	3,107	103,825	135,090	1,761,366½	1,541	11,860	450	13,758	213	31,685	138,860	1,910,634½	1,541	11,860	140,401	1,922,494½	2,240	1,924,734½
1896-97	3,684	104,048	142,324	1,888,809¾	1,748	15,927	397	12,715	121	39,679	146,526	2,045,251¾	1,748	15,927	148,274	2,061,178¾	−1,238	2,059,940¾

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION

STATEMENT showing the AVERAGE DAILY MEAN RATE of TRANSMISSION of MESSAGES over the PERSIAN GULF SECTION during the Years 1896-97 and 1895-96.

MONTH.	1896-97					1895-96				
	Karachi to Teheran		Teheran to Karachi		REMARKS.	Karachi to Teheran		Teheran to Karachi.		REMARKS.
	Mins	Secs	Mins	Secs		Mins	Secs.	Mins.	Secs	
April	3	0	3	35		7	14	5	36	Working badly.
May	5	2	3	25		5	37	4	50	Press of work.
June	5	26	3	38		5	34	5	44	
July	3	23	2	48		4	37	4	52	One circuit.
August	6	54	6	54		4	34	4	34	Press of work.
September	6	52	4	26		4	56	5	56	Lines failing.
October	4	10	2	52		5	40	3	52	Minor working badly.
November	10	34	2	56	Due to both minor and main working badly; press of work bad weather	4	16	3	44	Contacts.
December	1	15	4	12	Both circuits working badly throughout day, and contact Persian Section	4	8	3	2	Long cyphers.
January	19	41	6	35	Press of work signals failing; frequent repetitions, bad weather; contacts Persian and Gulf Land-Line.	4	23	4	8	Signals failing; press of work.
February	17	30	6	8	Running and failing signals; frequent repetitions, due to bad weather, Persian Section	5	37	4	33	Do. do
March	145	54	114	2	Press of work, Eastern Company's lines interrupted.	8	46	5	27	Mekran line interrupted.
Yearly average	19	33	13	28		5	27	4	41	

K

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

STATEMENT showing the MAXIMUM, MINIMUM, and MEAN RATE OF TRANSMISSION from the UNITED KINGDOM to KARACHI during the year 1896-97, compared w'th that of the pre\ious year.

MONTH.	1896-97 — United Kingdom. Via Teheran. Maximum		Minimum	Mean.	REMARKS.	1895-96. — United Kingdom. Viâ Teheran. Maximum		Minimum.	Mean	REMARKS.
	Hrs Mins		Hrs Mins	Hrs. Mins.		Hrs. Mins.		Hrs. Mins	Hrs Mins	
April	3 6		0 6	0 43		3 51		0 6	0 44	
May	4 49		0 6	0 50		3 4		0 3	0 39	
June	7 3		0 7	1 1		4 22		0 4	0 42	
July	2 30		0 7	0 40		3 46		0 7	0 43	
August	5 3		0 8	0 48		3 11		0 5	0 44	
September	—		0 7	—	Eastern handing over.	3 27		0 6	0 44	
October	8 31		0 6	1 4	Apparently bad weather west of Teheran, and Company's lines working indifferently at times.	3 2		0 5	0 41	
November	8 6		0 6	0 57		6 1		0 9	1 6	
December	8 19		0 5	0 50		4 39		0 5	0 49	
January	6 15		0 4	0 44		4 3		0 5	0 45	
February	4 50		0 5	0 46		3 45		0 3	0 50	
March	—		0 7	—	Eastern lines interrupted, press of work	5 8		0 6	0 45	
Average for year	5 51		0 6	0 50		4 18		0 5½	0 46	

Maximum and Mean, September 1896 and March 1897, omitted on account of Eastern handing over messages in former month and total interruption in the latter month.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of WORK done by the TELEGRAPH STEAMER "PATRICK STEWART" during the year 1896-97.

Date. From	Date. To	Particulars.
1896.	1896.	
April 1	April 8	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 9	" 12	Left for Bombay, arriving 12th.
" 13	" 17	In dock undergoing repairs, etc.
" 18	" 21	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 21st.
" 22	Aug. 7	At moorings in Karachi Harbour, renewing main and forecastle decks and overhauling engines.
Aug. 8	" 24	Left for Persian Gulf, repaired india-rubber cable between Jask and Bushire, and returned to Karachi, arriving 24th.
" 25	Oct. 6	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Oct. 7	" 10	Left for Bombay, arriving 10th.
" 11	" 11	At mornings in Bombay Harbour.
" 12	" 16	In dock undergoing repairs, etc.
" 17	" 20	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi with Karachi Harbour steam launch "Miner" in tow, arriving 20th.
" 21	Nov. 9	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Nov. 10	Dec. 6	Left Karachi with Director on annual inspection of the Persian Gulf Stations, and with reliefs and Stores. Repaired faults in Bushire-Fao and Bushire-Jask sections, and returned to Karachi, arriving 6th.
	1897.	
Dec. 7	Jan. 12	At moorings in Karachi Harbour, cleaning double bottoms and coal bunkers.
1897.		
Jan. 13	" 20	Left Karachi, repaired Karachi-Jask section cable, and returned to Karachi, arriving 20th.
" 21	Feb. 28	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Mar. 1	Mar. 28	Left Karachi for Colombo to carry out cable operations between India and Ceylon for the Indian Telegraph Department, and left for Bombay, arriving 28th.
" 29	" 29	At moorings in Bombay Harbour.
" 30	" 31	In dock undergoing repairs.

ABSTRACT.	Days.
At moorings in Karachi Harbour	255
In Bombay Harbour and dock	14
At sea	96
TOTAL DAYS	365

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE against PERSIAN GOVERNMENT GRANT for UPKEEP of TEHERAN-MESHED LINE during the year 1896-97.

RECEIPTS.	Krans.	EXPENDITURE.	Krans.
Balance in hand, 1895-96	423	Juniper poles purchased	2,066 50
Persian Government grant, 1896-97	24,695	Field insulators purchased	7,564·00
		Other stores and instruments	1,094·50
		Carriage of stores	10 975·50
		TOTAL	21,700 50
		Balance in hand	3,417·50
TOTAL KRANS	25,118	TOTAL KRANS	25,118·00

Note reviewing the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1896-97.

The following statement shows the financial results of working the Department during the past five years:—

Year.	Total Capital Outlay.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of	
					Net Receipts to Capital.	Expenditure to Gross Receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1892-93	1,14,59,696	13,02,516	8,64,848	4,37,668	3·82	66·3
1893-94	1,14,46,190	13,50,856	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	63·7
1894-95	1,14,42,885	15,70,420	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	52·0
1895-96	1,14,89,206	16,70,081	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	48·9
1896-97	1,15,49,774	14,84,507	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	51·9

The capital account was increased by R60,568. This increase was chiefly due to outlay on construction of quarters for the Director and Signalling Staff at Teheran.

The total earnings of the Department show a decrease of R185,574, as compared with the previous year. This is due to the fact that although there was an increase in Trans-Indian traffic, there was a large falling off in Indian traffic which may be ascribed to the famine and plague in India; owing also to the higher rate of exchange which prevailed during the year, the amount in rupees collected as the equivalent of a franc was less and consequently the earnings as shown in rupees compare unfavourably with the previous year. In miscellaneous revenue there was a decrease of R21,922 owing to less old cable core having been sold in England.

Expenditure shows a decrease of R45,973, due chiefly to a smaller issue of stores for cable and land line repairs and less expenditure on exchange compensation allowance.

The net revenue shows a falling off of R139,601; it yields a dividend of 6·17 per cent. on the capital, against 7·42 per cent. in 1895-96.

The amount of Indian traffic carried by the Indo-European route was again largely in excess of that provided for under the Joint Purse arrangement, being 55·85 per cent. against 50·97 per cent. in the previous year. The Trans-Indian traffic by this route has, however, increased from 15·91 per cent. in 1895-96 to 17 per cent. in the year under review. The percentages of the Indo-European route according to which the Joint Purse is divided are 40·18 for Indian and 19·47 for Trans-Indian traffic.

The general working of the Department has been very satisfactory. Only one interruption, stopping traffic for 20 hours, 53 minutes, occurred, and that was caused by a riot at Dasht Arjin on the Persian Section, when the office was looted by a party of Kash Kooli Turks. The speed and accuracy of transmission were also satisfactory.

On the occasion of the late Shah's assassination there were some disturbances in Southern Persia and Perso-Baluchistan, which are mentioned in the report. Special reports were, however, made of these occurrences at the time and need not be again referred to here.

INDIA OFFICE,
5th January 1898.

EDMUND NEEL,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 5th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 12th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 19th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 26th February, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216	5,259	134	5,393	6,590	176	6,766
	Total Madras	4,664	150	4,814	3,096	120	3,216†	5,259	134	5,393	6,590	176	6,766
	Bombay.												
1	Sholapur	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755	8,349	4,004	12,353
	Total Bombay	9,195	2,650	11,845	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755	8,349	4,004	12,353
	Central Provinces.												
1	Bhandara	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Balaghat	...	99	99	...	89	89	...	83	83	...	76	76
3	Raipur	...	203	203	...	191	191	...	180	180	...	161	161
4	Bilaspur	...	225	225	...	143	143	...	75	75	...	44	44
	Total Central Provinces	...	580	580	...	423	423	...	338	338	...	281	281
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	13,859	3,380	17,239	12,058	4,356	16,414	13,919	4,567	18,486	14,939	4,461	19,400

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 4th March, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 19TH FEBRUARY 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1897.	Week ending 20th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 19th February 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 20th February 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 19th February 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	11,62,483	669	1,737	12,69,000	731	85,80,664	87,49,000	1,62,336	...
Bengal Central	140	125	18,774	150	125	18,400	147	1,29,403	1,42,000	12,537	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,38,170	160	862	1,47,000	171	11,36,661	9,74,000	...	1,62,661
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	158	752	1,26,592	168	752	1,22,000	162	8,70,023	8,99,000	28,977	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	4,212	201	21	2,100	100	26,194	18,200	...	7,994
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	4,100	450	9	600	67	11,907	5,200	...	6,707
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	4,18,824	231	1,815	4,05,000	223	29,44,594	28,89,000	...	55,594
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	1,040	62	17	500	29	5,702	3,200	...	2,502
South Indian	171	1,042	2,49,987	240	1,042	1,53,000	147	12,26,569	10,65,000	...	1,61,569
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	9,579	177	54	4,100	76	35,414	28,600	...	6,814
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,26,629	109	1,165	1,14,000	98	8,66,866	7,27,000	...	1,39,866
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	34,433	116	296	37,500	127	2,05,012	2,37,000	31,988	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,28,944	157	827	1,42,000	172	8,25,002	9,47,000	1,21,998	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	17,020	74	231	19,000	82	1,17,644	1,48,000	30,356	...
Assam-Bengal	59	360	19,746	55	280	27,300	90	1,53,455	1,72,000	18,745	...
Burma	244	880	2,23,140	254	937	2,09,000	223	17,22,702	14,49,000	...	2,73,702
TOTAL	253	10,191	20,85,091	204	10,170	20,70,700	202	1,88,63,754	1,84,53,200	...	4,10,552
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	200	2,797	5,90,847	211	2,883	7,32,000	254	41,28,355	51,08,000	9,79,645	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,56,420	188	875	1,74,000	199	11,81,493	13,30,000	1,48,507	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	814	2,29,202	282	817	2,84,000	348	17,32,943	21,22,000	3,89,057	...
East Coast	102	535	49,543	93	535	50,500	100	3,18,373	4,17,000	98,627	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	28	2,361	84	28	3,200	114	12,357	14,200	1,843	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	...	(*b*)	...	...
TOTAL	203	5,004	10,28,373	200	5,138	12,49,700	243	73,73,521	89,91,200	16,17,679	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	405	1,491	6,25,613	420	1,491	7,19,000	482	48,09,891	48,25,000	15,109	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	401	2,77,625	662	401	2,47,000	530	20,05,987	17,34,000	...	2,71,987
Madras	205	840	2,32,400	277	840	2,07,000	240	14,97,867	14,57,000	...	40,867
TOTAL	409	2,792	11,35,044	407	2,792	11,73,000	440	83,13,745	80,16,000	...	2,97,745
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	203	17,987	48,49,708	270	18,100	50,93,400	281	3,45,51,018	3,54,60,400	9,09,382	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	24,957	150	160	32,100	201	1,55,487	2,80,000	1,24,513	...
Tarkessur	308	22	8,117	309	22	11,000	500	44,551	51,400	6,849	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	15,700	39	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,692	86	66	5,600	85	38,432	37,200	...	1,232
Bengal Dooars	118	36	3,895	108	36	2,900	81	30,009	23,200	...	6,809
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	14,184	182	78	16,300	209	1,02,340	1,14,000	11,660	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	55	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	16,200	16,200	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	11,474	225	51	10,000	196	76,441	72,000	...	4,441
TOTAL	175	413	68,319	105	869	95,700	110	4,47,200	7,26,000	2,78,740	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	2,393	32	74	2,000	27	17,040	17,700	660	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	10,389	91	114	8,200	72	72,041	60,400	...	5,641
Nagdá-Ujjain	74	34	1,253	37	35	2,000	57	14,721	12,900	...	1,821
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	333	69,501	209	334	77,000	231	15,06,002	15,21,000	14,398	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	100	13	1,414	109	13	400	31	7,827	2,600	...	5,227
Rájpura-Bhatinda	142	108	18,072	167	108	8,800	81	1,06,900	98,400	...	8,500
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,339	434	10	4,700	470	27,077	24,900	...	2,177
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	5,255	80	66	6,400	97	37,801	35,300	...	2,501
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	7,176	77	93	5,800	62	48,588	37,500	...	11,088
Kolhapur	77	29	2,617	90	29	1,100	38	16,537	6,000	...	10,537
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	5,181	72	79	2,600	33	35,880	16,800	...	19,080
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	700	700	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	1,239	56	22	1,000	45	13,421	7,900	...	5,521
TOTAL	128	908	1,28,829	133	996	1,20,100	121	9,04,441	8,48,100	...	56,341
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	127	334	43,336	130	334	29,400	88	2,77,006	2,16,000	...	61,006
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	40	4,399	96	46	3,600	78	27,100	23,800	...	3,300
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	51	1,100	22	...	10,800	10,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	30,056	83	364	20,300	56	1,97,358	1,53,000	...	44,358
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,447	41	60	2,800	47	15,623	15,100	...	523
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,338	67	94	5,600	60	52,951	42,900	...	10,051
TOTAL	93	898	86,576	96	949	62,800	66	5,70,044	4,61,600	...	1,08,444
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,266	51,33,432	253	20,920	53,72,000	257	3,64,72,763	3,74,96,100	10,23,337	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*b*) Information not received.

(*c*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 3rd March, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 20th February, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th February, 1897. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th February, 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 19th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th February, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th February, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1896 to 20th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 19th February, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	606	1,737	11,62,483	669	1,737	12,69,000	731	4,77,97,799	5,20,59,000	42,61,201	...
Bengal Central	146	125	18,774	150	125	18,400	147	8,51,104	10,70,000	2,18,830	...
Bengal-Nágpur	137	862	1,38,170	100	862	1,47,000	171	53,53,527	51,75,000	...	1,78,527
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,26,592	168	752	1,22,000	162	48,45,546	53,85,000	5,39,454	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	134	21	4,212	201	21	2,100	100	1,27,990	1,33,000	5,010	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	163	9	4,100	456	9	600	67	65,360	51,400	...	13,960
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá)	212	1,815	4,18,824	231	1,815	4,05,000	223	1,77,47,439	1,72,02,000	...	5,45,439
Palanpur-Deesa	58	17	1,046	62	17	500	29	46,846	35,700	...	11,146
South Indian	165	1,042	2,49,987	240	1,042	1,53,000	147	80,11,004	79,84,000	...	27,004
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	9,579	177	54	4,100	76	2,30,470	2,32,000	1,524	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,26,629	109	1,165	1,14,000	98	62,17,976	61,81,000	...	36,976
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	34,433	116	296	37,500	127	13,99,726	17,22,000	3,22,274	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,28,944	157	827	1,42,000	172	49,79,465	54,62,000	4,82,535	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	17,026	74	231	19,000	82	6,85,983	7,53,000	67,017	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	19,740	55	286	27,500	96	5,71,400	8,85,000	3,13,594	...
Burma	175	856	2,25,140	254	937	2,09,000	223	68,92,300	72,25,000	3,32,6[illegible]4	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	20,85,691	204	10,170	26,70,700	262	10,58,24,013	11,15,55,100	57,31,057	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	211	2,797	5,90,847	211	2,883	7,32,000	254	2,54,66,137	3,06,12,000	51,45,863	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,56,420	188	875	1,74,000	199	72,93,369	77,80,000	4,86,631	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,29,201	282	817	2,84,000	348	1,35,91,139	1,37,58,000	1,66,861	...
East Coast	94	535	49,543	93	535	50,500	100	21,28,480	25,57,000	4,28,520	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	2,361	84	28	3,200	114	90,436	84,700	...	5,736
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c)5,420	(d) 4,300	...	1,120
TOTAL	219	5,004	10,28,373	206	5,138	12,49,700	243	4,85,74,987	5,47,96,000	62,21,013	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,25,613	420	1,491	7,19,000	482	2,80,85,781	2,48,37,000	...	32,48,781
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	2,77,625	602	461	2,47,000	536	1,35,25,358	1,23,12,000	...	12,13,358
Madras	253	840	2,32,400	277	840	2,07,000	240	97,35,722	1,01,33,000	3,97,278	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	11,35,644	407	2,792	11,73,000	420	5,13,46,861	4,72,82,000	...	40,64,861
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,987	48,49,708	270	18,100	50,93,400	281	20,57,45,861	21,36,33,100	78,87,239	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	24,957	156	160	32,100	201	11,39,485	15,22,000	3,82,515	...
Tarkessur	274	22	8,117	369	22	11,000	500	2,73,387	2,70,000	2,613	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	...	...	...	...	402	15,700	39	...	(f)2,23,000	2,23,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	5,692	86	66	5,600	85	3,88,073	3,62,000	...	26,073
Bengal Dooars	140	36	3,895	108	36	2,900	81	2,53,272	2,57,000	3,728	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	14,184	182	78	16,300	209	5,90,378	7,13,000	1,22,622	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	...	...	...	...	54	2,100	39	...	(g) 85,300	85,300	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	11,474	225	51	10,000	196	6,90,824	6,69,000	...	21,824
TOTAL	170	413	68,319	165	809	95,700	110	33,35,419	41,07,300	7,71,881	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	2,393	32	74	2,000	27	91,632	89,000	...	2,632
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	10,389	91	114	8,200	72	4,26,126	3,19,000	...	1,07,126
Nagdá-Ujjain	53	34	1,253	37	35	2,000	57	(h)55,422	90,100	34,678	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	333	69,501	209	334	77,000	231	29,00,816	31,76,000	2,75,184	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	1,414	109	13	400	31	1,05,252	54,700	...	50,552
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	18,072	167	108	8,800	81	8,22,186	6,00,000	...	2,22,186
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,339	434	10	4,700	470	1,46,649	1,81,000	34,351	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,255	80	66	6,400	97	2,37,038	2,70,000	32,962	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	7,176	77	93	5,800	62	3,81,257	2,98,000	...	83,257
Kolhapur	76	29	2,617	90	29	1,100	38	1,05,798	74,200	...	31,598
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,181	72	79	2,600	33	2,09,237	1,76,000	...	33,237
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	100	5	...	(i) 5,600	5,600	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,239	56	22	1,000	45	64,005	51,000	...	13,005
TOTAL	125	968	1,28,829	133	990	1,20,100	121	55,45,418	53,84,600	...	1,60,818
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	43,336	130	334	29,400	88	16,09,454	14,94,000	...	1,15,454
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	46	4,399	96	46	3,600	78	1,69,953	1,78,000	8,047	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	51	1,100	22	...	(j) 95,300	95,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	30,056	83	364	20,300	56	11,02,744	10,32,000	...	70,744
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,447	41	60	2,800	47	1,15,924	1,08,000	...	7,924
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,338	67	94	5,600	60	3,44,287	3,77,000	32,713	...
TOTAL	82	898	86,570	96	949	62,800	66	33,42,362	32,84,300	...	58,062
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,266	51,33,432	253	20,920	53,73,000	257	21,79,69,060	22,64,09,300	84,40,240	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 19th February, 1898.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 19th February, 1898.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 20th February, 1897.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 19th February, 1898.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 19th February, 1898.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 19th, 1898.

Unsettled weather has prevailed over India during the week under review. It was at first confined to North-West India, where rain and snow were received on the hills and rain on the neighbouring plains, but later in the week the unsettled conditions spread over a large part of the country where they manifested themselves, not in rain and snow, but in gales and high winds. At the close of the week the weather conditions were most remarkable. Pressure was lowest in North Bengal and highest in Sind and there was a pressure difference over Northern India, which would have been very large for any time of the year and ordinarily only occurs during a period of strongly pronounced hot weather conditions or during the existence of a storm in the rains. This disturbance of the ordinary pressure conditions was not accompanied with much rain. In fact over by far the greater part of the country the weather was clear, but on the evening of the 18th there occurred on the North-West Himalayas the most considerable snowfall of the season, while at the submontane stations of Upper India there had been light rain. The principal cause of rain during the week under review was, however, a storm which appeared over Sind on the 14th. This storm drew the wind into east and north-east over Upper India and between the 14th and 17th occasioned showers of snow and rain over parts of the Punjab, Baluchistan and North-Western Provinces. The temperature changes and the variations of temperature from the normal during the week under review have both been large, due to the passage eastward across India of well marked areas of high and of low temperature.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 13th.*—The barometer was falling everywhere. Pressure was highest over the central parts of the country and lowest over the Bay, but the pressure differences were small. The winds were westerly down the Gangetic Valley, northerly over the Bay and easterly over the west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was higher than usual over Bengal, Burma, the south of the Peninsula and the Indus Valley, and was in slight to large defect of the average elsewhere. The deficiency was between 8° and 9° over Hyderabad and the south of the Central Provinces. Light showers of snow, hail or rain had been experienced over the North-West Himalayas and light rain in Assam and the south of the Peninsula.

Monday, February 14th.—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and the extreme north-west of India, but had changed little elsewhere. A small but well defined storm had appeared over Sind. The winds were cyclonic over North-West India, but were otherwise little changed. The distribution of temperature relatively to the normal was similar to that reported on the preceding day, except that the area of excessive temperature then noticed over the Indus Valley and the area of deficient temperature over the central districts were advancing eastward. Heaviest rain was falling over the West Punjab and Baluchistan and light showers of hail and snow had again been received over the North-West Himalayas.

Tuesday, February 15th.—The pressure changes had been generally slight. The storm over Sind was still shown and the general conditions of pressure were similar to those reported on the 14th. The barometer read below the normal average everywhere. The winds were irregularly cyclonic in the north-west, and varied a good deal in direction elsewhere. Both the high temperature area over North-West India and the low temperature area over the central parts of the country continued to drift eastward. Showers had been received over the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas.

Wednesday, February 16th.—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, and the depression, noticed during the two preceding days over Sind, had drifted northward to the South Punjab. Elsewhere there had been no important change, and pressure remained low for the time of year generally. The winds were cyclonic in the north-west, northerly over the Bay and variable elsewhere. The area of high temperature from the north-

west had extended as for east as Bihar, while the low temperature area overlay the Bay and Burma. Showers had been received over North-West India and the North-West Himalayas.

Thursday, February 17th.—The pressure changes had been generally slight and the depression in the north-west was little changed. Pressure was high over Bombay and low over the western desert and over the Andaman Sea, and the barometer read below the normal average everywhere. The winds were the same as on the 16th. The mean temperature was slightly lower than usual over Burma and the Peninsula, and higher than usual over Northern India. Showers had again been received over North-West India both on the hills and plains.

Friday, February 18th.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan and Sind, but had fallen elsewhere. The change had been very rapid over Northern India, and pressure was very low for the time of year over that area. Pressure was highest over the Bombay Deccan and lowest along the foot of the Himalayas. The winds were northerly along the Bombay Coast and north-westerly to westerly elsewhere. The force was rising and was strong to a gale in the north. The mean temperature remained low in parts of Burma and of the Peninsula, but was generally high for the time of year elsewhere, though a fresh area of low temperature was appearing in the North Punjab.

Saturday, February 19th.—The barometer was rising in the north-west and centre and falling elsewhere. The fall had been rapid to very rapid in the north-east. Pressure was highest in North Bombay and lowest in North Bengal, and the pressure difference was extraordinarily large. Strong north-westerly to westerly winds and gales prevailed over a large part of the country. The mean temperature was low over Burma, high over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and low again over North-West and Central India, the low temperature area which had begun to appear in the north-west on the 18th having advanced very quickly eastward. A snow storm had occurred over the North-West Himalayas and a few showers of rain over Assam and at some submontane stations in the north-west. Elsewhere the weather, though squally, had been rainless.

Temperature.—As mentioned above the changes of temperature from day to day, as well as the variations of the mean temperature from the normal, have been very large during the week under review. These extensive changes and variations have been attributable to large *waves* of temperature which have rolled from west to east across the country. These waves have been best marked over Sind, Rajputana and the Central Provinces as will be seen from the following table. Thus on the 13th the mean temperature of the Central Provinces was 6½° below the normal, by the 18th it had risen to 2°·8 above the normal and on the 19th had fallen to 2°·1 below.

The following table gives temperature data for the week :—

Province.	February 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+4·6	+2·4	+0·3	−1·4	−0·9	+0·1	−0·8	+0·6
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·1	−0·7	−1·3	+0·7	+3·2	+2·8	+4·6	+1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−1·7	−1·9	+1·5	−0·7	+2·4	+5·3	+0·6	+0·8
Punjab	−0·9	+2·0	+0·9	+0·7	+0·2	+0·5	−5·2	−0·3
Bombay	−4·3	−1·8	−0·8	−0·5	0	+0·5	−2·5	−1·3
Central Provinces and Berar	−6·5	−4·5	−0·7	+1·7	+1·7	+2·8	−2·1	−1·1
Central India and Gujarat .	−2·1	−1·4	+1·4	+2·4	+4·4	+4·9	−3·9	+0·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	−1·1	+1·7	+4·2	+4·2	+5·2	+4·5	−4·5	+2·0
Madras	+0·2	+1·0	+1·3	+0·1	−1·1	+0·1	+1·1	+0·4
Mean for whole of India .	−1·2	−0·4	+0·8	+0·8	+1·7	+2·4	−1·4	+0·4

The mean temperature of the whole country was below the normal on the 13th, about normal on the 14th, 15th and 16th, above the normal on the 17th and 18th and below again on the 19th, the mean for the whole country for the whole week being ½° above the average. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was below the normal in Bombay and the Central Provinces, about normal in Burma, the Punjab, Central India, Gujarat and Madras, and above the normal in Bengal, Sind and Rajputana.

Rain.—During the week under review there has been no storm such as that which gave general rain to almost all parts of the country last week, but a small storm in the early part of the week occasioned fair moderate rain over North-West India, and the disturbed weather which prevailed during the latter half of the week was accompanied with a good deal of rain and snow over Northern India and with scattered light showers over other parts of the country. As a result, though the rainfall table at the close shows a much lighter and less extensive fall of rain than was reported last week, a very considerable part of the Indian region reports some rain, though except in the north-west the amounts are generally small. The rainfall table shows that, during the week, rain was received in thirty-two of the rainfall divisions, as compared with forty-nine, last week. Of these thirty-two divisions no less than thirteen had an average rainfall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, so that effective and useful rain fell only in nineteen of the rainfall divisions. These nineteen divisions included the Hill and Brahmaputra divisions of Assam, the Bengal Hills, the West, the West Submontane, and the Hill divisions of the North-Western Provinces, all the Punjab divisions, Malabar, South-Central, Madras, the Baluchistan Hills, Western Rajputana, the south division of the East Coast and South Madras. Within these nineteen divisions the average actual rainfall varied from 2·98" in the Punjab Hills, 2·68" in the North Punjab, 2·61" in the Central Punjab and 2·12" in the Submontane Punjab, to 0·11" in the Bengal Hills, and to 0·12" in the south division of the East Coast, while beyond these nineteen divisions the rainfall of the week was actually or practically *nil*. The third column of the table shows that the rainfall had been heavier than usual in twenty-one of the divisions. In many of these cases the excess was small only amounting to a few hundredths of an inch, but the North Punjab, the Punjab Hills and the Central Punjab had received more than two inches above the normal.

The three concluding columns of the rainfall table show that the winter rainfall, up to date, has been in excess of the normal over the greater part of the country. The exceptions are the Burma divisions, East Bengal and Cachar, deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, Coorg, Mysore, Sind, Baluchistan, and the south of the East Coast, in all of which divisions the total rainfall from January 2nd to February 19th has been less than usual. In all other places the total rainfall has been more or less in excess. This excess has been actually largest over North-West India, where in some cases it has been more than two inches, but it has been, relatively to the normal, largest over the west of the Peninsula and North Bombay.

During the week under review the largest totals for the week are as follows :—

Assam	Dibrugarh	2·66	inches.
N.-W. Provinces . .	Chakrata	3·03	"
Punjab	Khangah (Gujranwala) .	5·08	"
"	Ferozepore . . .	3·53	"
"	Raya (Sialkot) . . .	3·65	"
"	Murree	4·99	"
" . . .	Shekh Budin (Dera Ismail Khan)	3·80	"
Madras	Kotagiri (Nilgiris) .	4·76	"
"	Tenkasi (Tinnevelly) .	7·09	"

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH FEBRUARY 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM 2ND JANUARY TO 19TH FEBRUARY 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd Jan. to 19th Feb.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0·19	0·28	— 32
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0·15	0·17	— 12
	4. Upper do.	0	0·03	—0·03	0·17	0·21	— 19
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0·01	0·41	—0·40	0·83	1·38	— 40
	7. Assam Surma	0·04	0·68	—0·64	1·70	1·85	— 9
	8. Do. Hills	0·23	0·51	—0·28	1·93	1·74	+ 11
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·39	0·37	+0·02	2·06	1·78	+ 16
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·36	—0·36	1·10	1·39	— 22
	11. Central do.	0·07	0·35	—0·28	1·10	1·10	0
	12. North do.	0·03	0·23	—0·20	1·65	0·87	+ 90
	13. Bengal Hills	0·11	0·18	—0·07	1·96	1·33	+ 47
	14. Orissa	0	0·30	—0·30	0·05	1·01	— 95
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·23	—0·23	0·67	1·33	— 50
	16. South Bihar	0	0·16	—0·16	1·98	1·03	+ 92
	17. North do.	0·01	0·22	—0·21	0·73	1·03	— 30
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·01	0·09	—0·08	1·87	0·95	+ 97
	19. South Oudh	0	0·10	—0·10	2·18	0·95	+ 129
	20. North do.	0·04	0·15	—0·11	2·68	1·11	+ 141
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·07	—0·07	2·02	0·74	+ 173
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·37	0·13	+0·24	4·01	0·87	+ 361
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·11	—0·11	1·68	0·88	+ 91
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·57	0·36	+0·21	4·77	2·19	+ 118
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	1·22	0·80	+0·42	5·11	4·13	+ 24
PUNJAB	26. South-East Punjab	0·77	0·14	+0·63	2·58	1·03	+ 150
	27. South do.	1·02	0·14	+0·88	2·50	0·99	+ 153
	28. Central do.	2·61	0·23	+2·38	4·00	1·89	+ 112
	29. Punjab Submontane	2·12	0·34	+1·78	5·53	2·37	+ 133
	30. Do. Hills	2·98	0·79	+2·19	5·95	3·65	+ 63
	31. North Punjab	2·68	0·40	+2·28	4·01	2·81	+ 43
	32. West do.	0·87	0·10	+0·77	1·68	0·74	+ 127
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS)	33. Malabar	0·15	0·06	+0·09	0·95	0·45	+ 111
	34. Madras South-Central	0·55	0·03	+0·52	1·24	0·34	+ 265
	35. Coorg	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·34	— 100
	36. Mysore	0·01	0	+0·01	0·07	0·09	— 22
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·70	0·12	+ 483
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·44	0·07	+ 529
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	—0·02	0·34	0·13	+ 162
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	41. Berar	0	0·11	—0·11	0·55	0·43	+ 28
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	—0·02	1·06	0·52	+ 104
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·06	—0·06	2·65	0·73	+ 263
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·10	—0·10	1·63	0·75	+ 117
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	1·16	0·07	+ 1,556
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·24	0·05	+ 380
	47. Sind	0·02	0·03	—0·01	0·32	0·56	— 43
	48. Baluchistan Hills	1·39	0·48	+0·91	1·51	3·33	— 55
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India East	0	0·05	—0·05	1·67	0·58	+ 188
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0·04	0·01	+0·03	0·88	0·26	+ 238
	51. West Rajputana	0·43	0·03	+0·40	1·04	0·37	+ 181
MADRAS	52. East Coast North	0·02	0·16	—0·14	1·41	0·41	+ 244
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·60	0·15	+ 300
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·02	—0·02	1·03	0·24	+ 329
	54. Madras Central	0·02	0	+0·02	0·12	0·06	+ 100
	55. East Coast Central	0·06	0·03	+0·03	0·80	0·47	+ 70
	56. Do. South	0·12	0·03	+0·09	0·76	0·80	— 5
	57. Madras South	0·76	0·09	+0·67	2·49	0·99	+ 152

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 24th February, 1898.*

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th February.*—Rainfall during the week *nil*, except in Tinnevelly, where there were light scattered showers. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue. The harvest continues, and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are steady or are slightly easier. There is no improvement in prospects, except in the Markapur taluk of Kurnool district. The numbers on relief in Nellore were—test-workers—1,970 men, 3,207 women, 1,738 children, total 6,915. Gratuitously relieved—(*a*) in Kitchens—dependants—7 men, 5 women, 137 children, total 149. Others—1 man, 12 women, total 13. (*b*) Otherwise relieved—2 women, total on gratuitous relief 164. Grand total on relief 7,079.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th February.*—The standing crops are in good condition, except in parts of five districts, where they have been damaged by blight, cold, drought, or locusts. Cotton is poor in Dharwar. Late crops are being harvested in seventeen, and preparations are being made for next season in six districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have risen in one and fallen in nine districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was 17 $\frac{8}{20}$ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—8,001, of whom 7,524 are relief workers and 477 dependants. Of relief workers—2,513 are men, 3,689 women, and 1,322 children. Of dependants—18 are men, 39 women, and 420 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 3,747, of whom 1,897 are men, 1,376 women, and 474 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th February.*—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the spring and other crops on the ground continue favourable, but in Chittagong rain is badly needed. The earlier spring crops are being gathered, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on. *Boro* or spring rice is doing well, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute is proceeding in parts of Bengal Proper. The collection of opium is going on everywhere in Bihar, but in Chupra and Monghyr it is suffering from the west wind. There is a good supply of fodder everywhere, except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong as previously reported. In these parts and in parts of Mymensingh there is also a want of good drinking water. Prices continue steady.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd March*—No rain of any consequence fell during the week, but the weather was at times cloudy. The spring crops are everywhere in excellent condition and harvesting is becoming general. The sowing of sugarcane and the extraction of opium have commenced. New grains are coming into the market and prices are easier in most districts. Supplies and fodder are ample.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th February.*—A fall of half an inch is reported from Sialkot only. Sugarcane is being pressed. Extra spring and autumn sowings have commenced in some places. The crops are generally in good condition and prospects are promising. The stocks of food-grain are sufficient. Hail is reported to have damaged crops in parts of Lahore. Locusts re-appeared in parts of Shahpur, but did no damage. The crops have also been injured by water in some low-lying tracts of Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good condition and are improving in Sialkot. Fodder is scarce in Amritsar and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are falling in Delhi, Lahore, Amrit-

sar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan; and are almost unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 11 to 15½, gram 13 to 14, barley 19, maize 18½ to 23, bulrush millet 18 to 23, great millet 20, and rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th February.*—The weather is generally clear with light clouds occasionally. The nights and mornings are still cold, but the days are growing warmer. The harvesting of winter staples is in full swing in the south of the provinces, and reaping of the earlier crops has commenced in other parts. The present prospects point to a wheat crop of approximately three-fourths of a full average; while the outturn of linseed should be little below normal. Slight damage by frost is reported from the Ramgarh tahsil of Mandla. Ploughing of fields for summer sowings is in progress in portions of Damoh, Mandla, and other districts. The price of *juar* has fallen still further in some districts and is now selling at 28 seers per rupee in Nimar. Rice is cheaper in the northern districts, but the rate has stiffened somewhat in Seoni and Sambalpur. Wheat shows a tendency to cheapen in most districts and the price of gram has fallen everywhere, the quotation in Chhindwara being 16 seers per rupee. Relief is confined to 125 sick in poor-houses and 93 children in orphanages.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing still continue in some districts and have been completed in others. In Upper Burma the cultivation of early wet weather paddy has commenced in Shwebo. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Mandalay and slightly in Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, and Henzada; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th February.*—There was slight rain in Lakhimpur during the week. Rain is wanted in Goalpara. Land is being prepared for summer paddy in the Assam Valley and for low land late rice in Sylhet. Gathering of pulses and mustard; pressing of sugarcane; and pruning of tea are in progress. Prices—common rice—Silchar, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur 10, Sylhet and Dhubri 11½, Gauhati 11, Tezpur 10½, and Sibsagar 13, seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga Hills, and Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—MYSORE: Prospects are favourable. Prices have fallen in Tumkur, Mysore, and Hassan; and have risen in Bangalore, Kolar, and Shimoga. Paddy has been harvested in Bangalore and Tumkur and sown in Kolar and Chitaldroog.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Coffee-picking has been completed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th February.*—BERAR: The weather is getting hot. Cotton-picking is nearing completion. Threshing of *jowar* and cutting of gram, wheat, and linseed continue. Land is being prepared for the next monsoon crop. Fodder and water are enough for requirements. Prices have fallen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 23, Amraoti 23, Basim 20, Buldana 23, Ellichpur 23, Wun 24, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall during week one cent. The spring harvest is progressing in parts. The standing winter rice crop is in fair condition. Prices of grain are almost stationary. Prices—wheat 5½, coarse rice 6¾, and *jowari* 11⅝, seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Rainfall—Bikanir State average 21 cents; there were also good showers last week in parganah Bap and slight showers in Dewa parganah of Jaisulmere. The standing crops and prospects are good. Crops have been damaged by frost in parts of

Meywar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bikanir, and good elsewhere. Cattle are suffering from foot disease in parts of Meywar. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in two States; falling in seven; fluctuating in one; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th February.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The condition of the standing crops and the probable outturn are good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are falling in two districts of Gwalior, in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and in Indore territory; and are steady elsewhere. The opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Indore.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 1st March.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th February.*—No rain. Spring weather has set in. The crops are in excellent condition, but another shower is necessary.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	6,590	176	6,766	6,915	164	7,079	+313
Bombay . .	8,349	4,004	12,353	8,001	3,747	11,748	—605
Central Provinces	...	272	272	...	218	218	— 54
Total .	14,939	4,452	19,391	14,916	4,129	19,045	— 346

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

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SIMLA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 350.

Simla, the 6th May, 1898.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, during the absence of Sir A. P. MacDonnell on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr. LaTouche has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1898.

No. 181.—Mr. E. B. Steedman has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st March 1898.

MEDICAL.

The 8th March 1898.

No. 249.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 11th December 1897.

No. 251.—Surgeon-Captain E. H. Sharman, I.M.S. (Madras), officiated as Civil Surgeon of Akola, from the 25th August 1897 to the 25th November 1897.

No. 252.—Doctor O. W. Jones, Civil Surgeon, Wun, was appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Akola, with effect from the 26th November 1897.

The 11th March 1898.

No. 263.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—

Captain C. Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant H. E. Browne, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 266.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

The 9th March 1898.

No. 490.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic diseases at Dehra in the Dehra Dun District of the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from certain portions of the Jullunder and Hoshiarpur Districts, in the Punjab, are permitted to assemble at Dehra on the occasion of the Jharuda Mela which will be held at that place on the 12th March 1898 ;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Lhaksar, Pathri, Jawalapur or Hardwar, shall be sold from the 9th to the 12th March 1898 (both days inclusive) at any of the railway stations of Jullunder City, Jullunder Cantonment, Chiheru, Phagwara, Goraya, Phillour, Ladhoval or Ludhiana to any pilgrims or other persons intending, or believed to be intending, to go on pilgrimage to the Jharuda Mela.

POLICE.

The 11th March 1898.

No. 132.—The services of Mr. H. A. Waring, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as an officiating Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th March 1898.

No. 110.—The Reverend T. Scott, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on leave of the Reverend J. Taylor, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1898.

No. 510—21-5.—The services of Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th March, 1898.

No. 277-G.—Lieutenant F. J. D. Henslowe, Indian Staff Corps, Adjutant and Second-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed to be Commandant, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 17th December, 1897, and until further orders.

The 10th March, 1898.

No. 478-*E.-B.*—The services of Major B. B. Russell, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 16th February, 1898.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1898.

No. 1145-*Gl.*—Mr. W. J. Ham, Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 7th May 1898.

Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the second grade of Post Masters General during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ham or until further orders.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 9th March 1898.

No. 1187-*S. R.*—IN exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the values fixed in columns 3 and 4 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, for the articles specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the said articles the values stated in column 4 of the said schedule:—

No. in Tariff Schedule	1	2	3		4		
	Names of articles.	Per	Present valuation.		Revised valuation.		
	Articles of Food and Drink.		R	a.	R	a.	p.
2	COFFEE	cwt.	70	0	50	0	0
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—						
	Almonds without shell	"	48	0	50	0	0
	" in the shell	"	15	8	14	0	0
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	12	0	14	0	0
	Cocoanut kernel (khopra)	"	11	0	12	0	0
	Currants, European, in cases	"	10	0	14	0	0
	" " in cans	"	22	0	25	0	0
	Pistachio nuts	"	32	0	35	0	0
	Prunes, Bussora (ālu-Bokhara)	"	20	0	25	0	0
	Raisins, black	"	10	0	12	0	0
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	"	15	0	12	8	0
	" Munakka, " " " "	"	9	0	8	0	0
	Walnuts	"	10	0	8	0	0
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, AND GROCERIES—						
	Cheese	lb	0	14	0	12	0
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200lb	20	0	15	0	0
	Pork hams	lb	0	14	0	12	0
7	SPICES—						
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt.	17	0	12	8	0
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	"	150	0	225	0	0
	Chillies, dry	"	11	0	13	0	0
	Cloves	"	20	0	18	0	0
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	8	8	5	0	0
	Ginger, dry	"	10	0	12	0	0
	Nutmegs	lb	1	0	0	12	0
	Pepper, black	cwt.	16	0	18	0	0
	" long	"	7	0	20	0	0
	" white	"	30	0	34	0	0
8	SUGAR, loaf	"	16	0	15	0	0
	" crystallised, beet	"	11	8	11	0	0
	" " and soft, from China	"	12	8	12	0	0
9	TEA, green	lb	0	12	0	10	0

No. in Tariff Schedule.	1 Names of articles.	2 Per	3 Present valuation. R	 a.	4 Revised valuation. R	 a.	 p.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.						
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—						
	Acid, sulphuric	℔	0	2	0	1	6
	Alum	cwt.	6	0	4	10	0
	Sal ammoniac	,,	37	0	26	0	0
	Sulphate of copper	,,	15	8	17	8	0
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—						
	Aloes, black	,,	14	0	15	0	0
	Asafœtida, coarse (hingra)	,,	21	0	25	0	0
	Brimstone (amalsára)	,,	50	0	35	0	0
	Camphor, refined, cake	℔	1	4	1	2	0
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	26	0	28	0	0
	Cubebs	,,	25	8	15	0	0
	Pellitory (akalkára)	,,	40	0	30	0	0
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan	℔	11	8	7	0	0
	Senna leaves	cwt.	4	0	5	0	0
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	,,	54	0	40	0	0
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—						
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	℔	1	7	1	5	0
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1	10	1	8	0
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,,	,,	1	15	1	12	0
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,,	,,	2	2	2	0	0
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	2	8	2	4	0
	,, ,, ,, 100 ,,	,,	2	12	2	10	0
	,, ,, liquid, 10 ,,	,,	0	5	0	4	6
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,,	,,	0	8	0	6	6
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	,,	0	10	0	8	6
	Aniline ,, ,, indigo blue	,,	0	9	0	8	0
	Avar bark	cwt.	4	8	3	8	0
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	27	0	31	0	0
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	,,	4	0	3	0	0
	Madder or manjit	,,	7	0	11	0	0
	Orchilla weed	,,	5	0	4	0	0
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.						
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—						
	Brass, foil or dánkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	1	4	1	2	0
	,, ,, ,, coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	,,	1	12	1	8	0
	Copper, sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	cwt.	48	0	50	0	0
	,, foil or dánkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	2	6	1	14	0
	,, ,, ,, ,, coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	,,	3	3	2	8	0
	,, wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze	℔	0	9	0	8	6
	Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves	3	4	3	0	0
	Iron, angle, T, and channel	ton	110	0	115	0	0
	,, angle and T, galvanised	,,	160	0	170	0	0
	,, bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor	,,	368	0	375	0	0
	,, nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	10	0	9	0	0
	,, pig	ton	56	0	60	0	0
	,, sheets and ridging, galvanised	cwt.	9	0	8	0	0
	,, Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	ton	148	0	152	0	0
	,, ,, round rod, under half an inch in diameter	,,	160	0	152	0	0
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European	℔	1	0	0	14	0
	Steel, basic, all sorts (other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets)	ton	100	0	105	0	0
	,, old	,,	60	0	120	0	0
	,, plates and sheets, other than basic, galvanised	,,	220	0	200	0	0
	,, rivets and washers	,,	220	0	210	0	0
	,, ,, ,, galvanised	,,	320	0	310	0	0
	,, T-bars	,,	105	0	120	0	0
	Tin, block	cwt.	60	0	53	0	0
	Oils.						
16	OILS—						
	Cajeputi	quart	1	4	2	0	0
	Cassia	℔	2	8	3	12	0
	Earthnut	cwt.	16	0	18	0	0
	Grass	℔	1	12	1	8	0
	Jinjili or til	cwt.	16	0	18	0	0
	Sandalwood	℔	7	0	6	0	0

No. in Tariff Schedule.	1 Names of articles.	2 Per	3 Present valuation.		4 Revised valuation.		
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.		R	a.	R	a.	p.
23	BEADS, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15—						
	Beads, China, Ankdána	133⅓ lb	35	0	32	0	0
	" " Dagri	"	30	0	28	0	0
	" " Kamrakhi	"	32	0	30	0	0
	" " Lálri	"	44	0	40	0	0
	" " Pakhaváji	"	30	0	28	0	0
	" " Suleméni	"	34	0	30	0	0
32	CANES AND RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN, AND BASKET WORK—						
	Canes, Malacca	dozen	5	0	7	0	0
40	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR, EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE (for which see No. 42)—						
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9	0	6	8	0
58	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, AND FALSE PEARLS—						
	Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ lb	32	0	38	0	0
	" crown, coloured	100 superficial feet	15	0	11	0	0
	" " of sizes	"	6	0	5	0	0
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—						
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	20	0	15	0	0
	Gum, Arabic	"	18	0	22	0	0
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	16	0	20	0	0
	" Persian (false)	"	11	0	9	0	0
	Rosin	"	6	0	5	0	0
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—						
	Unmanufactured—						
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lb in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lb and over	"	800	0	750	0	0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10 lb and not exceeding 20 lb each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10 lb	"	680	0	650	0	0
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb (other than hollows, centres and points)	"	525	0	500	0	0
81	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—						
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	1	8	1	4	0
83	PERFUMERY—						
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	"	35	0	40	0	0
	Kapurkachri (zedoary, China)	"	9	8	14	0	0
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	9	8	25	0	0
85	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—						
	Dammer	"	5	8	5	0	0
	Pitch, coal	"	2	8	3	8	0
	Tar, coal	"	4	0	3	8	0
94	SEEDS—						
	Castor	"	5	0	6	8	0
	Cummin	"	24	0	20	0	0
	" black	"	24	0	20	0	0
	Linseed	"	7	8	6	0	0
	Methi	"	4	8	5	8	0
	Mustard, rape or sarson	"	6	0	7	0	0
	Poppy	"	8	8	7	0	0
	Quince, bihidána	"	60	0	75	0	0
	Sozirá	"	24	0	28	0	0
95	SHELLS AND COWRIES—						
	Cowries, bazar, common	"	3	8	2	8	0
	" Maldive	"	8	0	5	8	0
	" yellow, superior quality	"	4	0	5	8	0
	Tortoise-shell	lb	10	0	9	0	0
	" nakh	"	4	0	3	0	0
97	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—						
	Floss	"	7	8	6	8	0
	Raw silk—						
	Mathow	"	3	4	2	0	0
	Other kinds of China	"	6	8	6	0	0
	Panjam	"	2	0	1	8	0
	Siam	"	3	0	2	8	0
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm	"	4	0	2	8	0
	Sewing thread, China	"	9	0	8	0	0

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th March 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 264.—Lieutenant F. G. A. Wimberley, Indian Staff Corps, 6th (Jat) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 22nd November 1897.

[Joined his appointment on the 11th February 1898.]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 265.—Surgeon-Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General, with effect from 28th February 1898, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., F.R.C.P., appointed to officiate as Director General, Indian Medical Service.

No. 266.—The following extract, being paragraph 1 of a Military letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated 10th February 1898, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeon-Lieutenants, their commissions being dated 28th January 1898, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School :—

Thomas Henry Delany (Bengal).
John Walter Forbes Rait (Bengal).
Stewart Ranken Douglas (Punjab).
Eugene John O'Meara (Punjab).
Godfrey Tate (Punjab).
Roy Fearon Baird (Punjab).
Andrew Thomas Gage (Punjab).
George Campbell Laing (Bombay).
George McPherson (Bombay).
Spencer Hunt (Bombay).
Alfred George Sargent (Bombay).
Walter Hulbert Cox (Bombay).
de Vere Condon (Bombay).
Henry Albert John Gidney (Bombay).
Henry Kirkpatrick (Madras).
Frederick Durand Stirling Fayrer (Madras).
Padmahar Krishna Chitale (Madras).
William Lethbridge (Madras).

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 267.—Honorary Lieutenant W. H. Steele is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 268.—The undermentioned officer of Royal Marines, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Madras Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India :—

Second-Lieutenant W. C. Little.

No. 269.—The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Deane Reece, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry,—27th July 1896.

Lieutenant Frank Martin, Durham Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—23rd July 1896.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 270.—The following corrections are made in the letter from the Adjutant-General in India and Sir William Lockhart's despatch describing the operations of the Tirah Expeditionary Force from 1st November 1897 to the 26th January 1898, published in G. G. O. No. 244 of 1898 :—

In the third line of the second clause of paragraph 18 of Adjutant-General's letter No. 769-F, dated 24th February, 1898, omit the sign "Rs." before "4544".

In paragraph 3 of Sir William Lockhart's despatch No. 812-T-C, dated 26th January 1898, *for* "Captain T. G. Maclaren, King's Own Scottish Borderers" *read* "Captain T. G. MacLaren, King's Own Scottish Borderers"

In paragraph 25, last clause, *for* "Lieutenant A. F. Ferguson Davie" *read* "Lieutenant A. F. Ferguson-Davie"

In paragraph 26, under "2nd Division, Regimental," *for* "Major T. C. Shirres, D.S.O." *read* "Major J. C. Shirres, D.S.O.", and *for* "Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. E. Bruce *read* "Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce."

In paragraph 27, under "1st Division, Divisional Staff" *for* "Major W. R. Yielding, C.I.E., D.S.O.," *read* "Major W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O."—Under "Brigade Staff, 1st Brigade," *for* "Captain A. G. H. Kemball" *read* "Captain A. H. G. Kemball"; and under "Regimental" *for* "2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Captain and Adjutant J. G. King-King" *read* "1st Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, Captain and Adjutant J. G. King-King."—Under "Army Medical Staff" omit the name of "Surgeon-Major H. B. Briggs" and after the name of Surgeon-Major T. M. Corker enter "*Indian Medical Service, Surgeon-Major H. B. Briggs.*" —Under "Kurram Moveable Column" *for* "Captain W. S. F. Shakespear, 6th Bengal Cavalry" *read* "Captain W. F. Shakespear, 6th Bengal Cavalry," and *for* Lieutenant-Colonel G. Money" *read* "Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money."

In paragraph 28 *for* "Captain W. P. M. Pollock, 18th Hussars" *read* "Captain W. P. M. Pollok, "18th Hussars."

In paragraph 29 *for* "Sardar Sandar Singh, 1st Regiment, Patiala Imperial Service Infantry," *read* "Sardar Sundar Sing, 1st Regiment, Patiala Imperial Service Infantry."

On page 208, Part I, of *Gazette of India*, dated 5th March 1898, *for* Nominal Return of British non-commissioned officers and men wounded" *read* Nominal return of British non-commissioned officers and men killed, —concluded," and enter below the name of "4759 Private James Mills," "Nominal return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and men wounded."

No. 271.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties :—

Lieutenant H. H. Norman, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master, British Troops Depôt, Nowshera, *vice* Captain A. F. Bundock, resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 272.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel J. A. Miley, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Accountant General and ex-officio Deputy Secretary for Finance, Military Department, up to the 15th December 1898. Pension Service—33rd year commenced 18th July 1897.

Captain F. G. Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for one year. Pension Service—16th year commenced 10th March 1898.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 273.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th February 1898, pages 942, 944, and 945.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
15th February 1898.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Jasper Burne. Dated 25th January 1898.

George E. Hancock. Dated 28th January 1898.

MEMORANDA.

Surgeon-General George Bidie, C.I.E., Madras Retired List, to be Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General H. V. Carter, Bombay Retired List, deceased. Dated 16th February, 1898.

* * * *

India Office, 15th February 1898.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 15th December 1897.

William John Butterworth Bird.

Dated 30th December 1897.

Colonel Norman Robert Stewart.

Alexander William Dennistown Campbell.

Charles Stuart Wheler.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund George Barrow.

William Grenville Mansel.

Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis.

Claude Frederick Gambier.

Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring.

Alexander Bowes Mein.

Mossom Innis Gibbs.

Charles Mordaunt FitzGerald.

Captains to be Majors.

Almond Paul Westlake, D.S.O. Dated 29th November 1897.

William Charles Henry Mackintosh. Dated 30th November 1897.

Ernest Carbonaro. Dated 19th December 1897.

James Henry Parsons. Dated 26th December 1897.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 8th December 1897.

William Swinton Jacob.

Frederick Charles Laing.

The Honourable Arthur Fullarton Napier.

Alfred Charles Hickley.

Richard William Arthur Denne.

Thomas Moore Kirkwood.

Alexander Percy Dunbar Carmatt Stuart.

Kenneth James Grant Dunolly.

Rupert Bohun Blunt Howe.

Dated 29th December 1897.

Arthur Cecil Hamilton Smithett.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Nelson Lushington, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 17th June 1896, but to rank from 13th September 1892.

Lieutenant Hugh Latimer Haughton, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 27th January 1896, but to rank from 20th February 1893.

Lieutenant Gonville Warneford, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 29th July 1896, but to rank from 12th April 1893.

Lieutenant George Ross Deas Churchill, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 9th February 1896, but to rank from 23rd April 1893.

Lieutenant Percyvall Hart Dyke, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 4th September 1896, but to rank from 11th August 1893.

Lieutenant Malcolm Edward Lloyd Bruce, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 18th July 1896, but to rank from 23rd September 1893.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Brownlow Lees, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 25th November 1895, but to rank from 2nd October 1893.

Lieutenant Lionel Maury Ross Deas, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 13th September 1896, but to rank from 11th October 1893.

Lieutenant Allan Copinger Wall, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 28th January 1896, but to rank from 6th November 1893.

Lieutenant Bertram Rochfort Daunt, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 14th August 1896, but to rank from 19th November 1893.

Lieutenant Arthur Hunter Buist, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 20th August 1896, but to rank from 7th February 1894.

Lieutenant Albert Gardener Ames, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 31st October 1895, but to rank from 3rd September 1894.

Lieutenant Guy Neal Landale Labertouche, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 8th August 1896, but to rank from 14th November 1894.

Lieutenant Robert Thomas Christopher Calvert from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 23rd October 1896, but to rank from 17th February 1895.

Lieutenant Edmond John Arthur, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 28th September 1897, but to rank from 31st March 1895.

Lieutenant George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 13th October 1897, but to rank from 1st April 1895.

Lieutenant Arthur Manson Houston, from the Manchester Regiment Dated 15th July 1896, but to rank from 11th May 1895

Lieutenant Herbert Hulseberg, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 17th June 1896, but to rank from 14th May 1895.

Lieutenant Stuart Girdlestone Halliday, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 7th October 1897, but to rank from 4th September 1895.

Lieutenant Basil Andrew Corbett, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 29th September 1897, but to rank from 5th February 1896.

Second Lieutenant Donald Archibald Dugald McVean, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 8th February 1896.

Lieutenant Harold Adrian Holdich, from the Scottish Rifles. Dated 9th October 1897, but to rank from 19th February 1896.

Lieutenant Archibald Middleton Kettlewell, from the Royal Artillery Dated 11th October 1897, but to rank from 28th June 1896.

Lieutenant Thomas James Willans, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 2nd September 1897, but to rank from 10th July 1896.

Lieutenant Dennis Deane, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd September 1897, but to rank from 14th September 1896.

Lieutenant Clive Wigram, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 14th September 1897, but to rank from 4th October 1896.

Lieutenant William Ogilvie Grant, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 17th October 1897, but to rank from 1st March 1897.

Lieutenant Claude Bayfield Stokes, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 7th October 1897, but to rank from 28th July 1897.

Second Lieutenant Jeremy Taylor Marsh, from the 4th Dragoon Guards. Dated 24th August 1897.

Second Lieutenant Montague Claude Nangle, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th September 1897.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Montagu Hennell, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 9th October 1897.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 15th October 1897.

Bertram Robert Graham.

Dated 14th November 1897.

Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin.
Henry Roger Evelyn Pratt.
Walter Leslie Dundas.
George Henry Sawyer.
Louis Ridley Vaughan.
Vere Gordon Menzies.
William Marshall Fordham.
Edward Charles Lloyd Wallace
Kenneth Henderson.
Ilion Arthur Keble.
George Alfred McWatters.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenant Wilfrith Gerald Key Green, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 3rd October 1897, but to rank from 7th December 1895.

Second Lieutenant Gerald Patrick Ogilvy Carnegy, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 24th October 1897, but to rank from 7th December 1895.

Second Lieutenant Cunliffe Hamilton Martin, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 7th October 1897, but to rank from 25th March 1896.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—

Robert Abbott Carpenter. Dated 30th March 1897, but to rank from 22nd January 1896.

Norman Meredith Geoghegan. Dated 22nd October 1897, but to rank from 5th August 1896.

William Weymouth van Someren. Dated 8th October 1897, but to rank from 5th August 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.

Dated 28th January 1898.

Thomas Henry Delany.
John Walter Forbes Rait.
Stewart Ranken Douglas.
Eugene John O'Meara.
Godfrey Tate.

Roy Fearon Baird.
Andrew Thomas Gage.
George Campbell Laing.
George McPherson.
Spencer Hunt.
Alfred George Sargent.
Walter Hulbert Cox.
de Vere Condon.
Henry Albert John Gidney.
Henry Kirkpatrick.
Frederick Durand Stirling Fayrer.
Padmahar Krishna Chitale.
William Lethbridge.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the undermentioned Officers from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Philip Allan Smurthwaite. Dated 25th November 1897.

Lieutenant William Beauchamp Staunton. Dated 3rd December 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh McCalman, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 13th February 1898.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Price, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 10th January 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Adey, Bombay Establishment. Dated 18th December 1897.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hormasji Dadabhai Masani, Bombay Establishment. Dated 16th January 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned Officer :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieutenant Hubert Cecil Luckhardt. Dated 16th January 1898.

ERRATUM.

In the London Gazette of the 21st December 1897, the promotion of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Establishment should have been notified as "Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain" :—

Henry Tallent.
Robert Hollingsworth.
Henry Roberts.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 274.—Conductor Alfred Cooke, Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 275.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Frank Montague Rundall, D.S.O.,—9th March 1898.

No. 276.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, respectively, while serving as regimental Commandant and Second-in-Command, Indian Army :—

Major Robert George Iremonger. Dated 12th February 1898.

Captain Samuel Garnett Radcliff. Dated 12th February 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 277.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Westwood, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor ;

Sergeant James Henry Collins, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor ;

with effect from the 26th October 1897, *vice* Conductor James Bernard Ralph, appointed to the Provincial Engineer Establishment.

Madras.

No. 278.—Sub-Conductor R. T. Healy to be Conductor ;

Sergeant J. Ruck to be Sub-Conductor ;

Sergeant W. H. Goddard to be Sub-Conductor, extra to the establishment ;

with effect from the 5th October 1897, *vice* Conductor H. Hollingsworth, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

ERRATUM.

No. 279.—G. G. O. No. 67, dated 21st January 1898, is amended as follows :—

32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

Jemadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

Havildar Jwala Singh, from the 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, promoted, with effect from date of transfer.

No. 280.—*14th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Arumugam to be Subadar, Havildar Dálayya to be Jemadar, *vice* Súnkallú, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1897.

Jemadar Musalayya to be Subadar, Havildar Rangasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghaus Sharif, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1897.

No. 281.—*28th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Kuppusami to be Subadar, Havildar Parasuraman to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan (II), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1897.

No. 282.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse)*—

Jemadar Habibullah Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Fateh Khan, promoted, with effect from the 25th August 1897.

No. 283.—*Erinpura Irregular Force (Infantry)*—

Subadar Buddhu Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Khima to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhaggu to be Jemadar, *vice* Bunnia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1898.

Jemadar Teja to be Subadar, Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Balia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st January 1898.

Havildar Sawaie to be Jemadar, *vice* Pura transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st January 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 284.—Colonel Edward Henry Bingham, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effeet from fhe 13th March 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 825.—Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Alexander Allen Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd April 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 286.—Major Henry Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st class, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th March 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 287.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and sepoy of the native army of the Punjab Command are granted the meritorious service medal and long service and good conduct medal, with gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 5 and 6 of G. G. O. No. 686 of 1897 :—

Medal inscribed "for Meritorious Service," with gratuity.

No. 100, Havildar Wilayat Bakhsh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Medal inscribed "for Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 410, Naick (Armourer) Ramzan Khan, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 428, Sepoy Jita Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

2. The grant of the "Long Service and Good Conduct" medal with gratuity to No. 1371, Sowar Alá-ud-din, 6th Bombay Cavalry (G.G.O. No. 1368 of 1897), is hereby cancelled.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 288.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J. G. W. Allsop resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th May 1897.

No. 289.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain W. Wilsworth resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th March 1898.

No. 290.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Captain Samuel Esmond Prall, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 291.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Septimus Edwin Greaves, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Vincent, transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 292.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Andrews to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cooney, promoted.

No. 293.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain P. R. Allen resigns his commission.

No. 294.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant Frank Kernott Butt to be Surgeon-Captain.

Second-Lieutenant George Elliott to be Lieutenant, *vice* Aldridge, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 295.—Lieutenant R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E., is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 10th October 1897.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 6.—Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., having been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Director of the Royal Indian Marine in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, R.N. (retired), A.-D.-C., K.C.I.E., retired, assumed charge of his office on the 5th March 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 11th March 1898:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant G. W. Ellis.	5th March 1898	Lucknow.		
Royal Engineers . .	Captain E. D. Bullen .	8th March 1898	Roorkee.		
2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment.	Lieutenant F. G. Jones.	10th March 1898.	Nowshera.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 11th March 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Alexander Lamont(a)	Lieutenant .	1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.	20th October 1897.	Not known	1,042 4 0	...	10th May 1898.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—J. Lamont, Esq.
Address—Knockdon,
Argyll.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1898.

No. 99.—Captain W. J. McElhinny, R.E., class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 9th March, 1898.

No. 100.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Selby R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th March 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 101.—Mr. G. A. Anderson, in class I, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is appointed to officiate as Consulting

Engineer for Railways, Bombay, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Selby, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 102.—Mr. Frederick Hudson Miles is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 10th March, 1898.

No. 103.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay in extension of the leave notified in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 78, dated the 5th October 1897.

No. 104.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. 1 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1898.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Modification of Rule III, Appendix A.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 325, dated the 22nd July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 535 R. T., dated 14th July 1896, and the modification of Rule III, Appendix A, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated 5th February 1897, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Read also—

Telegram from the Government of Madras, No. 16 B., dated 23rd October 1896, and letter No. 976 R., dated 17th November 1896.

Government of India memorandum No. 927 R. T., dated 5th December 1896, to the Director General of Railways.

Letter No. 71, dated 7th January 1897, and enclosures, from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Letter, dated 14th January 1897, from Messrs. Corfield, Smith & Co.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 531, dated 22nd December 1897, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 2 T., dated 5th January 1897, and enclosures.

Government of India letter No. 227 R. T. and memorandum No. 228 R. T., dated 8th March 1897, to Local Governments and Administrations controlling railways and the replies received thereto.

Government of India letter No. 259 R. T., dated 16th March 1897, to Messrs. Corfield, Smith & Co.

Letter, dated 9th April 1897, from Messrs. Corfield, Smith & Co.

Letter No. 124, dated 1st July 1897, from the Consul General for Sweden and Norway, Calcutta.

Government of India letter No. 748 R. T., dated 5th October 1897, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the Director General of Railways and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, and the replies received thereto, regarding the differential treatment of "safety" and "lucifer" matches.

OBSERVATIONS.—In rule III, clauses 7(1) and 7(2), of Appendix A to the open line General Rules of 1895 regarding the carriage of dangerous goods other than explosives, it was laid down that goods marked C in rule 14, Part II, which are not explosives to which the rules for the time being in force under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, apply, must be packed in strong dust-tight wooden cases having a metal lining; and that no such case should contain more than one pound and no box or package more than ten such cases.

It was, however, represented that the application of these rules to consignments of matches would greatly hamper the trade and prevent the carriage of matches by rail. The rules were accordingly modified, and the following rule was added in Government of India resolution No. 535 R. T., dated 14th July 1896, as rule iii (7) (3) of Appendix A to the General Rules :—

"The outer wooden cases used for the carriage of matches (lucifer and vesuvian) shall be of the following thickness of wood—gross weight of case with contents not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds; top, bottom and sides $\frac{1}{2}$-inch thick, and ends $\frac{3}{4}$-inch thick with two battens $2\frac{1}{2}$-inches wide by $\frac{1}{2}$-inch thick nailed to the sides, or $\frac{7}{8}$-inch thick throughout. Gross weight of case exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, 1 inch thick throughout."

2. Owing to further representations it was subsequently decided in Government of India letter No. 227 R. T., dated 8th March 1897, that the above rule should, for the present, be applied only to matches packed in India, and that imported matches may be carried in the cases in which they are imported provided that these are tin-lined; the rules regarding the size of planks to be used in the construction of the cases being held in abeyance for a period of twelve months from the date of that letter to permit of the question receiving further consideration in the light of the proposals made by the Director General of Railways in his letter No. 2 T., dated 5th January 1897, read above.

3. The Governor General in Council has now considered the views of the Railway Administrations, the Chambers of Commerce and the manufacturers on the rules proposed by the Director General of Railways, and approves of the said rules with the modification suggested in favour of limiting the thickness of the planks to $\frac{7}{8}$-inch instead of 1 inch in the case of boxes exceeding 4 maunds in weight, the revised rules to be applicable both to matches packed in India as well as to imported matches with effect from the 8th March 1898.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47(4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Government of India resolution No. 535 R. T., dated the 14th July 1896, and to sanction the adoption of the accompanying modifications of the General Rules for working open lines of railway referred to above on all railways whether in British India, in foreign territory or in native states, to which the said rules have been applied.

2. The Governor General in Council further directs that "safety" matches should be held as coming under the definition of "lucifer" matches and that no distinction should be observed between "safety" and other matches in regard to packing and conditions of carriage.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular and its enclosure be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that the General Rules as now further amended be kept for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular and of its enclosure be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Resident in Mysore, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North Western, Eastern Bengal, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and East Coast Railways.

[Enclosure to Government of India circular No. 1 Ry., dated 3rd March 1898.]

Corrigendum to the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated with Government of India circular No. 6 Ry., dated the 12th March 1895.

Appendix A, Rule III (7) (1).—After the word "lining" *add*—

The contents being branded, painted or labelled on the outside in legibly printed or written characters.

Appendix A, Rule III (7) (2).—Add a note—

This restriction will not apply to matches (lucifer or vesuvian).

Appendix A, Rule III.—Add the following as (7) (3):—

(7) (3) The outer wooden cases used for the carriage of matches (lucifer and vesuvian) shall be of the following thickness of wood—gross weight of case with contents not exceeding 4 maunds in weight, ½-inch thick throughout; gross weight of case with contents exceeding 4 maunds, ¾-inch thick throughout.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th March, 1898.

No. 105.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 403, dated the 30th September 1897, Mr. J. Benton, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank*, is permanently transferred to Burma, and promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, with effect from the 25th September 1897, and will continue to hold temporary rank in the 2nd class.

The 11th March, 1898.

No. 106.—Mr. R. Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 107.—Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Bengal, Public Works Department, retired from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March, 1898.

No. 108.—Mr. R. B. Buckley, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, and appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March 1898.

No. 109.—Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *Supernumerary*, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March, 1898.

No. 110.—Mr. E. A. Lugard, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Central Provinces, reverted to his substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from the 21st November, 1897, and is repromoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 22nd December, 1897.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th March, 1898.

No. 98.—Mr. W. P. Henderson, Officiating Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th February, 1898.

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th March, 1898.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 921 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 5th March 1898:—

No. 80 of 1898.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for an improved lever and compensator for signals worked by wires.

No. 81 of 1898.—Alexander Williams, school-master, residing at No. 2 Ripon road, Byculla, Bombay, for manufacturing culinary and table salt on an improved process.

No. 82 of 1898.—Arthur Edmund Hefferman, supervisor, P.W.D., Bengal, residing a 164 Punchanuntolla road, Howrah, and John Edward Allison, licensed measurer, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, residing at 42 Middle road, Entally, Calcutta, for manufacturing rope—to be called "the Lulu rope"—from the fibre of the *Sissalana* variety of *Agave rigida*.

No. 83 of 1898.—Albert Verley, electrician, of Quai de Seine, 7, Courbevoie, near Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of sugar.

No. 84 of 1898.—William James Hadden, assistant surgeon, and medical officer, East Coast railway, Vizagapatam, for crushing and whitening common bay salt.

No. 85 of 1898.—Alfred Spain, architect, and Alexander Ogden, contractor, both of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for new or improved cycle attachments for ambulance and other portage.

No. 86 of 1898.—Alice Pigott, married woman, of Archer lodge, Charles road, St. Leonard's, in the county of Sussex, for improvements in the treatment of lead ores.

No. 87 of 1898.—Max Bernstein, patent agent, of Blumenstrasse, 74, Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, for the preparation and reproduction of drawings, etchings, and the like.

No. 88 of 1898.—Emanuel Winter, manufacturer, of Hernalser Haüptstrasse, 111, Vienna, for improvements in slate pencils and in the manufacture thereof.

No. 89 of 1898.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved method of covering latrines and similar structures.

No. 922 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 26 of 1897.—John Stewart Brown, engineer, of Bally, in the district of Howrah, for an improved process and apparatus for preparing vegetable fibres for textile and other purposes. (Specification filed 1 February 1898.)

No. 40 of 1897.—Charles O'Brien, bleacher, of 22 Erskine street, and James Shearer, works manager, of Kinnoul cottage, Maryfield, both of Dundee, for a process for improving the colour of jute fibre. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 41 of 1897.—James Shearer, works manager, Kinnoul cottage, Maryfield, Dundee, for a process for improving the colour of jute fibre. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 127 of 1897.—Jonathan Henry Poulson, indigo planter, of the Munihari concern, district Purneah, for a process for oxygenating indigo, to be called "Poulson's patent indigo-oxygenating process." (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No. 292 of 1897.—Allibhoy Valliji & Sons, tin despatch box manufacturers, Multan cantonment, for a despatch box, to be called the "Diamond jubilee patent despatch box." (Specification filed 5 February 1898.)

No. 293 of 1897.—Gottfried Eickhoff, machine manufacturer, and Peter Ernst Theodor Juhl, machine constructor, both of Vesterbrogade, 97, Copenhagen, for improvements in machinery for printing cylindrical objects. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 295 of 1897.—Ernest Auguste George Street, engineer, of Boulevard Beaumarchais, 95, Paris, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of explosives and explosive substances. (Specification filed 5 March 1898.)

No. 296 of 1897.—Frederick William Selley, engineer, of Enmore, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and William Holmes Nisbet, engineer, of Martin place, Sydney, as aforesaid, for improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling-stock. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 297 of 1897.—Frederick William Selley, engineer, of Enmore, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and William Holmes Nisbet, engineer, of Martin place, Sydney, as aforesaid, for improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling-stock. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 332 of 1897.—Rev. N. E. Yeiser, Narasaraopet, Madras presidency, for eyeglasses, to be called "the adjustable boneless plates for eye-glasses." (Specification filed 1 March 1898.)

No. 334 of 1897.—Robert McNair Wilson Swan, mining engineer, of 15 Walmer crescent, Glasgow, or means for preventing evaporation of water in reservoirs or the like. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 339 of 1897.—George Crawford Elliott and Walter Platt Hatch, manufacturers, of 253 Broadway, New York, county and state of New York, U.S.A., for improvements in type-writing machines. (Specification filed 5 March 1898.)

No. 344 of 1897.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in pneumatic wheels. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 347 of 1897.—William Richard Sumption Jones, engineer, of 3 Whitehall court, Westminster, in the county of London, and Everard Richard Calthrop, engineer, of 56 Naylor street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in or in connection with buffers and draw-bars for railway and other similar vehicles. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 348 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte, engineer, of 31 Lime avenue, Urmston, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in spinning mules. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 351 of 1897.—Edward Smith, manufacturer's agent, of 42 Well street, Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for weaving fabrics. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 352 of 1897.—Arthur Hills Gleadows Newcomen, merchant. Cawnpore, N.-W. P., for improvements in cavalry saddles. (Specification filed 1 March 1898.)

No. 356 of 1897.—Herman Hendriks, gentleman, of 58 Lombard street, in the city of London, for improvements in cigar-making machines. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 374 of 1897.—Raphael Schwarzwald, merchant, of Grosse Bleichen, 33, Hamburg, in the empire of Germany, for improved methods of or process for manufacturing leather articles plated with india-rubber. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 375 of 1897.—Juan Craveri, doctor in chemistry and pharmacy, of the city of Buenos-Aires, in the Argentine republic, for improvements in the manufacture of matches. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 380 of 1897.—Alfred John Riley, manufacturer, of 88 Great King street, in the city of Birmingham, for improvements in and connected with oil feeding suspension lamps or bracket lamps and the like. (Specification filed 5 March 1898.)

No. 381 of 1897.—William Samuel Sharpneck, civil engineer, of No. 4 South Elizabeth street, Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U.S.A., for improvements in pedal mechanism for propelling bicycles. (Specification filed 5 March 1898.)

No. 387 of 1897.—George Lansell, quartz-miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 390 of 1897.—James Fitzgerald, artist, of 301 London road, and Hugh Sprott Clement, manager of the British Patents Company, 121 West Regent street, both of Glasgow, for a chainless gear for cycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 391 of 1897.—Johann Otto Egestorff, merchant, of 331 Camden road, Camden town, London, for improvements in or in connection with metal or other boxes or holders for containing and delivering laundry blue or the like or other material in suitable quantities. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 392 of 1897.—Magnus Swenson, mechanical engineer, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U.S.A., for cotton bales and method of and apparatus for making the same. (Specification filed 5 March 1898.)

No. 489 of 1897.—Henry Willock Boileau, district superintendent of police, of Dumka, in the Sonthal pergunnahs, for improvements in or relating to gaiters or leggings. (Specification filed 28 February 1898.)

No. 9 of 1898.—Wynn Edward Ellis, grain merchant, of 28 Chamber of Commerce building, Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin, U.S.A., for improvements in grain drying apparatus. (Specification filed 1 March 1898.)

No. 30 of 1898.—Dugald Drummond, engineer, of South Bank Lodge, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in locomotive boilers. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 31 of 1898.—Frederick Francis Bennett, engineer, of Victoria buildings, Victoria street, and John Phythian, engineer, of Cross street, both of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus or furnaces for burning refuse matter or other materials. (Specification filed 2 March 1898.)

No. 32 of 1898.—The Commercial Ozone Syndicate, limited, of 31 Lombard street, in the city of London, for improvements in the oxidising of oils, and in apparatus for the purpose. (Specification filed 24 February 1898.)

No. 923 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 2D of 1898.—Robert William Thompson, civil engineer, of Royapuram, Madras, for a king-post truss for the roofs of houses.

No. 924 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid

for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 95 of 1888.—Richard Morris' invention for an improvement in filters. (From 6 March 1898 to 6 March 1899.)

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham's invention for improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives. From 20 March 1898 to 20 March 1899.)

No. 229 of 1889.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummin's invention for improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales. (From 11 April 1898 to 11 April 1899.)

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson's (Lord Kelvin's) invention for improvements in valves for water, steam, or other liquids or gases. (From 15 March 1898 to 15 March 1899.)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella & Co.'s invention for production of new red coloring matters. (From 16 April 1898 to 16 April 1899.)

No. 19 of 1890.—Clemens Baron von Bechtolsheim's invention for improvements in centrifugal creamers. (From 24 March 1898 to 24 March 1899.)

No. 309 of 1890.—Edward Joseph Hardy's invention for improvements in the production of cold and ice, and in apparatus therefor. (From 18 March 1898 to 18 March 1899.)

No. 56 of 1891.—Alexander Login Lineff's invention for improvements relating to electric traction. (From 10 March 1898 to 10 March 1899.)

No. 20 of 1892.—Harry Heatly's invention for improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes. (From 31 March 1898 to 31 March 1899.)

No. 73 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell's invention for an improved huller for rice, coffee and grain, and for scouring and cleaning rice, wheat and every description of grain. (From 1 March 1898 to 1 March 1899.)

No. 80 of 1893.—John Stewart Reid's invention for wire barbing machines. (From 8 May 1898 to 8 May 1899.)

No. 268 of 1893.—George Johnston's invention for improvements in and relating to couplings for railway vehicles. (From 6 September 1898 to 6 September 1899.)

No. 366 of 1893.—George Eastwood's invention for improvements in the production of matrices or moulds for stereotyping, and in apparatus employed therein. (From 2 March 1898 to 2 March 1899.)

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson's and George Sanderson's invention for improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines. (From 12 March 1898 to 12 March 1899.)

No. 925 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 86 of 1893.—T. Drewet's and Palonji D. Chowna's invention for improvements in fibre baling machinery. (Specification filed 2 December 1893.)

No. 87 of 1893.—William Francis Melhuish's invention for an improved method of transmitting and re-producing electric telegraph signals over long distances. (Specification filed 1 December 1893.)

No. 107 of 1893.—Mark Fawcett's, Brett Agate Elphicke's, and John Hope's, invention for improvements in the construction of fireproof and ventilating floors, ceilings and roofs, etc. (Specification filed 27 November 1893.)

No. 127 of 1893.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke's invention for a cooking stove or range, to be styled " Rooke's patent combination cooking range." (Specification filed 5 December 1893.)

No. 164 of 1893.—George Earl Church's and George Watson Ettenger's invention for improvements in buffing and draw gear for railway wagons and carriages. (Specification filed 27 November 1893.)

No. 199 of 1893.—T. Bolton's invention for a reversible surveying level. (Specification filed 2 December 1893.)

No. 201 of 1893.—William Shearing Busby's invention for improvements in locks and striking plates principally applicable to railway carriage doors. (Specification filed 27 November 1893.)

No. 310 of 1893.—Karl Thomann's invention for an improved roofing tile, and means for the manufacture of the same. (Specification filed 27 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R56 for each of the above inventions.

No. 265 of 1892.—Benja DeLissa's and John Alston Wallace's invention for an improved method of, and apparatus to be used in, the manufacture and storage of inflammable gas for general purposes. (Specification filed 28 November 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 215 of 1891.—Eduard Theisen's invention for improvements in apparatus for evaporating liquids. (Specification filed 27 November 1891.)

No. 216 of 1891.—Eduard Theisen's invention for improvements in apparatus for condensing steam and other condensible vapours or gases. (Specification filed 27 November 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 184 of 1890.—B. L. Rajak's invention for an automatic punkah-pulling machine, and an adjusted punkah. (Specification filed 28 November 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Smith, Mr. Adam	Poona	13th June, 1896	District Judge of Allahabad, on 21st February, 1898.	Deceased died intestate. The widow obtained Letters of Administration from the Court of the District Judge of Poona, and has applied to the Court of the District Judge of Allahabad for Letters of Administration.
Green, Mr. W. (late of the Telegraph Department).	Ajmere	30th October, 1897.	The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on 18th February, 1898.	Deceased left no Will. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Hall, Mr. H. M.	At the Naniring Tea Garden, in the District of Darjeeling.	21st December, 1897.	District Judge of Dinajpur, on 25-28th February, 1898.	Deceased left no Will. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Hailey, Mr. (late Sanitary Inspector at Jhansi).	Not stated.	27th December, 1897.	District Judge of Jhansi, on 26th February, 1898.	No Will found, and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Newing, Arthur A. (of 8, Moulvie's Lane, Taltolla).	The Presidency General Hospital.	18th February, 1898	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 25th February, 1898.	No Will found. No application.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 11th March, 1898.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1898.

PARTICULARS.	5 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS — Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1870.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS — Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS — Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th February, 1898	1,08,78,500	1,96,69,100	14,42,61,800	2,78,50,600	1,43,00,600	9,48,800	28,500	20,70,59,400	8,437	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,037	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,83,66,627
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February, 1898 . .	...	3,500	1,53,200	...	...	...	...	1,56,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February, 1898 . .	1,000	4,800	2,80,400	6,200	1,500	...	...	2,92,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,93,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February, 1898 . .	7,700	20,800	3,54,400	15,000	...	...	...	3,91,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,98,800
	1,08,87,200	1,96,98,200	14,50,49,800	2,78,72,700	1,43,02,100	9,48,800	28,500	20,79,00,100	8,437	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,91,16,027
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	54,800	17,00,300	3,000	63,500	...	...	18,21,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,21,600
Balance on 28th February, 1898	1,08,87,200	1,96,43,400	14,33,49,500	2,78,69,700	1,42,38,600	9,48,800	28,500	20,60,78,500	8,437	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,72,94,427

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1897, enfaced from India, 9,817 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,962 lakhs.
" 1st Jan., 1898, " 15th Jan., 1898, ditto 3 " ditto 11 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 13 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb., " ditto 16 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 25th " " ditto 8 " ditto 18 "

9,845 lakhs — 9,026 lakhs.
9,026 "

Balance against India . 820 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 7th March, 1898.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	80,82,977	12	9	1,70,20,393	0	11
Public Deposits at Branches	89,37,420	4	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,27,57,636	7	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,44,075	0	3
Sundries				21,56,508	0	5
RUPEES				9,07,28,617	8	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				29,45,981	0	0
Other authorised Investments				73,15,840	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,15,59,434	8	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,45,97,289	15	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,25,50,806	12	1
Balances with other Banks				8,03,538	4	11
Bullion				2,740	11	0
Dead Stock				13,15,338	5	2
Stamps				10,004	7	3
Sundries				12,87,841	3	3
				7,24,48,875	3	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	77,76,927	11	9	1,82,79,742	5	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,05,02,814	9	10			
RUPEES				9,07,28,617	8	10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th March, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 12 per cent.
Percentage 29·3.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 3rd March, 1898.

No. 43.—Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

ST. G. GORE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd March, 1898.

No. 577-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Harnarain, in charge of the Abu Charitable Dispensary, made over medical charge of the detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Mount Abu on the forenoon of the 18th February, 1898, to First Class Hospital Assistant Desu Ram, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th February, 1898.

No. 879.—The following correction in the rules made under section 19 of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880, for the regulation of vaccine operations within the limits of the Quetta Municipality having received the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is hereby published for general information.

Rule XX, clause 2, is reconstructed to read as follows :—

"If such notice is not complied with, the Superintendent shall report the matter to the District Magistrate for action under section 18 of the Act."

By Order,
A. B. MINCHIN,
Second Assistant.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1898.

No. 23.—Major H. Melvill, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted leave in India (m. c.) from 28th February, 1898, inclusive, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, pending his retirement.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General, Military Department.

II C

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1898.

No. 29.—Mr. J. J. Allen, Director, Class III, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th February, 1898.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 9th March, 1898.

No. 30.—Offices reported opened and closed during February, 1898 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Abozai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	1st Feb.	Closed.
Arwal . .	Behar . .	24th ,,	Opened.
Barkai Office).	North-West Frontier.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Chamarajendrapete.	Madras . .	10th ,,	Ditto.
Dera Ghazi Khan City.	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Dwarka . .	Bombay . .	12th ,,	Ditto.
Kajuri (Field Office).	Tochi Valley .	14th ,,	Closed.
Langla .	Assam . .	26th ,,	Opened.
Mussoorie Kulri Bazar.	North-West Provinces.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Nagra (Saran) .	Behar . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Nannilam . .	Madras . .	9th ,,	Ditto.
Norwood . .	Ceylon . .	14th ,,	Ditto.
Pur Camp Office .	Punjab . .	24th ,,	Closed.
Sujangarh . .	Rajputana . .	6th ,,	Opened.
Usterzai (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	2nd ,,	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Aliabada . .	Jamnagar Railway.	8th Feb.	Opened.
Alinagar .	Assam Bengal Railway.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Bichia . .	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Bilthara Road .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Boredra . .	Rajpipla Railway	7th ,,	Closed.
Chakra . .	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	22nd ,,	Opened.
Hadmatia . .	Jamnagar Railway.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Jhagadia . .	Rajpipla Railway	7th ,,	Closed.
Katarnianghat .	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	8th ,,	Opened.
Kopaganj Road .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Mau . . .	Ditto . .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Murtiha . .	Ditto . .	8th ,,	Ditto.
Paddhari . .	Jamnagar Railway.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Risia . . .	Bengal and North-Western Railway	7th ,,	Closed.
Wanthali . .	Jamnagar Railway.	8th ,,	Opened.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th March, 1898.

No. 214—328.—Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th March 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 2nd March, 1898.

No. 283.—Mr. H. B. Welsh, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Sambhar Division (at present on deputation at the Central Office), is appointed to act as Superintendent, and is posted to the Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent.

LEAVE.

The 2nd March, 1898.

No. 281.—Mr. E. G. Winn, Assistant Superintendent, Khushalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 282.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March, 1898.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Aden, this 26th day of February, 1898.

Number, Rank, and Name,—90457, Gunner Donald Ellingham.
Age,—23 years and 9 months.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Groom.
Date of Enlistment,—26th May, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which born,—Cheslehurst, Bromley, Kent.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—20th February 1898.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Aden.
Marks,—None; no hair on face; slight stoop in walking.
Under 6 years' service.

H. G. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut., R. A.,*
for *Major, R. A.,*
Comdg. 26th Co., E. D., Royal Artillery.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1898.

No. 13203.—Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd February, 1898.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sufder Husain, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Bower to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 13244.—Mr. A. H. Sparling, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, and at present officiating as Superintendent of the Postal Workshop, Aligarh, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st March, 1898.

The following appointments are made with effect from that date :—

Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating substantively *pro tempore* in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

The 10th March, 1898.

No. 13349.—Mr. A. C. Firth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is appointed, with effect from the 1st March 1898, to act substantively *pro tempore* in the 2nd grade during the absence of Mr. C. J. Hogg on extraordinary leave without allowance or until further orders.

No. 13359.—Mr. M. E. Monks, Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted furlough out of India for seven months, with effect from the 31st March 1898.

Mr. W. G. J. Smith is appointed to act as Postmaster, Rangoon, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Monks or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th March, 1898.

Archer, J. J.
Ashburner & Co.
Ault, A. E.
Danielis, George.
Danielis, G.
Dibble, Percy.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.
Hampton & Co.
Howard, Miss J.
Howell & Co.
Hutton & Co.
Kemp, E. C.
Levenson, Mrs. B. L.
Maclea, James.
Marshall, James.
McGuire & Co., Joseph.
Middleton, H. H.
Miller, Mrs. (The Alliance Mission).
Neikle, W.
Nestles' Food Company.
Pittis & Sons.
Rogers, H. A.
The Controller, Indian Family Pension Fund.
The Publisher of Law Practitioners' Diary.
The Representative of Messrs. Edison and Swan.
Whiting, F.
Wright & Co., W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abayasekara, D. P.
Alton, F. D.
Anderson, A.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Baldwin, J.
Barber, Mrs. A. W.
Basset, G.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Bell, Miss A. J.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Berger, Capt. E. L. C.
Best, S. J.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Board, F. H.
Bowack, George.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Browson, J.
Bull, C.
Burlington, Miss J.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Chill, Dr.
Credner, Capt. H.
Dalby, James.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
David, John F.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
DeMauley, Lord.
Dent, Mrs. J. G.
DeSilva, F. H.
Drake-Brockman, T.
Dressel, Miss W.
D'Saldanha, D. C.
Ellis, J.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Fitch, C.
Florens, James.
Fox, H. G.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Frugier, A.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
George, G.
Gingold, A.
Good, Mr. (Money Lender).
Green, Mrs. R.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Hains, H. H.
Handcock, James P.
Heywood, J. G.
Hichens, Kaiz.
Hilferding, A.
Hill, S. C.
Hill, W. B.
Hoare, H. V.
Howie, J.
Imhope, Alex.
Inglis, Thos.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
John, Christopher.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward.
Laski, N.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lewis, P. T.
Lochart, H.
Low, Mrs. J. G.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machang, A. S.
Mackenzie, E. C.
Maughan, Frank.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, R. R.
Martin, Wm.
McMahon, Alfred.
McNab, R.
McNamee, R.
Menzies, Dr. J. B.
Micnael, F.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel.
Murphy, Wm. J.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noail, Mrs. L.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
North, P. B.
O'Connor, Miss E.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Parker, G. C.
Peacock, E. H.
Pearl, Geo.
Pemberton, Mrs. J. S.
Pepin, E. A.
Peppe, Mrs.
Peters, Miss Maggie.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Phillips, Bert.
Playfair, Mrs. Arthur T.
Ponnijska, Marie.
Portman, Montague B.
Preece, Percy.
Pugh, R.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Reilly, E.
Renton, G. H.
Reville, Mr.
Reynard, L.
Richards, W.
Rigg, E.
Roger, J. P. F. S.
Rollings, Capt. A. C.
Rosenfeld, J.
Ross, Y.
Rozario, G. B.
Saldanah, Mr.
Sale, Mrs.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Setts, J. R.
Shields, H. R.
Sinden, H. A.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, H. Eliott.
Smith, Prof. Norton B.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
St. Jarainmo, W. E.
Storry, Mrs.
Sunders, Mrs. (of South Africa).
Thompson, J.
Thornett, A. J.
Thornett & Co.
Tichborne, Sir Henry.
Veligan, John.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wallis, M.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Watts, Dr. V. L.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
Wilson, E.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wishart, Robert.
Wobbekind, C.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dettmar, Henry.
Hake, P. G.
Henton, James W.
Hilferding, Alex.
Lewensohn, Tony, Miss.
Morton, Mrs.
Von Witikind, P. R., Dr.
Wilson, E.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Abramhoff, Mrs.
Arnott, H. E.
Alexy, Dimetry.
Algar, Alfred.
Arnold, A., Miss.
Broom, Samuel.
Buksh, N.
Byc, Frank.
Clubey, Mr.
Cawasji Hormusji.
Cox, H. E.
Delabaunae (Telegram).
Denny, R.
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs.
Durant, Clives
David, E. G., Mrs.
Deavin, H. P.
Dell Aquila, Pietro.
Ellison, T.
Esch, G. W.
Elsey, H. C.
Fison, F. S.
Fridricks, Addie, Miss.
Gaynor, G. H.
Grant, Eugene.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gondson, A.
Glover, L. D.
Hasain, S. M.
Hilchcock, C.
Hogarth, Gunner.
Hildred, G., Mrs.
Haji Ismail Joosain.
Hartly, W.
Hormasji Dorabji.
Isaac, Abraham.
King, H. G.
Kristianson, Lovini, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Kesnilal Jamnalal.
Lasutles, J. H.
Law, J. S., Mrs.
McDonald, G.
Martin, E. E.
Maccartney (Telegram).
Marinello, Antonieto Sigr.
Middleton, A.
O'Neille, J.
Oakley, E. S., Mrs.
Perrie, W. F.
Reddick, A.
Roodow, James.
Rice, S. M.
Reardon, M. T. D.
Snagge, H. E.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.)
Salon, Elisabeth, Miss.
Spirks, Fredericks.
Shoen, C., Mrs.
Tara Nath Chowdhury.
Takats, G. De.
Vitule, Barbero.
Witham, D. B., Mrs.
Walke, William F.
Williams, H.
Woodford, Miss.
Waisband, Golda.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th March, 1898.

Good, Miss.
Hordy, J.
Robertson, W. T. A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	17th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	16th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	12th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	19th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	15th "	Per French Str. *Dupliex.*
Colombo	19th "	Per P. and O. Str. *Massilia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	15th "	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	14th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	12th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	19th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	12th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	19th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	17th "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South African Ports . . .	16th "	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	19th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	14th "	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	15th "	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ¼ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ¼ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ ٭

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی – یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ ٭

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی – ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, R15, or, post-free, R15-12.
½ " R7-8, " R8.
¼ " R3-12, " R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৩৲ বা	ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸০
॥ আধ ,,	,,	৭৷০	,,	৮৲
৷ পিকি ,,	,,	৩৸০	,,	৪৷০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

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,, III.	**Carpentry**	(in the Press).	
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,, V.	**Tools and Plant**	(never published).	

VOLUME II.*

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,, VII.	**Bridges,**		₹3-8.
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* Date of Edition on sale.

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E. D. BULLEN, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Principal., Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

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Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

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J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

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System of recruitment and examination for appointment and confirmation of candidates to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. Reprint of Rules regarding the. 8vo. paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Rules for the examination for appointment to and confirmation in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Paper cover, 8vo., 4a. (1a.)

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Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1896. R2 (8a.)

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Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1896-97. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1897. 2a. (½a.)

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The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R3 (8a.)

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Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal, for 1896-97. 4a. (1a.)

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The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)
Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)
Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4a.)
Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)
Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)
Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)
Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)
Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 010301 and 010302 of 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for R500 each, and Nos. 041106 and 041107 of 3½ per cent. of 1842-43, for R100 each, originally standing in the name of Rajkumar Sen, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAJKUMAR SEN,
Sub-Registrar, Laksam, Tippera.



The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March, 1898:—

No. 2 OF 1898.

A Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; (XV of 1882.) It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1898; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4, Act XV, 1882.

2. To section 4 of the said Act the words 'and the expression "Registrar" includes a Deputy Registrar' shall be added.

Substitution of new section for section 8A, Act XV, 1882, as amended by Act I, 1895, s. 4.

3. For section 8A of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, (XV of 1882.) as amended by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895, (I of 1895.) the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Performance of duties of absent Judge.

"8A. (*1*) During any absence of the Chief Judge or any Judge of the said Court, or during the period for which any Judge is acting as Chief Judge, the Local Government may appoint any person, having the qualifications required by section 7, to act as Chief Judge or Judge of the said Court, as the case may be.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be authorized to perform the duties of the Chief Judge or a Judge of the said Court until the return of the absent Chief Judge or Judge, or of the Judge acting as Chief Judge, or until the Local Government sees cause to cancel the appointment of such acting Chief Judge or Judge, as the case may be."

Amendment of section 9, Act XV, 1882, as amended by Act I, 1895.

4. In section 9, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act as so amended, after clause (*a*) the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*aa*) empower the Registrar to hear and dispose of undefended suits and interlocutory applications or matters;".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 8A of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, which was inserted by the amending Act I of 1895, does not admit of the appointment to officiate as Chief Judge of a person who, though otherwise qualified to be Chief Judge, is not already a Judge of the Court. Clause 3 of the Bill proposes to make such an appointment admissible by substituting a differently worded provision.

2. The fourth clause is intended to amplify section 9 of the Act, as amended in 1895, so as to enable the High Court, when making rules thereunder, to empower the Registrar of the Presidency Small Cause Court to hear and dispose of non-contentious causes and interlocutory applications or matters.

3. The opportunity has been taken by clause 2 of the Bill to add a few words to section 4 of the Act in order to make the expression "Registrar" cover a Deputy Registrar.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 9th March, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March, 1898 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted on the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2802, dated 2nd December, 1897 [Paper No. 1]
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 54, dated 12th January, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
From Inhabitants of Madras, dated 21st January, 1898 [Paper No 3].
From Ray Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, Zamindar, Baranagore, Calcutta, dated 24th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 489, dated 24th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 282-C.—690, dated 25th January, 1898 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, Burma, No. 571-7P.—4, dated 29th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 11-L. & L.—338-J., dated 1st February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 206, dated 9th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 748-C., dated 10th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 53, dated 8th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 305, dated 22nd February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 755, dated 24th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Madras, No. 123, dated 10th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. *Clause 1* (3).—We have inserted the 1st July, 1898, as the date of the commencement of the Act in order to make it correspond with the date of the issue of the half-yearly Postal Guide.

3. *Clause 2* (*d*).—We have made a drafting alteration in the definition of "mail-ship" to cover the case of a ship not ordinarily used to carry the mails, but belonging to a company having a mail contract.

4. *Clause 3* (*a*).—We have made an addition here to meet cases in which postal articles cannot be delivered to the addressees.

5. *Clause 4*.—We have added a paragraph to provide that the expression "letters" includes postcards. We think it inadvisable to attempt an exhaustive definition.

6. *Clauses 7 and 8*.—Clause 8 (2) (*a*) of the Bill as introduced appears to us to be out of place. We have, therefore, transposed the provision so as to form paragraph (3) of clause 7, and we have made some drafting alterations in clause 8.

7. *Clause 10*.—We have added a paragraph saving existing arrangements until altered.

8. *Clause 11* (*1*).—We have added a proviso similar to the proviso to section 28 of the present Act.

9. *Clause 20*.—We have cut out the word "defamatory" as being too wide, and substituted the words "scurrilous, threatening".

10. *Clause 23*.—The provisions of paragraph (2) were intended mainly for fiscal purposes and we have, therefore, inserted words of limitation. The third paragraph we have re-cast so as to provide that postal articles sent in contravention of the provisions of section 19 may be opened and destroyed, and that postal articles sent in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may be destroyed. In both cases we have made it clear that the authority of the Post Master General is to be required before the action provided for can be taken.

11. *Clause 44*.—We have made an alteration so as to provide that sums unclaimed for a year, instead of being actually forfeited, shall no longer be claimable from the Government. This will leave the matter to the discretion of the Government.

12. *Clause 47*.—We have made an addition in order to provide for the case of excess payments as well as for that of payments to the wrong person.

13. *Clause 48*.—We have added some words to bar after one year suits in respect of wrong payments which are not covered by sub-clause (*b*).

14. *Clause 50*.—We have confined this provision to cases of voluntary withdrawal from duty, and we have provided for punishment with one month's imprisonment as well as with fine.

15. *Clause 52.*—We have qualified the word "misappropriates" by prefixing "dishonestly", and we have transposed the expression "for any purpose whatsoever" so as to govern the secreting, destroying or throwing away of postal articles.

16. *Clauses 53 and 67.*—We have made amendments so as to save also the authority of a competent Court acting under, for example, the provisions of section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The language of the two clauses has at the same time been assimilated.

17. *Clause 54.*—We have omitted as unnecessary sub-clause (*c*) of the clause in the original Bill, and inserted the word "knowingly" before the words "demands or receives" in the latter part of the provision.

18. *Clause 57.*—We have added a paragraph to exclude in the cases here dealt with the provisions of section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which require special certificates before proceedings can be taken in British India for offences committed by certain British subjects elsewhere.

19. *Clause 72.*—We have confined this provision to the particular cases in which the Postal Department, rather than the public, seems to us to be primarily concerned, or in which we think that prosecutions ought not to be instituted without a guarantee that the expediency of prosecuting has been considered by a high officer of the Department. We have at the same time followed the language of section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

20. Such other alterations as we have made seem to call for no comment.

21. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th November, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd November, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	(*Not reported.*)
Calcutta Gazette	24th November, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	20th November, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th November, 1897.
Burma Gazette	4th December, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th November, 1897.
Assam Gazette	4th December, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1897.
Sind Official Gazette	(*Not reported.*)

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengali	8th February, 1898.
	Hindi	15th February, 1898.
	Uriya	4th February, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	29th January, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	19th February, 1898.

22. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
JOY GOBIND LAW.
H. E. M. JAMES.

I sign this Report subject to the minute of dissent appended.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

The 10th March, 1898.

As to the power taken under section 26 (*1*), I recognise the necessity for it to meet an emergency in the first instance, but I do not see why, after the action shall have been taken, the grounds for it should not see the light or the action itself should not run the gauntlet of a judicial investigation if necessary. Under the section the Government themselves will, in any event, be perfectly safe when reasonable or *primâ facie* grounds exist; and I can realise no reason why anything more than this should be sought to be secured. To hush up an affair or to fight shy of its publication is bad policy, while to give it publicity will be a tangible warning to similar offenders as to what they should avoid. The balance of advantage to the public, for whose protection the power is taken, is in placing even the Government under the reign of law; for, with a *bonâ fide* case, the position of the Government would be absolutely impregnable. These are some of my reasons for this dissent.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

No. II.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

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CHAPTER XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Section 4.)

[*The marginal references to the "Eng. Bill" are references to the English Post Office Consolidation Bill.*]

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Post Office in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent, application and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(*a*) all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

(*b*) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(*c*) all servants of the Queen, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the *first* day of *July*, 1898.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Director General" means the Director General of the Post Office of India:

[New.] (*b*) the expression "inland," used in relation to a postal article, means—

(i) posted in British India and addressed to any place in British India or to any place for which a post office is established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India; or

(ii) posted at any post office established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India and addressed to any place for which any such post office is established or to any place in British India:

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. ...] (*c*) the expression "mail bag" includes a bag, box, parcel or any other envelope or covering in which postal articles in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such article:

[New.] (*d*) the expression "mail ship" means a ship employed for carrying mails, *pursuant to* contract or *continuing arrangement*, by the Government of India or Her Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession or foreign country:

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. ...] (*e*) the expression "officer of the Post Office" includes any person employed in any business of the Post Office or on behalf of the Post Office:

(*f*) the expression "postage" means the duty chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles: [New. Cf. *ibid.*]

(*g*) the expression "postage stamp" means any stamp provided by the Governor General in Council for denoting postage or other fees or sums payable in respect of postal articles under this Act, and includes adhesive postage stamps and stamps printed, embossed, impressed or otherwise indicated on any envelope, wrapper, postcard or other article: [New.]

(*h*) the expression "post office" includes every house, building, room, carriage or place used for the purposes of the Post Office, and every letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles: [New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 88.]

(*i*) the expression "postal article" *includes* a letter, postcard, newspaper, book, pattern or sample packet, parcel and every article or thing transmissible by post: [New. Cf. "definition of postal packet" in *ibid.*]

(*j*) the expression "Post Master General" includes a Deputy Post Master General or other officer exercising the powers of a Post Master General: and [New.]

(*k*) the expression "the Post Office" means the department presided over by the Director General. [New.]

Meanings of "in course of transmission by post" and "delivery."

3. For the purposes of this Act,—

(*a*) a postal article shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the addressee *or of its being returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of under Chapter VII*: [New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 19; and Eng. Bill, cl. 89.]

(*b*) the delivery of a postal article of any description to a *postman* or other person authorized to receive postal articles of that description for the post shall be deemed to be a delivery to a post office: and

(*c*) the delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee or his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorized to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee, shall be deemed to be delivery to the addressee.

CHAPTER II.

PRIVILEGE AND PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Exclusive privilege of conveying letters reserved to the Government.

4. (*1*) Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also [Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 5; 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 33, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 34 (1).]

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Sections 5-6. Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 7-9.)

have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, to be delivered by him to the person to whom they are directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them;

(*b*) letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose; and

(*c*) letters solely concerning goods or property, sent either by sea or by land to be delivered with the goods or property which the letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize any person to make a collection of letters excepted as aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by post.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this section and section 5, the expression "letters" includes postcards.*

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 6; 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 33, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 34 (3) (i), (ii).]

Certain persons expressly forbidden to convey letters.

5. Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver letters, or to receive letters for the purpose of carrying or delivering them, although they obtain no hire, reward or other profit or advantage for so doing, that is to say:—

(*a*) common carriers of passengers or goods, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods in their carts or carriages; and

(*b*) owners and masters of vessels sailing or passing on any river or canal in British India, or between any ports or places in British India, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods on board, and except as regards postal articles received for conveyance under Chapter VIII.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 65.]

Exemption from liability for loss, misdelivery, delay or damage.

6. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to, any postal article in course of transmission by post, except in so far as such liability may in express terms be undertaken by the Governor General in Council as hereinafter provided; and no officer of the Post Office shall incur any liability by reason of any such loss, misdelivery, delay or damage, unless he has caused the same fraudulently or by his wilful act or default.

CHAPTER III.

POSTAGE.

[New Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 2.]

Power to fix rates of inland postage.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix the rates of postage and other sums to be charged in respect of postal articles sent by the inland post under this Act, and may make rules as to the scale of weights, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so fixed shall be charged:

Provided that the highest rate of postage, when prepaid, shall not exceed the rate set forth for each class of postal articles in the first schedule.

(*2*) Unless and until such notification as aforesaid is issued, the rates set forth in the said schedule shall be the rates chargeable under this Act.

(*3*) *The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what packets may be sent by the inland post as book, pattern and sample packets within the meaning of this Act.*

Power to make rules as to payment of postage and fees in certain cases.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 9, 19 and 24; 3 & 4 Vict., c. 96, s. 43; and Eng. Bill, cl. 2 (2), (4).]

8. The Governor General in Council may, by rule,—

(*a*) require the prepayment of postage on inland postal articles or any class of inland postal articles, and *prescribe* the manner in which prepayment shall be made;

(*b*) prescribe the postage to be charged on inland postal articles when the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid;

(*c*) provide for the redirection of postal articles and the transmission by post of articles so redirected, either free of charge or subject to such further charge as may be specified in the rules; and

(*d*) prescribe the fees to be charged for the "express delivery" of postal articles, in addition to, or instead of, any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act.

Explanation.—"Express delivery" means delivery by a special messenger or conveyances.

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 20.]

Power to make rules as to registered newspapers.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules providing for the registration of newspapers for transmission by inland post as registered newspapers.

(*2*) For the purpose of such registration, every publication, consisting wholly or in great *part* of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days; and

(*b*) that it has a *bonâ fide* list of subscribers.

(*3*) An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper:

Provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper and has the *title* and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section or in the rules thereunder shall be construed to render it compulsory to send newspapers by the inland post.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 10-15. Chapter IV.—Postage Stamps.—Sections 16-17. Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Section 18.)

[New.]

Power to declare rates of foreign postage.

10. (*1*) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession or foreign country, for the transmission by post of postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession or country, the Governor General in Council may, in conformity with the provisions of such arrangements, declare what postage rates and other sums shall be charged in respect of such postal articles, and may make rules as to the scale of weight, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so declared shall be charged.

(2) *Unless and until such declaration as aforesaid is made, the existing rates and regulations shall continue in force.*

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 28.]

Liability for payment of postage.

11. (*1*) The addressee of a postal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Act is due, shall be bound to pay the postage or sum so chargeable on his accepting delivery of the postal article, unless he forthwith returns it unopened :

Provided that, if any such postal article appears to the satisfaction of the Post Master General to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the addressee, he may remit the postage.

(*2*) If *any* postal article *on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Act is due,* is refused or returned as aforesaid, or if the addressee is dead or cannot be found, then the sender shall be bound to pay the postage or sum due thereon under this Act.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 28.]

Recovery of postage and other sums due in respect of postal articles.

12. If any person refuses to pay any postage or other sum due from him under this Act in respect of any postal article, the sum so due may, on application made by an officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the written order of the Post Master General, be recovered for the use of the Post Office from the person so refusing, as if it were a fine imposed under this Act, by any Magistrate having jurisdiction where that person may for the time being be resident; and the Post Master General may further direct that any other postal article, not being on Her Majesty's service, addressed to that person shall be withheld from him until the sum so due is paid or recovered as aforesaid.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 67.]

Customs-duty paid by the Post Office to be recoverable as postage.

13. When a postal article, on which any duty of customs is payable, has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, and the duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of the duty shall be recoverable as if it were postage due under this Act.

[New. *Cf.* 10 & 11 Vict., c. 85, ss. 13 and 14; 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, s. 8; and Eng. Bill, cl. 8.]

Post Office marks *primâ facie* evidence of certain facts denoted.

14. In every proceeding for the recovery of any postage or other sum alleged to be due under this Act in respect of a postal article,—

(*a*) the production of the postal article, having thereon the official mark of the Post Office denoting that the article has been refused, or that the addressee is dead or cannot be found, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the fact so denoted; and

(*b*) the person from whom the postal article purports to have come, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender thereof.

[New. *Cf.* 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, s. 8; and Eng. Bill, cl. 9.]

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

15. The official mark on a postal article denoting that any postage or other sum is due in respect thereof to the Post Office of British India or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any British possession or foreign country, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the sum denoted as aforesaid is so due.

CHAPTER IV.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 36, 38.]

Provision of postage stamps and power to make rules as to them.

16. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided of such kinds and denoting such values as he may think necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the supply, sale and use of postage stamps.

(*3*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) fix the price at which postage stamps shall be sold ;

(*b*) declare the classes of postal articles in respect of which postage stamps shall be used for the payment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act ;

(*c*) prescribe the conditions with regard to perforation, defacement and all other matters subject to which postage stamps may be accepted or refused in payment of postage or other sums ;

(*d*) regulate the custody, supply and sale of postage stamps ;

(*e*) declare the persons by whom and the terms and conditions subject to which postage stamps may be sold ; and

(*f*) prescribe the duties and remuneration of persons selling postage stamps.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, ss. 35 and 37.]

Postage stamps to be deemed to be stamps for the purpose of revenue.

17. Postage stamps provided under section 16 shall be deemed to be stamps issued by Government for the purpose of revenue within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall be used for the prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act in respect of postal articles, except where the Governor General in Council directs that prepayment shall be made in some other way. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER V.

CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

[*Cf.* XIV of 1866, s. 27.]

Redelivery to sender of postal article in course of transmission by post.

18. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by rule, provide for the redelivery to the sender, without reference to the consent of the addressee

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 19-25.)

and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be deemed fit, of any postal article in course of transmission by post.

(2) Save as provided by any rules that may be made under sub-section (1), the sender shall not be entitled to recall a postal article in course of transmission by post.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 42; and 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4.]

Transmission by post of anything injurious prohibited.

19. (1) Except as otherwise provided by rule and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed thereby, no person shall send by post any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any living creature which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

(2) No person shall send by post any article or thing which is likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

[New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 16.]

Transmission by post of anything indecent, etc., prohibited.

20. No person shall send by post—

(a) any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or

(b) any postal article having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, *scurrilous, threatening* or grossly offensive character.

[New. Cf. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 22, ss. 3, 4; and Eng. Bill, cl. 12.]

Power to make rules as to transmission by post of postal articles.

21. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of postal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may-

(a) provide for the granting receipts for, and the granting and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, postal articles, and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates; and

(b) regulate covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications.

(3) Postal articles shall be posted and delivered at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

[New. Cf. 33 & 34 Vict., c. 79, s. 17; and Eng. Bill, cl. 15.]

Power to postpone despatch or delivery of certain postal articles.

22. (1) Where the despatch or delivery from a post office of letters would be delayed by the despatch or delivery therefrom at the same time of book, pattern or sample packets and parcels, or any of them, such packets or parcels, or any of them, may, subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, be detained in the Post Office so long as may be necessary.

(2) Where separate parcel posts are established, parcels may be forwarded and conveyed by them, being detained, if necessary, in the Post Office for that purpose.

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 17.]

Power to deal with postal articles posted in contravention of Act.

23. (1) Any postal article sent by post in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act may be detained and either returned to the sender or forwarded to destination, in each case charged with such additional postage (if any) as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

(2) Any officer in charge of a post office or authorized by the Post Master General in this behalf may open or unfasten any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet, in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to have been sent by post in contravention of *section 21 or of* any of the provisions of this Act *relating to postage.*

(3) *Notwithstanding anything in sub-section* (1),—

(a) *any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 19 may, under the authority of the Post Master General, if necessary, be opened and destroyed ; and*

(b) *any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may, under the authority of the Post Master General, be destroyed.*

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 60; 3 & 4 Vict., c. 96, s. 65; and Eng. Bill, cl. 18.]

Power to deal with postal articles containing goods contraband or liable to duty.

24. Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods or anything liable to duty, is received for delivery at a post office, the officer in charge of the post office shall send a notice in writing to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office, and shall in the presence of the addressee or his agent, or if the addressee or his agent fails to attend as aforesaid then in his absence, open and examine the postal article :

Provided, first, that, if the Director General so directs in the case of any post office or class of post offices, the officer in charge of the post office shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he opens a postal article in the absence of the addressee or his agent :

Provided, secondly, that in all cases a postal article, after being opened under this section, shall be delivered to the addressee, unless it is required for the purpose of any further proceeding under this or any other law or enactment for the time being in force, and that the opening of the postal article and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General :

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of parcels, received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, at the customs-port or other place at which they are received, and the opening of parcels so received by the Customs-authorities for the purpose of levying any duty of customs.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 60A.]

Power to intercept notified goods during transmission by post.

25. Where a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, VIII of 1878. in respect of any goods of any specified description, any officer of the Post Office empowered

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 26-27.)
(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 28-30.)

in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may search, or cause search to be made, for any such goods in course of transmission by post, and shall deliver all such goods found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and such goods may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

[New. Cf. XIII of 1885, s. 5.]

Power to intercept postal articles for public good.

26. (1) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, may, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or as to whether any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 65.]

Power to deal with postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

27. (1) Where a postal article is received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India—

(a) bearing a fictitious postage stamp, that is to say, any facsimile or imitation or representation of a postage stamp; or

(b) purporting to be prepaid with any postage stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other postal article,

the officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article is received, shall send a notice to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office to receive delivery of the postal article.

(2) If the addressee or his agent attends at the post office within the time specified in the notice and consents to make known to the officer in charge of the post office the name and address of the sender of the postal article and to redeliver to the officer aforesaid the portion of the postal article which bears the address and the fictitious or previously used postage stamp, or, if the postal article is inseparable from the stamp, the entire postal article, the postal article shall be delivered to the addressee or his agent.

(3) If the addressee or his agent fails to attend at the post office within the time specified in the notice, or, having attended within that time, refuses to make known the name and address of the sender or to redeliver the postal article or portion thereof as required by sub-section (2), the postal article shall not be delivered to him, but shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression " postage stamp " includes any postage stamp for denoting any rate or duty of postage of any part of Her Majesty's dominions or of any Native State or foreign country.

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CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION, INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registration of postal articles.

28. The sender of a postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, have the article registered at the post office at which it is posted, and require a receipt therefor; and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, in addition to any postage chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by the notification shall be paid on account of the registration of postal articles.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 25; 3 & 4 Vict., c. 96, s. 39, and 38 Vict., c. 22, s. 3.]

Power to make rules as to registration.

29. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the registration of postal articles.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 26.]

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) declare in what cases registration shall be required;

(b) prescribe the manner in which the fees for registration shall be paid; and

(c) direct that twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of a postal article required to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

(3) Postal articles made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being registered, shall be delivered, when registered, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Insurance of postal articles.

30. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct—

[New.]

(a) that any postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be insured at the post office at which it is posted, against the risk of loss or damage in course of transmission by post, and that a receipt therefor shall be granted to the person posting it; and

(b) that, in addition to any postage and fees for registration chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(*Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 31-36. Chapter VII.—Undelivered Postal Articles.—Section 37.*)

the notification shall be paid on account of the insurance of postal articles.

[New.] 31. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare in what cases insurance shall be required, and direct that any postal article containing anything required to be insured, which has been posted without being insured, shall be returned to the sender or shall be delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of such special fee as may be fixed by the notification :

Power to require insurance of postal articles.

Provided that the levy of such special fee as aforesaid shall not impose any liability upon the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the postal article.

[New.] 32. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the insurance of postal articles.

Power to make rules as to insurance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) declare what classes of postal articles may be insured under section 30 ;

(b) fix the limit of the amount for which postal articles may be insured ; and

(c) prescribe the manner in which the fees for insurance shall be paid.

(3) Postal articles made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being insured, shall be delivered, when insured, at such places and times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

[New] 33. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable to pay compensation, not exceeding the amount for which a postal article has been insured, to the sender thereof for the loss of the postal article or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post :

Liability in respect of postal articles insured.

Provided that the compensation so payable shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused.

[New.] 34. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the payment of fees at such rates as may be fixed by the notification, a sum of money specified in writing at the time of posting by the sender of a postal article shall be recoverable on the delivery thereof from the addressee, and that the sum, so recovered, shall be paid to the sender :

Transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

Provided that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for recovery, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

Explanation.—Postal articles sent in accordance with the provisions of this section may be described as "value-payable" postal articles.

[New.] 35. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

Power to make rules as to value-payable postal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) declare what classes of postal articles may be sent as value-payable postal articles ;

(b) direct that no postal articles shall be so sent unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him ;

(c) limit the value to be recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article ; and

(d) prescribe the form of declaration to be made by the senders of value-payable postal articles, and the time and manner of the payment of fees.

(3) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being sent as "value payable," and shall be delivered, when so sent, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

36. (1) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the transmission by post of registered, insured or value-payable postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements. [New.]

Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the form of declaration to be made by the senders of such postal articles as aforesaid ; and

(b) the fees to be charged in respect thereof.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDELIVERED POSTAL ARTICLES.

37. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the disposal of postal articles which for any reason cannot be delivered (hereinafter referred to as "undelivered" postal articles). [Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 29 (1) and 30.]

Power to make rules as to disposal of undelivered postal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) prescribe the period during which undelivered postal articles at a post office shall remain in that office ; and

(b) provide for the publication of lists of undelivered postal articles, or of any class of undelivered postal articles.

(3) Every undelivered postal article, after being detained at a post office for the period prescribed by rule under the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be *either* forwarded, free of further charge, to the post office at which it was posted, for return to the sender, or sent to the office of the Post Master General.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter VII.—Undelivered Postal Articles.—Sections 38-39. Chapter VIII.—Ship Letters.—Sections 40-42.) Chapter IX.—Money Orders.—Sections 43-45.)

[Cf. XIV 1866, s. 29 (2).]

Disposal of undelivered postal articles at office of Post Master General.

38. (1) Every postal article received at the office of the Post Master General under sub-section (3) of section 37 shall be dealt with as follows:—

(a) if practicable, it shall be redirected and forwarded by post to the addressee; or,

(b) if it cannot be redirected and forwarded as aforesaid, it shall be opened by some officer, appointed by the Post Master General in this behalf and bound to secrecy, in order to ascertain the name and address of the sender.

(2) If the name and address of the sender are so ascertained, it shall be returned by post to the sender, free of further charge or subject to such further charge as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 29 (3).]

Final disposal of undelivered postal articles.

39. Undelivered postal articles which cannot be disposed of under the foregoing provisions, shall be detained in the office of the Post Master General for such further period (if any), and shall be dealt with in such manner, as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(a) letters and postcards shall be destroyed;

(b) money or saleable property, not being of a perishable nature, found in any undelivered postal article, shall be detained for a period of one year in the office of the Post Master General, and, if on the expiration of that period no person has established his right thereto, shall, if money, be credited to the Post Office, and, if saleable property, be sold, the sale-proceeds being credited to the Post Office.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHIP LETTERS.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 34; and Eng. Bill, cl. 26.]

Duty of master of ship, departing from any port in British India and not being a mail ship, to convey mail bags.

The master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to depart from any port in British India to any port within, or any port or place beyond, British India, shall receive on board any mail bag tendered to him by any officer of the Post Office for conveyance, granting a receipt therefor in such form as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, and shall, without delay, deliver the same at the port or place of destination.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 31; and Eng. Bill, cl. 27.]

Duty of master of ship arriving at any port in British India in respect of postal articles and mail bags on board.

41. (1) The master of a ship arriving at any port in British India shall, without delay, cause every postal article or mail bag on board which is directed to that port and is within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, to be delivered either at the post office at that port or to some officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the Post Master General.

(2) If there is on board any postal article or mail bag which is directed to any other place within British India and is within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the master shall, without delay, report the fact to the officer in charge of the post office at the port of arrival and act according to the directions he may receive from such officer, and the receipt of such officer shall discharge him from all further responsibility in respect of the postal article or mail bag.

Allowance of gratuities for conveyance of postal articles by ships other than mail ships.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 33; and Eng. Bill, cl. 31.]

42. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what gratuities shall be allowed to masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles *received* by them *for conveyance* on behalf of the Post Office; and the master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to leave any port in British India as aforesaid shall, if he receives on board a mail bag for conveyance, be entitled to demand and obtain immediately the amount of the gratuity payable under this section in respect of the mail bag and its contents.

CHAPTER IX.

MONEY ORDERS.

Power to maintain money order system and to make rules as to remittances thereby.

[New. Cf. 11 & 12 Vict., c. 88, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 23.]

43. (1) The Governor General in Council may provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may make rules as to such *money orders*.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the limit of amount for which money orders may be issued;

(b) *the period during which money orders shall remain current;* and

(c) the rates of commission or the fees to be charged on money orders or in respect thereof.

Power for remitter to recall money order or alter name of payee.

[New.]

44. (1) Subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under section 43, prescribe in respect of the levy of additional rates of commission or fees or any other matters, a person remitting money through the Post Office by means of a money order may require that the amount of the order, if not paid to the payee, be repaid to him, or be paid to such person other than the original payee as he may direct.

(2) If neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, and if within the period of one year from the date of the issue of the order no claim is made by such payee or remitter, the amount of such order shall *not be claimable from* the Government.

Power to provide for the issue of postal orders.

[New. Cf. Eng. Bill, cl. 24.]

45. The Governor General in Council may authorize the issue, in such form as may be suitable, of money orders, to be called postal orders or by such other designation as may be deemed appropriate, for certain fixed amounts, and may make rules as to the rates

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Money Orders.—Sections 46-48.) (Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 49-53.)

of commission to be charged thereon and the manner in which, and conditions subject to which, they may be issued, paid and cancelled:

Provided that no such order shall be issued for an amount in excess of ten rupees.

[New.]

Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

46. (1) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the issue and payment through the Post Office of money orders between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders may be issued and paid in British India; and

(b) the rates of commission to be charged thereon.

[New.]

Recovery of money order paid to the wrong person.

47. If any person, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, neglects or refuses to refund—

(a) *any amount paid to him in respect of a money order by an officer of the Post Office in excess of what ought to have been paid to him in respect thereof, or*

(b) the amount of a money order paid by an officer of the Post Office to him instead of to some other person to whom it ought to have been paid,

[See I of 1890 s. 5.]

such amount shall be recoverable by an officer of the Post Office authorized by the Post Master General in this behalf from the person so neglecting or refusing as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

[New. Cf. 11 & 12 Vict., c. 88, s. 2; and Eng. Bill, cl. 13 (4).]

Exemption from liability in respect of money orders.

48. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of—

(a) any thing done under any rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Chapter; or

(b) the wrong payment of a money order caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee, provided that, as regards incomplete information, there was reasonable justification for accepting the information as a sufficient description for the purpose of identifying the payee; or

(c) the payment of any money order being refused or delayed by, or on account of, any accidental neglect, omission or mistake, by, or on the part of, an officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, other than the fraud or wilful act or default of such officer; *or*

(d) *any wrong payment of a money order after the expiration of one year from the date of the issue of the order.*

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Offences by Officers of the Post Office.

Penalty for misconduct of person employed to carry or deliver mail bags or postal articles.

49. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post,— [Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 47; and Eng. Bill, cl. 56.]

(a) is in a state of intoxication while so employed, or

(b) is guilty of carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid is endangered, or

(c) loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid, or

(d) does not use *due* care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for voluntary withdrawal from duty, without permission or notice, of person employed to carry or deliver mail bags or postal articles.

50. Whoever, being employed to carry *or deliver* any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post, *voluntarily* withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with *imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with* fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both. [New.]

Penalty for making false entry in register kept by person employed to carry or deliver postal articles.

51. Whoever, being employed to *carry or* deliver any postal article in course of transmission by post and required while so employed to keep any register, makes, or causes or suffers to be made, any false entry in the register with intent to induce the belief that he has visited a place, or delivered a postal article, which he has not visited or delivered, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both. [New.]

Penalty for theft, dishonest misappropriation, secretion, destruction, or throwing away, of postal articles.

52. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, commits theft in respect of, or *dishonestly* misappropriates, or, *for any purpose whatsoever*, secretes, destroys or throws away, any postal article in course of transmission by post or anything contained therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be punishable with fine. [Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 48; and Eng. Bill, cl. 54.]

Penalty for opening, detaining or delaying postal articles.

53. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, contrary to his duty, opens, or causes or suffers to be opened, any postal article in course of transmission by post, or wilfully detains or delays, or causes or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both: [New. Cf. 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict., c. 36, s. 25; and Eng. Bill, cl. 55.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining or delaying of any postal article under the authority of this Act or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor General in Council *or the direction of a competent Court.* [New. Cf. XIII, 1885, s. 26; and Eng. Bill, cl. 55, proviso.]

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(*Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 54-62.*)

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 49.] **Penalty for fraud in connection with official marks and for receipt of excess postage.**

54. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office,—

(*a*) fraudulently puts any wrong *official* mark on a postal article, or

(*b*) fraudulently alters, removes or causes to disappear any *official* mark which is on a postal article, or,

(*c*) being entrusted with the delivery of any postal article, *knowingly* demands or receives any sum of money in respect of the postage thereof which is not chargeable under this Act,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 50.] **Penalty for fraudulently preparing, altering, secreting or destroying Post Office documents.**

55. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, fraudulently prepares the document incorrectly, or alters or secretes or destroys the document, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 51.] **Penalty for fraudulently sending unpaid postal articles.**

56. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, sends by post, or puts into any mail bag, any postal article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed by this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 59.] **Punishment of offences committed in India outside British India.**

57. (*1*) Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office employed in any place in India beyond the limits of British India in which posts are established by the Governor General in Council, or being appointed to sell postage stamps in any such place, commits therein an offence punishable under this Act, shall be punishable either in the place where the offence was committed by any Court or officer duly empowered by the Governor General in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in that place, or in any part of British India by any Court of competent jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed in that part.

(*2*) *The provisions of section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not apply to any offence referred to in this section.*

Other Offences.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 46.] **Penalty for contravention of section 4.**

58. Whoever—

(*a*) conveys, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, or

(*b*) performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, or

(*c*) sends, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, or

(*d*) makes a collection of letters excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by post,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 46.] **Penalty for contravention of section 5.**

59. (*1*) Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 5, carries, receives, tenders or delivers letters, or collects letters, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 3 and 41.] **Penalty for breach of rules under section 16.**

60. Whoever, being appointed to sell postage stamps,—

(*a*) takes from any purchaser for any postage stamp or quantity of postage stamps a price higher than that fixed by any rule made under section 16, sub-section (*3*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; or

(*b*) commits a breach of any other rule made under section 16, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 49; 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 4 and Eng. Bill cl. 62.] **Penalty for contravention of section 19 or 20.**

61. (*1*) Whoever, *in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20*, sends, or tenders or makes over in order to be sent, by post any *postal article* or any thing, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) The detention in the Post Office of any postal article on the ground of its having been sent in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, shall not exempt the sender from any proceedings which might have been taken if the postal article had been delivered in due course of post.

[New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 3; and Eng. Bill, cl. 60 (2).] **Penalty for defiling or injuring post office letter-boxes.**

62. Whoever places in or against any letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles any fire, match or light, any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commits a nuisance in or against any such letter-box or does anything likely to injure any such letter-box or its appurtenances or contents, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 63-72. Chapter XI.—Supplemental.—Section 73.)

[New. Cf. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 76, s. 5; and Eng. Bill, cl. 2.]

Penalty for affixing without authority thing to, or painting, tarring or disfiguring, post office or post office letter-box.

63. Whoever, without due authority, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board or other thing in or on, or paints, tars or in any way disfigures any post office or any letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[New.]

Penalty for making false declaration.

64. Whoever, being required by this Act to make a declaration in respect of any postal article to be sent by post or the contents or value thereof, makes in his declaration any statement which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, if the false declaration is made for the purpose of defrauding the Government, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, ss. 31 and 34.]

Penalty for master of ship failing to comply with the provisions of section 40 or 41.

65. Whoever, being the master of a ship,—

(*a*) fails to comply with the provisions of section 40, or,

(*b*) without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, fails to deliver any postal article or mail bag or to comply with the directions of the officer in charge of the post office at a port of arrival, as required by section 41,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 32.]

Penalty for detention of letters on board vessel arriving in port.

66. (*1*) Whoever, being either the master of a ship arriving at any port in British India or any one on board, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody, after the postal articles on board or any of them have been sent to the post office at the port of arrival, any postal article within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such postal article as aforesaid.

(*2*) Whoever, being such master or other person as aforesaid, detains any such postal article as aforesaid after demand made for it by an officer of the Post Office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such postal article.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 43.]

Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail bag.

67. Whoever, except *under the authority of this Act or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor General in Council or the direction of a competent Court*, detains the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, or on any pretence opens a mail bag in course of transmission by post, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of an officer of the Post Office carrying the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, on a charge of having committed an offence declared to be cognizable by the Code of Criminal Procedure or any other law for the time being in force.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 45.]

Penalty for retaining postal articles wrongly delivered or mail bags.

68. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or, when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up, any postal article in course of transmission by post which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag containing a postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

[New. Cf. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 46, s. 10; and Eng. Bill, cl. 53.]

Penalty for unlawfully diverting letters.

69. Whoever, not being an officer of the Post Office, wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered, or does any act whereby the due delivery of a letter to *any* person is prevented or impeded, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who does any act to which the section applies, if he is a parent, or in the position of a parent or guardian, of the addressee, and the addressee is a minor or a ward.

General.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s 52.]

Penalty for abetting, or attempting to commit, offences under Act.

70. Whoever abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any offence so punishable, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence.

[Cf. Act XIV of 1866, s. 61.]

Property in cases of offences to be laid in the Post Office.

71. In every prosecution for an offence in respect of a mail bag or of any postal article sent by post, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of the charge, to *describe* the mail bag or postal article *as being the property of* the Post Office, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the mail bag or postal article was of any value.

[New.]

Authority for prosecutions under certain sections of Act.

72. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under *any of the provisions of sections 51, 53, 54, clauses (a) and (b), 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66 and 67 of* this Act, *unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from,* the Director General or a Post Master General.

CHAPTER XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 64.]

Zamindari posts.

73. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the management of any zamindari or other district posts.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to zamindari and other district posts and to the persons employed in connection therewith.

The Indian Post Office Bill.

(Chapter XI.—Supplemental.—Sections 74-77. The First Schedule.—Inland Postage Rates.) (The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 63.] General power to make rules and provisions as to rules under Act.

74. (1) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) All rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

[Cf. XIV of 1866, s. 7.] Delegation of powers, other than rule-making powers, to Director General.

75. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, the Director General to exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Governor General in Council by this Act, other than a power to make rules.

Repeal.

76. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

[New.] Saving.

77. Nothing in this Act shall derogate from or affect the provisions of the East India Company Act, 1780, or any enactment amending or extending the same. [21 Geo. 3, c. 70.]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(*See section 7.*)

LETTERS.

For a weight not exceeding half a tola	Half an anna.
For a weight not exceeding one tola	One anna.
For every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola ...	One anna.
POSTCARDS.	
Single	Quarter of an anna.
Reply	Half an anna.
BOOK, PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS.	
For every ten tolas or fraction thereof	Half an anna.
NEWSPAPERS.	
For a weight not exceeding three tolas	Quarter of an anna.
REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.	
For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
PARCELS.	
For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas.
For a weight not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 76.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1866	XIV	The Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	The whole.
1882	III	The Seditious Publications Act, 1882.	So much as is unrepealed.
1895	III	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895.	Section 7.
1896	XVI	The Indian Post Office Act (1866) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much as relates to Act XVI of 1896.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 26th, 1898.

The weather, during the past week, has been marked by large pressure differences and strong winds, and little or no rainfall. The most disturbed day was the 23rd, when a small depression lay over the north-east angle of the Arabian Sea, while pressure was high over the Punjab and Rajputana. On this day there was a pressure difference of 0·326" between Peshawar and Veraval, and north-easterly to easterly gales were blowing over a large part of North-West India. There has been practically no rain throughout the week, yet notwithstanding this absence of rain the general temperature of the country has been very largely below the normal average. This deficiency in the mean temperature was most marked on the 20th, when, in the Central Provinces the mean temperature was 10°, in the North-Western Provinces 8°, and in the Punjab 7½° lower than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 20th.*—Pressure had risen over the eastern and fallen over the western half of India. The changes were considerable to large. Pressure was highest over the east of Rajputana, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, and was low over North Bengal and Central Burma. The winds were westerly to north-westerly over Northern India, northerly over the Bay and the Peninsula, and variable over the central parts of the country. The force was strong to a gale. The mean temperature exceeded the normal over Lower Sind, the south of the Peninsula and Central Burma, but was low for the time of year elsewere, the deficiency being over 10° over the central parts of the country and Eastern Rajputana. Light showers had been received at a few places in the extreme north-east, but elsewere the weather was dry.

Monday, February 21st.—The barometer showed a slight fall in parts of Bombay, but elsewhere pressure had increased. Pressure was relatively low over North Bombay, otherwise barometric readings decreased fairly steadily from a high pressure area over the Punjab to a low pressure area over Central Burma. The winds were generally unchanged in direction, but were lighter in force. The mean temperature was low for the time of year except over Sind, the south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim. A few trifling showers was the only rainfall reported.

Tuesday, February 22nd.—Pressure had increased everywhere and, over Sind, exceeded the normal average, though in all other parts of the country there was still a large to considerable deficiency. Pressure was highest over Sind and low over the Bay and the south-east of the Arabian Sea. The winds were still little changed, blowing generally from the westward in the north and from the northward elsewhere. The heat was slightly excessive in the south of the Peninsula, but in all other places the mean temperature was more or less below the normal average. One or two trifling showers was all the rainfall reported.

Wednesday, February 23rd.—The barometer had fallen slightly at Veraval and Bombay, but had continued to rise elsewere. Pressure was highest over the Punjab and lowest over the south-east of the Bay, but off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts pressure was almost equally low, and the pressure differences over North Bombay and Rajputana were very large. The wind had shifted to north-east, east, and south-east over the central parts of the country and the centre and west of the Peninsula, but elsewere the general directions were unchanged. The force was strong over parts of North-Western, Central and Western India. The mean temperature was more or less in defect of the normal except at a few places in the south of the Peninsula. There had been no rain.

Thursday, February 24th.—The barometer had risen very slightly over parts of Burma and of the Peninsula, and had fallen elsewhere—most over North-West India. The general conditions of pressure were the same as on the preceding day, but the pressure differences over North Bombay and Rajputana were slighter. The winds were practically unaltered. The mean temperature slightly exceeded the normal average over the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, but was more or less below the average elsewhere. There had been practically no rain.

Friday, February 25th.—Pressure had increased over a large part of the Peninsula and of Burma, as well as along the foot of the Himalayas, but had decreased elsewhere. Pressure was highest over North-West India and lowest over the south-east of the Bay. The winds were north-westerly and westerly over Northern India, northerly over the Bay, and south-easterly to easterly elsewhere. The force was light or moderate. The mean temperature was higher than usual over part of Bombay and of the Central Provinces and over Burma, but remained more or less in defect elsewhere. There had been no rain.

Saturday, February 26th.—The barometer had risen over parts of Burma and of North-West India, and had fallen elsewhere. The general conditions of pressure were unchanged. The wind directions were also practically unchanged. The heat was greater than usual over Sind, over part of Bombay and of the Central Provinces, and over Burma, but elsewhere the mean temperature continued in defect. There was still no rain of any importance.

Temperature.—The sudden fall of temperature which occurred practically all over the country at the close of last week left the mean temperature lower than usual almost everywhere. These temperature conditions held steadily throughout the week under review. In part of Burma, in the south of the Peninsula, in parts of Bombay and of the Central Provinces and in Sind, at different times during the week, the heat was greater than usual, but in all other places the mean temperature was steadily and uninterruptedly low for the time of year, and over the central parts of the country, the Gangetic Plain and

Bengal the deficiency was very large. The following table gives the temperature data for the week:—

Province.	February 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	—1·4	—3·7	—3·3	—1·3	+1·5	+2·0	—0·8
Bengal and Assam	—3·8	—8·0	—6·7	—5·4	—4·5	—4·0	—3 5	—5·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—8·4	—7·6	—5·3	—5·4	—7·0	—4·8	—4·9	—6·2
Punjab	—7·5	—5·4	—6·1	—6·3	—5 8	- 4·1	—2·3	—5·4
Bombay	—4.1	—2·7	—2·2	—1·6	+0·2	+0·3	—0·1	—1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	—10·0	—8·3	—5·5	—3·9	—5 7	—2·6	—0·9	—5·3
Central India and Gujarat	—6·7	—4·2	—2·7	—4·2	—6·6	—2·6	—0·5	—3·9
Sind and Rajputana	—5·0	—1·3	—3·4	—5·7	—7·2	—6·1	—3·8	—4·6
Madras	—0·8	—1·9	—0·9	—1·6	—3·6	—3·0	—2·9	—2·1
Mean for whole of India	—5·0	—4·5	—4·1	—4·2	—4·6	—2·8	—1·9	—3·9

The above shows that on each day of the week, the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual. Between the 20th and 24th the deficiency was fairly steady between 4° and 5°, but on the 25th the amount of the deficiency decreased to 2°·8 and on the 26th to 1°·9. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was about normal in Burma, but was below the normal, by amounts varying from 1°·5 in Bombay to 6°·2 in the North-Western Provinces, in all other parts of the country. In the beginning of the week the day temperatures, relatively to the normal, were generally lower than the night temperature, but in the latter part of the week this condition was reversed, and the principal part of the deficiency of temperature was attributable to the lowness of the night temperatures.

Rain.—The week under review has been more completely rainless than any previous week during the present cold weather. The rainfall table at the close shows, that only in one division has the average actual rainfall of the week been of any importance and even in that case, *viz.*, Assam (Surma) the actual fall for the division averaged only 0·12". In eight other divisions, *viz.*, Arakan, the Assam Hills, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Bengal Hills, the North-Western Provinces Hills, the Submontane and West Punjab, and the south division of Madras trifling showers were received at different times; but in no division did the rainfall of the week average one-tenth of an inch. The rainfall was of course less than the average everywhere, but the anticipated rainfall of the present week is so small, except perhaps on the Baluchistan Hills and the North-West Himalayas, that the general conditions of the seasonal rainfall are the same as those described last week. With the present week the winter rainfall season comes to a close, and the three last columns of the rainfall table, at the end of the summary, show that the rainfall of the two months, January and February 1898, has been in defect of the normal by 20% or more in the following thirteen divisions, *viz.*, all the Burma divisions except Central Burma, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, Coorg, Mysore, Sind and Baluchistan; it has been normal, *i.e.*, has varied by less than 20% from the normal average in the following nine divisions, *viz.*, Central Burma, Cachar, the Assam Hills, the Brahmaputra Valley, Central Bengal, the Hills of the North-Western Provinces, the Hills of the Punjab, Berar, and the south division of the East Coast, and has been more or less excessive elsewhere. The excess relatively to the normal was large over parts of North-West India and of the Peninsula and was greatest in Gujarat.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 26th February 1898.			Rainfall data from 2nd January to 26th February 1898.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 2nd January to 26th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	—0·02	0·19	0·30	— 37
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0·15	0·17	— 12
	4. Upper do.	0	0·12	—0·12	0·17	0·33	— 48
	5. Arakan	0·02	0·07	—0·05	0·02	0·18	— 89
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	0·83	1·50	— 45
	7. Assam Surma	0·12	0·28	—0·16	1·82	2·13	— 15
	8. Do. Hills	0·01	0·20	—0·19	1·94	1·94	0
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·08	0·20	—0·12	2·14	1·98	+ 8
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	1·10	1·51	— 27
	11. Central do.	0	0·08	—0·08	1·10	1·18	— 7
	12. North do.	0	0·07	—0·07	1·65	0·94	+ 75
	13. Bengal Hills	0·05	0·19	—0·14	2·01	1·52	+ 32
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	0·05	1·18	— 96
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	—0·08	0·67	1·41	— 52
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	—0·05	1·98	1·08	+ 84
	17. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	0·73	1·07	— 32
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·05	—0·05	1·87	1·00	+ 87
	19. South Oudh	0	0·04	—0·04	2·18	0·99	+ 120
	20. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	2·68	1·14	+ 135
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·04	—0·04	2·02	0·78	+ 159
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·09	—0·09	4·01	0·96	+ 318
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·07	—0·07	1·68	0·95	+ 77
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·18	—0·18	4·77	2·37	+ 101
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·01	0·48	—0·47	5·12	4·61	+ 11
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·08	—0·08	2·58	1·11	+ 132
	27. South do.	0	0·13	—0·13	2·50	1·12	+ 123
	28. Central do.	0	0·19	—0·19	4·00	2·08	+ 92
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·01	0·25	—0·24	5·54	2·63	+ 111
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·82	—0·82	6·29	5·71	+ 10
	31. North Punjab	0	0·34	—0·34	4·01	3·14	+ 28
	32. West do.	0·01	0·08	—0·07	1·69	0·81	+ 109
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·04	—0·04	0·95	0·49	+ 94
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·03	—0·03	1·24	0·37	+ 235
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·36	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·02	—0·02	0·07	0·11	— 36
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0·70	0·12	+ 483
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0·44	0·09	+ 389
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·04	—0·04	0·34	0·17	+ 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·55	0·49	+ 12
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·09	—0·09	1·06	0·61	+ 74
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·08	—0·08	2·65	0·81	+ 227
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·07	—0·07	1·63	0·83	+ 96
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	1·16	0·07	+1,556
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·24	0·05	+ 380
	47. Sind	0	0·05	—0·05	0·32	0·61	— 48
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·61	—0·61	1·51	3·94	— 62
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·11	—0·11	1·67	0·68	+ 146
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·12	—0·12	0·88	0·37	+ 138
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·10	—0·10	1·04	0·46	+ 126
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·06	—0·06	1·41	0·47	+ 200
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·60	0·16	+ 275
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·05	—0·05	1·03	0·29	+ 255
	54. Madras Central	0	0·02	—0·02	0·12	0·08	+ 50
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·80	0·50	+ 60
	56. Do. South	0	0·04	—0·04	0·76	0·84	— 10
	57. Madras South	0·06	0·14	—0·08	2·55	1·12	+ 128

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 3rd March 1898.*

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th March.*—Rainfall during the week *nil*. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation, except in Malabar and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are in fair condition in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and South Canara and in parts of other districts, but are generally suffering from want of rain. The harvest continues and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are generally slightly easier, but the prices of dry grains are approaching or higher than scarcity rates in Kistna, Nellore, and North Arcot. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief in Nellore were—test workers—1,939 men, 3,054 women, 2,046 children, total 7,039. Gratuitously relieved—(*a*) in Kitchens—dependants—6 men, 6 women, 123 children, total 135. (*b*) Otherwise relieved—2 women, total on gratuitous relief 137. Grand total on relief 7,176.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th March.*—The standing crops have been injured by high winds, frost, or locusts in parts of Sind. The harvesting of the late crops continues in fourteen districts and preparations for next season in five districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in six districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was 18⅝ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works, including dependants, was—Sholapur 7,682, of whom 7,257 are relief workers and 425 dependants. Of relief workers—2,408 are men, 3,626 women, and 1,223 children. Of dependants—16 are men, 34 women, and 375 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,824, of whom 1,189 are men, 1,241 women, and 394 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th March.*—There was slight rain over a considerable portion of the Province during the week. The prospects of all standing crops continue favourable, but in Chittagong, where no rain has fallen, rain is wanted for the spring crops. The harvesting of the spring crops is progressing, and the crushing of sugarcane is going on. In Bihar the collection of opium is proceeding, but in parts it has suffered from the west wind. Lands are being ploughed for early rice and jute in several parts of Bengal Proper. Prices are steady. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water still exists in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Light rain has fallen in some districts. Prospects of the spring crops are good. Harvest operations and opium collections continue. Sugarcane-planting is progressing and extra crops are being sown. Markets are fully supplied. Hail fell in tahsil Khajuha of the Fatehpur district but did no damage. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally easier.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th March.*—Rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. Harvesting of the rapeseed crop is in progress. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for autumn crops have commenced in some districts. Crops are generally in good condition and prospects are promising. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The stocks of food-grain are sufficient. The gram crop is reported to have been damaged by high winds in certain districts. Hail fell in parts of Peshawar and damaged the crops to a certain extent. Locusts ap-

peared in parts of Shahpur but did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts. Prices are rising in Dera Ismail Khan; are unchanged in Hissar, Delhi, and Lahore; and are falling elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 12 to 15½, gram 14 to 16, bulrush millet 18 to 23, maize 18 to 23$\frac{1}{16}$, great millet 20, and rice 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th March.*—The weather is generally clear. Four cents of rain fell in Saugor during the week. The nights and mornings are cool but the days are getting warmer. The harvesting of spring crops is being pushed on. Prospects are unaltered, but slight damage has been caused by insects in Chanda and by frost in Mandla. Sugarcane-pressing and planting are approaching completion. Ploughing of fields for summer sowings is in progress in portions of Seoni, Bilaspur, and other districts. Prices show a general downward tendency, and the rate for gram has fallen considerably almost everywhere. The price of *juar* has advanced somewhat in Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Nimar, but continues easy. Relief is confined to 57 children in Balaghat orphanage.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th March.*—In Lower Burma threshing of wet weather paddy is nearly completed. In Upper Burma sowing or transplanting of dry weather crops continues, and harvesting of cotton, tobacco and peas is in progress. Other miscellaneous crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen largely in Rangoon, and slightly in Akyab, Prome, Myaungmya, and Thaton and has fallen considerably in Toungoo and slightly in Thayetmyo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rainfall in the Surma Valley, Upper Assam, Naga Hills, and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Rain is wanted in Goalpara. Preparation of land for early rice in Assam Valley and for low land winter rice in Sylhet is in progress. Gathering of pulses and mustard; pressing of sugarcane; and pruning of tea are nearly finished. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Tezpur 10½, Sylhet 11¾, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, and Nowgong 9, seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, Naga Hills, and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is scanty in parts of Nowgong.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th March.*—MYSORE: Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Tumkur and Hassan; and have risen in Kadur. Paddy has been sown in parts of Bangalore, Tumkur, and Chitaldroog.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th March.*—BERAR:—The weather is getting hot. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowar* have been almost completed. Cutting of wheat, gram, and linseed is in progress. Ploughing of fields for next monsoon crop continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 23, Basim 20, Buldana 22; Ellichpur 23, Wun 24, seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The spring harvest continues. The standing winter rice crop is in fair condition. Prices of grain are generally stationary, but tend to fall in parts. Prices—wheat 6, coarse rice 7, and *jowari* 12, seers per current sicca rupee.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight rain in Jhallawar State. Standing crops and prospects are good. Crops are being harvested partially in Kerowlee and gram in Kotah and Jhallawar. Agricultural stock is in fair condition in Bikanir; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in three States; falling in five; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all

agencies. The condition of standing crops and probable outturn are good, thoagh slight damage has been caused by hail in parts of the Bundelkhand Agency. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are falling in Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. The opium crops are in fairly good condition in Gwaliôr and Bhopal. Extraction of opium has commenced in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 8th March.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue little below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 8th March.*—No rain. Prices are stationary. The condition of the standing crops is fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th March.*—A good fall of rain is reported from the interior. The weather is now fine. Prospects are very good.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	6,915	164	7,079	7,039	137	7,176	+97
Bombay . .	8,001	3,747	11,748	7,682	2,824	10,506	—1,242
Central Provinces	...	218	218	...	57	57	—161
Total .	14,916	4,129	19,045	14,721	3,018	17,739	—1,306

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE CASH BALANCES AND RESOURCE OPERATIONS OF THE INDIAN TREASURIES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 1897.

No. 1201-A., dated Calcutta, the 11th March 1898.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Letter from the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 2352, dated the 28th February 1898, submitting a report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Indian Treasuries for the twelve months ending September 1897.

No. 2352, dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1898.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of our Treasuries for the twelve months from October 1896 to September 1897.

Minimum Balances.

2. The following Table gives the estimated Minimum Balances for all India for each month, from October 1897 to September 1898, and their distribution between the District Treasuries of the several Provinces and the Reserve Treasuries and Presidency Banks. The usual statements, marked A and B, showing the comparison of these balances with the estimates of previous years, are appended at the end. In the table the total balances at the Presidency towns have been shown as usual in a lump sum in a separate column :—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

	District Treasuries.										Presidency Bank and Reserve Treasuries.	Grand Total.
	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		
1st October 1897 . .	32	41	48	28	70	1,36	94	70	1,00	6,19	2,31	8,50
" November " . .	32	41	44	24	75	1,00	88	69	1,00	5,73	2,57	8,30
" December " . .	32	35	40	20	75	1,06	70	65	85	5,28	3,22	8,50
" January 1898 . .	32	35	45	25	75	1,30	75	85	85	5,87	4,63	10,50
" February " . .	32	40	50	40	90	1,45	1,02	1,20	90	7,09	4,41	11,50
" March " . .	35	46	76	43	1,00	1,40	96	1,15	1,10	7,61	4,59	12,20
" April " . .	35	48	85	41	1,90	1,63	95	1,25	95	8,77	4,93	13,70
" May " . .	32	44	72	40	1,30	1,43	90	1,13	95	7,59	5,11	12,70
" June " . .	32	49	60	35	90	1,70	85	92	85	6,98	5,22	12,20
" July " . .	30	50	61	35	1,00	1,75	1,12	85	1,00	7,48	5,52	13,00
" August " . .	30	47	56	34	80	1,60	1,10	80	1,00	6,97	5,03	12,00
" September " . .	30	44	55	30	75	1,40	1,00	75	1,00	6,49	5,31	11,80

3. In consequence of the unusually heavy pressure on our cash balances during the last year it was necessary to reduce them at most of the Treasuries to the lowest possible level, and it was found that we could in many cases go

below the amounts which have hitherto been considered as the minima, while in others, we could not go down even to the level of the existing minima. The actual balances of the past year will thus be a good guide for the calculation of the minimum balances required in future years. For the next year the minimum balances for District Treasuries have been estimated by most of the Accountants General on the usual plan, and I have accordingly corrected them with reference to the actuals of the past year. The balances for all India have been estimated by me on the principle explained in previous reports.

Cash Balances.

4. The following statement shows the distribution of the actual balances in thousands of rupees on the first day of each month during 1896-97, with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	September closing balances.
1896-97.													
Reserve Treasuries . .	2,35,26	87,12	1,05,37	1,92,46	1,55,32	92,92	94,98	1,51,54	1,58,64	60,46	65,21	63,07	1,14,89
Presidency Banks . .	1,58,74	1,65,26	1,09,18	1,75,30	1,55,80	1,65,13	1,68,03	1,65,54	1,66,26	1,50,31	1,34,62	1,66,05	1,19,44
District Treasuries . .	8,62,95	7,27,29	5,30,83	5,94,31	8,83,84	9,28,48	11,24,38	9,24,24	8,55,14	9,07,70	7,25,47	6,21,31	5,27,67
TOTAL .	12,56,95	9,79,67	7,45,38	9,62,07	11,94,96	11,86,53	13,87,39	12,41,32	11,80,04	11,18,47	9,25,30	8,50,43	7,62,00
1895-96.													
Reserve Treasuries . .	1,96,74	79,23	1,12,98	87,25	1,40,98	1,87,88	2,17,51	2,24,39	2,83,27	1,86,34	3,76,92	2,96,06	2,35,26
Presidency Banks . .	1,56,25	1,60,39	1,56,99	1,41,20	1,57,38	1,56,06	1,58,25	1,53,66	1,67,81	1,66,20	2,23,14	1,96,98	1,58,74
District Treasuries . .	10,22,18	8,86,41	8,06,71	8,38,47	10,88,85	11,26,60	12,74,30	11,27,38	10,44,23	11,01,03	9,63,56	9,28,06	8,62,95
TOTAL .	13,75,17	11,26,03	10,76,68	10,66,92	13,87,21	14,70,54	16,50,06	15,05,43	14,95,31	14,53,57	15,63,62	14,21,10	12,56,95

5. The year under report was specially remarkable for its unprecedentedly low balances. The lowest point reached was 55 lakhs lower than the least amount, with which it was hitherto considered possible to work the treasuries with safety. This excessive pressure on the balances was brought about by the loss of revenue and the increased expenditure consequent on the unique combination of disasters, *viz.*, plague, famine, earthquake and war, which afflicted the country.

6. The year opened with a balance lower than that of the previous year by 118 lakhs. Very soon after, the effects of the famine began to be felt, and revenue collections fell off, while the opening of relief works added considerably to the expenditure. Almost simultaneously plague broke out in the Bombay Presidency, and the restriction of trade due to quarantine regulations reduced the

Railway, Customs and other revenues, while special measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease involved extra expenditure. The balances went down quickly, and by the end of November they fell below 800 lakhs hitherto considered to be the lowest limit of safety. The investment of 200 lakhs of the Currency Reserve, authorised by Act XXI of 1896, enabled Government at this crisis to tide over the difficulties for a time. But famine and plague were increasing and the balances grew worse and worse every month compared with the previous year. Then came the earthquake of June, involving loss of Railway revenue and extra expenditure in repairing damages. And the money market became so tight in consequence of the dullness of the export trade on account of quarantine for plague and failure of crops that it was necessary to reduce the estimated loan of 400 lakhs to 300 lakhs, and to postpone it from July to August. Then came the military disturbances on the North-Western Frontier, necessitating very heavy expenditure on military operations. These unfavourable circumstances rendered it imperative to reduce the programme of Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works by 100 lakhs; but all these measures were insufficient to keep the treasuries in funds, and in September the Secretary of State was compelled to suspend his drawings of Council Bills to afford relief to the Indian treasuries.

7. The details given in the statement contained in para. 4 show that the balances in the hands of the Presidency Banks were not reduced so long as it was possible to meet the pressure by a reduction of the balances in the District Treasuries, and that in fact they were generally higher than at the corresponding date in the previous year.

Movement of Funds.

8. The following table shows the net result of the Inter-Provincial transfers by supply bills, and the Inter-Provincial remittances during the year :—

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Foreign Remittances.				Foreign Supply Bills.		Comparison with previous year. Net received more or net sent less +. Net received less or net sent more —.	Variation in balances.		Comparison with previous year excluding variation in balances. Net received more or net sent less +. Net received less or net sent more —.
	Funds supplied to other Provinces.	Funds received from other Provinces.	Net received +. Net supplied —.	Previous year. Net received +. Net supplied —.	1896-97.	1895-96.		1895-96.	1896-97.	
India General	15,22,97	21,17,25	+5,94,28	+15,12,90	—27,22	—41,72	—9,04,12	—52,74	—51,09	—9,05,77
Central Provinces	29,52	1,95,35	+1,65,83	—93,13	—2,42	—19,02	+2,75,56	—48,32	—3,11	+2,30,35
Burma	2,39,44	9,10	—2,30,34	—2,63,73	—1,34	—1,55	+33,60	—40,76	—30,41	+23,25
Assam	44,52	26,75	—17,77	—11,48	—6,80	—12,23	—86	+1,08	—8,26	+8,48
Bengal	11,93,84	2,36,22	—9,57,62	—13,55,37	+46,42	+57,49	+3,86,68	+22,62	—1,08,60	+5,17,90
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	23,91	4,38,94	+4,15,03	—38,40	+11,56	+9,17	+4,55,82	—37,44	—5,91	+4,24,29
Punjab	22,73	2,46,21	+2,23,48	+1,31,64	+82,69	+85,66	+88,87	—35,68	—45,70	+98,89
Madras	3,94,82	2,31,00	—1,63,82	—2,26,25	+14,77	+7,54	+69,66	—51,80	—43,54	+61,40
Bombay	5,76,06	5,46,99	—29,07	+3,43,82	—1,16,02	—84,35	—4,04,56	+1,24,82	—1,98,33	—81,41
TOTAL	40,47,81	40,47,81	...	...	+1,64	+99	+63	—1,18,22	—4,94,95	+3,77,38

9. The details of the Inter-Provincial remittances are given in the statement marked C annexed to this report. The most striking features of the statement are: (1) a large increase in the transfers through the Currency Department, and (2) a decrease in specie remittances and transfers through Banks. With low balances it became necessary very frequently to move funds at short notice, and the expedient of transfers through currency chests was extensively employed, numerous temporary chests being opened for the purpose. That over 1,250 treasuries and sub-treasuries in the empire could be worked with less than 8 crores, was chiefly due to the assistance thus afforded.

10. The decrease in specie remittances and transfers through Banks was a natural consequence of the adverse circumstances of the year, which diminished the Government surpluses and depressed trade. The transfers between Bengal and India in the accounts of the Bank of Bengal are only technically remittances, and the decrease of 390 lakhs under this head from the previous year was caused partly by a falling off in Opium, Railway and Customs revenues and partly by smaller issues of supply bills from Calcutta on District Treasuries.

11. Turning now to the table in para. 8 it will be seen that the comparison with the previous year, even excluding the transfers between Bengal and India, referred to in the preceding paragraph, discloses large differences in all the provinces except Burma and Assam. This resulted from the peculiar circumstances of the year mentioned in para. 5 having injuriously affected every province by either reducing its surplus or increasing its need for help from other provinces, as well as from the variations in payments of Council Bills and Loan transactions. The worst results are shewn by the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal which ordinarily supply funds to India at Calcutta, while this year the first two had to draw largely upon other Provinces and the last supplied much less than usual. Punjab required more than the usual amount of help from the other provinces on account of the war expenditure and famine, while famine reduced the surplus of Madras which is usually remitted to Calcutta and Bombay. Calcutta had to pay 773 lakhs less in Council Bills than in the previous year. It also received 200 lakhs from the currency investment and 115 lakhs from the Famine Charitable Relief Fund for Remittance Transfer Receipts issued on other provinces and remitted to Bombay only 26 lakhs against 220 lakhs in the previous year. But all these improvements were counterbalanced by a large falling off in the remittances from other provinces, by smaller receipts on account of the new loan as compared with the previous year, by a special payment on account of the withdrawal of the deposit of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund in the Post Office Savings Banks and by payments on account of the war and the discharge of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94. Bombay, notwithstanding the large falling off in the remittances received by it from other provinces and its heavy expenditure on account of the famine, was able to pay its way only because it had to pay a very much smaller amount of Council Bills than in the previous year.

12. The variations due to each of the above-mentioned causes are best explained by the following table :—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

Receipts more or Disbursements less +, Receipts less or Disbursements more —.	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Council Bills (less paid) . . .	+7,73	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1,45	+4,34	+13,52
New Loans (less received) . .	—54	...	+10	...	...	—19	...	+1	—56	—1,18
Currency Investment (Act XXI of 1896)	+2,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,00
Discharge of Loans (more paid) .	—41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—41
Remittance Transfer Receipts on account of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund . .	+1,15	—31	—3	...	...	—47	—9	—12	—13	...
Berar dues received at Bombay, now credited through Account Current instead of through Foreign Remittances	—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+9	...
Revenue (less received—chiefly due to famine and plague).										
Land	...	—22	—4	—1	—16	—1,09	—16	—48	+8	—2,08
Opium (net)	...	...	...	...	—72	+2	...	...	—26	—96
Other Principal Heads . . .	+11	—11	—11	...	—21	—24	...	—27	—60	—1,43
Famine Relief expenditure . . .	—1	—1,41	—10	...	—1,14	—2,03	—19	—90	—1,10	—6,88
Medical expenditure (more, due to plague)	—1	...	...	...	—1	+1	...	—2	—9	—12
Other Civil expenditure (more, chiefly due to dearness of prices) . . .	—6	—4	—11	—5	—31	—13	—10	+6	—12	—86
Loans and Advances, chiefly to cultivators, in connection with scarcity .	+1	—12	...	...	—16	—22	—11	—18	—49	—1,27
Special deposit during 1895-96 in the Post Office Savings Bank on account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund and its withdrawal in 1896-97	—51	...	...	...	—59	...	...	...	...	—1,10
Other Post office issues, chiefly withdrawals from Savings Banks on account of famine . . .	—9	+6	+20	+4	—24	—13	—12	—35	—6	—69
Military Issues (chiefly connected with disturbances on the North-West Frontier)	—29	—1	+6	—1	—5	—9	—42	+2	—6	—85
Public Works, Ordinary (increased receipts, chiefly Irrigation Revenue, due to famine) . . .	...	+3	—15	—5	—6	+33	+32	+6	—6	+42
Railways (chiefly due to variations in Capital Expenditure and Traffic Receipts)	+10	—10	—12	—2	—1,09	—2	—6	+18	—26	—1,39
Other Items	—3	—7	+7	+1	—44	+1	—6	—7	+9	—49
	+9,06	—2,30	—23	—9	—5,18	—4,24	+99	—61	+81	—3,77

13. The following statement gives the usual particulars of the large Foreign Remittances, as well as the more important of the Local Remittances, including Supply Bills, local and foreign. They illustrate the remarks contained in the foregoing paragraphs, and show further that larger demands were made by the District Treasuries upon their Head-quarters both in Madras and Bombay than in previous years. The net currency remittances were unusual in the cases of

Allahabad and Lahore which ordinarily remit and receive specie respectively :—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	FORM OF REMITTANCE.						REMARKS.
	Currency notes.	Specie.	Bills.	Bank and Telegraph Transfers.	Currency Transfers.	TOTAL.	
Supplies drawn to Calcutta—							
From Provinces included in the Bengal Presidency except Burma	1,51	21	1,34	...	5	3,11	
From Burma	1	—4	...	...	2,32	2,29	
Supplies from Calcutta to Provinces included in the Bengal Presidency	57	44	11	3	4,16	5,31	* Half in small silver and copper.
Supplies from Bombay to Calcutta	...	...	...	97	2,70	3,67	
Supplies from Calcutta to Bombay	...	1	...	2,75	1,17	3,93	
Supplies from Districts to Head-Quarters in the Bombay Presidency	43	25	...	93	1,19	2,80	
Supplies from Head-Quarters to District Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency and to Central India and Berar	1,03	1,10	32	1	1,81	4,27	
Supplies from Districts to Head-Quarters in the Madras Presidency	17	49	18	3,00	4,58	8,42	
Supplies from Head-Quarters to District Treasuries in the Madras Presidency	24	1,31	4	5	2,90	4,54	
Supplies from Madras to Calcutta	—9	1	39	66	—70	27	
Supplies from Madras to Bombay	...	—8	19	38	30	79	
Supplies to Madras from other places	1	...	3	...	...	4	
Supplies from Ajmere and Sambhar	50	52	...	...	86	1,88	
Supplies from Bengal and N.-W. P. Treasuries to Opium Districts	...	40	...	...	1,09	1,49	
Supplies to Punjab	10	10	89	...	2,27	3,36	
Supplies to Military Stations †	21	5	...	...	7	33	† Quetta, Indore, Poona.
Currency Remittance of Specie—							
Bombay to Calcutta	...	75	...	...	...	75	
„ „ Rangoon	...	25	...	...	...	25	
Allahabad to Central Provinces	...	13	...	...	...	13	
„ „ Calcutta	...	50	...	...	...	50	Includes uncurrent coin 7.
Ajmere and Sambhar to Lahore	...	13	...	...	...	13	
Ajmere and Sambhar to Allahabad	...	22	...	...	...	22	
Madras to Calcutta	...	1,56	...	...	...	1,56	
„ „ Bombay	...	30	...	...	...	30	
„ „ Central Provinces	...	21	...	...	...	21	
Delhi to Calcutta	...	31	...	...	...	31	Includes uncurrent coin 6.
Lahore to Karachi	...	15	...	...	...	15	
„ „ Allahabad	...	91	...	...	...	91	Between various places.
Delhi to Bombay	...	22	...	...	...	22	Uncurrent coin.
Calicut to Rangoon	...	25	...	...	...	25	
Karachi to Quetta	...	8	...	...	...	8	

14. The general result of the principal operations connected with the three Presidency towns are summarized as follows :—

Supplies drawn to Calcutta.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
From Bengal and North-Western Provinces (net)	3,41	—1,12
„ Burma	2,62	2,29
„ Madras (net)	56	27
	6,59	1,44
Less—Transfers to Bombay (net)	2,20	26
	4,39	1,18

Supplies drawn to Bombay.

	1895-96.	1896-97.
From Bombay Districts, etc. (net)	54	—1,47
„ Calcutta (net)	2,20	26
„ Madras	97	79
	3,71	—42

Supplies drawn to Madras.

From Madras Districts (net)	6,10	3,88
" Other places	9	4
	6,19	3,92
Less—Transfers to Calcutta	56	27
Ditto to Bombay	97	79
	4,66	2,86

15. The following points in the Resource operations of the year under report may be specially noticed.

16. In *India* the requirements in Government rupees of the Hyderabad Political Treasury to meet the increased demand arising out of the troops in the Secunderabad Military District being paid in Government currency, could be supplied, without recourse to actual remittance, by means of the receipts on account of Remittance Transfer Receipts issued to the Hyderabad Contingent. The Treasury was thus enabled not only to supply all its wants, but to make over 5 lakhs of surplus coin to the local branch of the Bank of Bengal. Five lakhs of Bhopali rupees were sent from Bhopal to Bombay Mint for coinage in December 1890. The remaining Bhopali coins in the Treasury, amounting to 2 lakhs, have been exchanged for Government rupees at the Native State Treasury under the State's Notification calling in such coin.

17. In the *Central Provinces* the demand for Foreign Supply Bills revived and 14 lakhs were drawn during the year on Calcutta and Bombay. The Bank of Bengal took over 31 lakhs from the currency chest at Nagpore against 25 in the previous year. Owing to the prevailing scarcity no remittances of coin were made from the currency chests to other provinces, but 104 lakhs were received.

18. In *Burma* the total amount of local Bills sold on the Bassein Currency Agency was 5 lakhs less than last year, the decrease being due to shortness of funds there in January and February. On the other hand, Bills on Henzada Currency Agency increased by about 10 lakhs. The Mandalay Treasury continued to the depôt for the supply of coin to the treasuries dependent on it, and was the only permanent Currency Agency in Upper Burma. The issue of local Supply Bills showed the large increase of 39 lakhs, of which 23 were due to larger demands at Mandalay alone. Remittances of whole rupees aggregating 18 lakhs were made to Upper Burma during the year. There was a decrease in the payment of Foreign Bills, due to the smaller issues of Remittance Transfer Receipts by the Vizagapatam Treasury in payment of the Bills of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, for wooden sleepers supplied to the East Coast Railway, but this was counterbalanced by the payment of Remittance Transfer Receipts connected with Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The total surplus transferred to India amounted to 2,29 lakhs as against 2,59½ lakhs last year.

19. In *Assam* there was an increase in *specie* remittances from India and Foreign Supply Bills issued, while there was a considerable falling off in the payment of Supply Bills drawn by Bengal. The drawings of Bengal show a

decrease in each year since 1892-93. The restriction in the issue of Bills formed the subject of a special enquiry in connection with a complaint received from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce through the Government of Bengal during this year. Steps have now been taken to secure as free an issue in future as possible for supplying the full requirements of the trade. The receipts of coin from Bengal were 6 lakhs from the Rungpore and 7 lakhs from the Chittagong Currency chests.

20. In *Bengal* the remittances to Calcutta decreased by 106 lakhs in Supply Bills and by 23 in transfers through the branches of the Bank of Bengal, while there was a small increase of 3 in Bank Post Bills. The large falling off was due to expenditure on Famine Relief and Railways. The remittances to the Opium-paying treasuries were 71 lakhs more than in the preceding year, of which 13 were sent in specie and 58 were supplied from the local Currency chests, the increase being due to requirements on account of the famine in the districts of the Patna division. The remittances made to the several centres of trade to facilitate the drawing of Supply Bills decreased by 48 lakhs, as the surpluses available were smaller. There were also decreases of about 7 and 5 lakhs, respectively, in the issue of Foreign Supply Bills on Treasuries in Assam and the Central Provinces, as compared with the transactions of last year.

21. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* there was an increase of 4,34 lakhs in the total volume of local remittances, namely, 3,15 lakhs in the remittances of whole rupees, 1,12 lakhs in Currency Notes, and 7 lakhs in small silver and copper. The demand for Supply Bills on local treasuries also increased by 58 lakhs, while there was an increase again in the amount of Foreign Supply Bills issued.

22. In the *Punjab* there was a brisk demand for Supply Bills on Bombay and Karachi, and the largest sales took place at Delhi, Simla, Rawalpindi, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Mooltan and Sialkot. The amount of local coin remittances showed a decrease compared with last year owing to the increase in the supplies obtained by the issue of Bills.

23. In *Madras* the Bank of Madras continued to utilize a part of the surplus district balances, but the amount taken over by it for its several Branches fell off by nearly 43 lakhs. The issue of Supply Bills and wire transfers on District Treasuries for Cotton Presses had also to be restricted, as the net surplus of District Treasuries fell short of that of the previous year by over 2,22 lakhs mainly on account of famine.

24. In *Bombay* a special transfer of 50 lakhs was received from the Currency Department after the investment of two crores. The remittances from the Reserve Treasury to the District Treasuries were about 23 lakhs more than in the previous year, chiefly due to the demands of the Famine Districts and to the heavy drawings of the Postal Department in consequence of a run on the Savings Banks. There was a better demand for Bills at Aden, Cutch, Rajkot and Ratnagiri, and the treasuries at Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Sholapur were able to draw largely on Bombay, thereby reducing the actual remittances to those Districts to meet famine demands. The issue of Bills on Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur was stopped by the end of October, when it was known that the crops there had failed entirely. The slackness of trade on account of plague considerably reduced the drawings on Dharwar, Dhulia and

Kanara. There was a considerable increase in the amount of Bills issued by India and the Punjab, and the issue of Bills for 7½ lakhs by the Central Provinces was a new feature of the year.

Small Silver and Copper Coin.

25. Statement D annexed to this report shews the absorption of these coins in the different Provinces during the year under review and in the three preceding years. The absorption of each kind of coin increased considerably, as compared with any one of the previous years, especially in the Provinces most severely affected by the famine. The increase was mainly due to the payment of wages to the large numbers of men employed on Famine Relief Works and to the money dole of gratuitous relief in the affected Districts. Nagpur and Lahore continued to receive large amounts of copper on account of the earnings of the Bengal-Nagpur and the North-Western Railways, respectively. The special features of the several Provinces are noted below.

26. In *India* the circulation decreased owing chiefly to large receipts of Railway earnings at Ajmere and to the completion of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway. In the *Central Provinces* small silver coin of the value of R1,69,000 and copper coin of the value of R2,70,000 were absorbed in excess of the previous year in connection with Famine Relief Works. In *Burma* the absorption of small silver increased by 31 thousands in the Lower Provinces, due to a bumper rice crop, and 112 thousands in the Upper Provinces, due to large remittances to famine-stricken districts. The total remittances of small silver and copper coin to Upper Burma, since the annexation, have amounted to 29 and 6 lakhs of Rupees, respectively. In *Assam* the demand for small coin exists chiefly in connection with the payment of wages in Tea Estates, the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Military and Public Works Departments. The issues from the treasuries had to be restricted to some extent owing to the shortness of supplies to this Province necessitated by the heavy supplies to other provinces, where the demands were more imperative in connection with famine. In *Bengal* the Small Coin depôts are all practically closed having had no transactions since 1893. The large absorption is accounted for by the requirements of Famine Relief Works, Tea Gardens, Railways, and the Trade. *In the North-Western Provinces* the consumption was exceptionally high particularly in single pice in the districts affected by famine. It was indeed a matter of considerable difficulty to meet their requirements. Some of the single pice is now returning from circulation to the treasuries. In the *Punjab* the increase in the absorption of small silver was chiefly due to Famine Relief Works, and in a minor degree to the concentration of troops on the Frontier; the decrease under copper coin is ascribed to the return to treasuries of coins collected by agents following relief camps, but the explanation does not appear to be sufficient. In *Madras* the local circulation rose on account of the opening of Famine Relief Works and would have risen higher but for the restriction of issues in the non-affected to meet the more urgent demands of the affected districts. Trichinopoly collected as usual large amounts from the South Indian Railway, but these had to be supplemented by large remittances from other provinces. In *Bombay* famine accounts for the increased circulation of all denominations of small silver and single pice.

Statement showing the estimated minimum Cash Balances in the District Treasuries of each Province (excluding Head Offices of Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries) at the beginning of each month of the years 1888-89 to 1896-97.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Province	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1889-90	52,00	50,00	48,00	45,00	50,00	45,00	50,00	44,00	45,00	50,00	55,00	50,00
	1890-91	52,00	50,00	48,00	45,00	50,00	45,00	50,00	44,00	45,00	50,00	55,00	50,00
	1891-92	44,00	36,00	38,00	41,00	40,00	53,00	40,00	38,00	40,00	37,00	36,00	39,00
	1892-93	46,00	42,00	42,00	40,00	35,00	45,00	47,00	35,00	33,00	36,00	39,00	33,00
	1893-94	55,00	30,00	26,00	26,00	30,00	35,00	37,00	35,00	29,00	33,00	28,00	30,00
	1894-95	32,00	25,00	27,00	27,00	26,00	35,00	31,00	30,00	29,00	26,00	29,00	28,00
	1895-96	32,00	28,00	29,00	28,00	28,00	30,00	32,00	30,00	31,00	28,00	30,00	28,00
	1896-97	32,00	25,00	28,00	26,00	30,00	31,00	33,00	30,00	32,00	30,00	26,00	26,00
	1897-98	32,00	32,00	32,00	32,00	32,00	35,00	35,00	32,00	32,00	30,00	30,00	30,00
Central Provinces	1889-90	55,00	49,00	40,00	33,00	39,00	49,00	47,00	42,00	52,00	64,00	61,00	56,00
	1890-91	49,00	44,00	40,00	34,00	42,00	50,00	51,00	45,00	55,00	66,00	57,00	51,00
	1891-92	46,00	44,00	40,00	35,00	42,00	48,00	49,00	43,00	53,00	61,00	50,00	48,00
	1892-93	44,00	42,00	40,00	37,00	45,00	50,00	48,00	44,00	51,00	59,00	46,00	46,00
	1893-94	34,00	39,00	40,00	51,00	43,00	49,00	47,00	44,00	50,00	58,00	46,00	45,00
	1894-95	43,00	41,00	4,000	38,00	45,00	49,00	48,00	45,00	50,00	59,00	47,00	45,00
	1895-96	43,00	39,00	40,00	38,00	43,00	46,00	48,00	46,00	47,00	50,00	47,00	44,00
	1896-97	42,00	41,00	40,00	39,00	45,00	47,00	48,00	46,00	48,00	49,00	48,00	43,00
	1897-98	41,00	41,00	35,00	35,00	40,00	46,00	48,00	44,00	49,00	50,00	47,00	44,00
Burma	1889-90	77,00	48,00	40,00	40,00	40,00	62,00	82,00	83,00	77,00	66,00	62,00	64,00
	1890-91	72,00	57,00	44,00	40,00	42,00	70,00	1,30,00	83,00	72,00	63,00	60,00	66,00
	1891-92	81,00	55,00	40,00	43,00	47,00	82,00	1,18,00	61,00	51,00	50,00	48,00	65,00
	1892-93	73,00	58,00	40,00	41,00	46,00	84,00	1,01,00	74,00	64,00	55,00	54,00	65,00
	1893-94	79,00	55,00	40,00	42,00	43,00	82,00	99,00	76,00	61,00	57,00	54,00	64,00
	1894-95	80,00	59,00	40,00	41,00	44,00	72,00	94,00	56,00	53,00	54,00	53,00	62,00
	1895-96	84,00	60,00	40,00	41,00	43,00	77,00	93,00	72,00	57,00	56,00	57,00	63,00
	1896-97	80,00	61,00	40,00	41,00	43,00	76,00	94,00	71,00	59,00	60,00	58,00	62,00
	1897-98	48,00	44,00	40,00	45,00	50,00	76,00	85,00	72,00	60,00	61,00	56,00	55,00
Assam	1889-90	22,00	18,00	15,00	22,00	21,00	26,00	27,00	33,00	29,00	25,00	26,00	22,00
	1890-91	22,00	18,00	15,00	22,00	21,00	26,00	27,00	33,00	29,00	25,00	26,00	22,00
	1891-92	22,00	20,00	16,00	17,00	31,00	31,00	41,00	37,00	33,00	30,00	28,00	25,00
	1892-93	25,00	21,00	17,00	18,00	30,00	31,00	40,00	37,00	33,00	31,00	27,00	28,00
	1893-94	26,00	23,00	20,00	23,00	37,00	35,00	41,00	43,00	39,00	36,00	32,00	29,00
	1894-95	29,00	25,00	20,00	26,00	41,00	39,00	46,00	45,00	41,00	38,00	34,00	32,00
	1895-96	29,00	26,00	20,00	27,00	42,00	41,00	46,00	45,00	41,00	38,00	34,00	32,00
	1896-97	29,00	28,00	20,00	26,00	41,00	45,00	46,00	45,00	43,00	39,00	36,00	33,00
	1897-98	28,00	24,00	20,00	25,00	40,00	43,00	41,00	40,00	35,00	35,00	34,00	30,00
Bengal	1889-90	95,00	95,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,55,00	95,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,20,00	1,00,00
	1890-91	95,00	95,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,75,00	95,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,10,00	95,00
	1891-92	95,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,70,00	95,00	1,00,00	95,00	1,20,00	9 5,00
	1892-93	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,70,00	1,00,00	90,00	95,00	1,10,00	95,00
	1893-94	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,70,00	1,00,00	90,00	95,00	1,10,00	95,00
	1894-95	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	2,15,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,40,00	1,00,00	85,00
	1895 96	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	2,15,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00
	1896-97	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	2,15,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00
	1897-98	70,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,90,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	80,00	75,00

A—contd.

Statement showing the estimated minimum Cash Balances in the District Treasuries of each Province (excluding Head Offices of Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries) at the beginning of each month of the years 1888-89 to 1896-97.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1889-90	1,27,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,29,00	1,69,00	1,59,00	1,57,00	1,36,00	1,68,00	2,19,00	2,28,00	1,75,00
	1890-91	1,32,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,36,00	1,71,00	1,56,00	1,54,00	1,36,00	1,81,00	2,19,00	2,24,00	1,77,00
	1891-92	1,35,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,31,00	1,69,00	1,66,00	1,63,00	1,46,00	1,91,00	2,28,00	2,31,00	1,77,00
	1892-93	1,34,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,67,00	1,67,00	1,63,00	1,44,00	1,89,00	2,26,00	2,31,00	1,80,00
	1893-94	1,31,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,61,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,94,00	2,18,00	2,12,00	1,69,00
	1894-95	1,31,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,61,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,91,00	2,18,00	2,12,00	1,69,00
	1895-96	1,34,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,61,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,91,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	6,72,00
	1896-97	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,6[illegible],00	1,63,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,91,00	2,21,00	2,16,00	1,74,00
	1897-98	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,70,00	1,75,00	1,60,00	1,40,00
Punjab	1889-90	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1890-91	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1891-92	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1892-93	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1893-94	94,00	85,00	85,00	85,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1894-95	94,00	85,00	85,00	83,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1895-96	94,00	85,00	85,00	85,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1896-97	94,00	91,00	91,00	91,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,20,00
	1897-98	94,00	88,00	70,00	75,00	1,02,00	96,00	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00
Madras	1889-90	70,00	69,00	75,00	99,00	1,15,00	1,10,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	92,00	85,00	78,00	75,00
	1890-91	73,00	69,00	75,00	90,00	1,20,00	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,15,00	92,00	90,00	80,00	75,00
	1891-92	80,00	75,00	75,00	95,00	1,30,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	95,00	95,00	80,00
	1892-93	85,00	80,00	80,00	95,00	1,35,00	1,30,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00
	1893-94	90,00	85,00	80,00	90,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	85,00
	1894-95	80,00	85,00	75,00	85,00	1,50,00	1,50,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
	1895-96	80,00	85,00	75,00	80,00	1,50,00	1,65,00	1,25,00	1,25,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
	1896-97	70,00	90,00	75,00	80,00	1,50,00	1,70,00	1,30,00	1,20,00	1,05,00	90,00	80,00	80,00
	1897-98	70,00	69,00	65,00	85,00	1,20,00	1,15,00	1,25,00	1,13,00	92,00	85,00	80,00	75,00
Bombay	1889-90	85,00	90,00	80,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,15,00	90,00	1,00,00	95,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	90,00
	1890-91	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	85,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1891-92	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	85,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1892-93	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	85,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1893-94	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	90,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1894-95	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	90,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1895-96	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
	1896-97	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
	1897-98	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
TOTAL	1889-90	6,77,00	6,02,00	5,74,00	6,27,00	7,41,00	7,67,00	8,19,00	7,44,00	7,52,00	8,36,00	8,56,00	7,53,00
	1890-91	6,69,00	6,01,00	5,74,00	6,20,00	7,43,00	7,68,00	8,81,00	7,47,00	7,53,00	8,30,00	8,23,00	7,37,00
	1891-92	6,77,00	5,88,00	5,60,00	6,21,00	7,56,00	8,11,00	8,85,00	7,36,00	7,47,00	8,11,00	8,09,00	7,30,00
	1892-93	6,71,00	6,01,00	5,70,00	6,24,00	7,40,00	8,18,00	8,73,00	7,50,00	7,39,00	8,14,00	8,13,00	7,38,00
	1893-94	6,68,00	5,92,00	5,67,00	6,10,00	7,41,00	8,13,00	8,66,00	7,57,00	7,42,00	8,09,00	7,83,00	7,18,00
	1894-95	6,99,00	5,95,00	5,73,00	6,11,00	7,54,00	8,12,00	9,06,00	7,65,00	7,33,00	8,47,00	7,66,00	7,02,00
	1895-96	6,86,00	6,13,00	5,85,00	6,13,00	7,54,00	8,26,00	9,16,00	7,87,00	7,41,00	8,04,00	7,89,00	7,25,05
	1896-97	6,73,00	6,26,00	5,90,00	6,19,00	7,57,00	8,38,00	9,23,00	7,81,00	7,47,00	8,01,00	7,90,00	7,24,00
	1897-98	6,19,00	5,73,00	5,28,00	5,87,00	7,09,00	7,61,00	8,77,00	7,59,00	6,98,00	7,48,00	6,97,00	6,49,00

Statement showing the minimum Cash Balances in the Head Offices of Presidency Banks and the Reserve Treasuries at the beginning of each month of the years 1888-89 to 1896-97.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1889-90	2,16,00	1,32,00	1,16,00	1,13,00	1,33,00	1,69,00	2,03,00	1,37,00	1,58,00	2,38,00	2,00,00	1,97,00
	1890-91	1,16,00	1,11,00	1,14,00	1,11,00	1,61,00	2,09,00	2,01,00	2,03,00	2,23,00	2,36,00	2,35,00	2,81,00
	1891-92	1,81,00	1,27,00	1,20,00	1,49,00	2,44,00	2,24,00	2,75,00	2,84,00	3,03,00	3,19,00	2,81,00	2,10,00
	1892-93	2,60,00	2,12,00	1,05,00	1,21,00	2,00,00	1,77,00	2,57,00	3,05,00	2,76,00	2,66,00	3,27,00	2,82,00
	1893-94	3,52,00	2,43,00	1,08,00	1,35,00	1,49,00	87,00	74,00	68,00	1,23,00	2,11,00	1,12,00	1,67,00
	1894-95	2,21,00	1,60,00	87,00	1,24,00	1,26,00	1,08,00	44,00	1,00,00	1,12,00	1,53,00	1,09,00	1,03,00
	1885-96	3,64,00	2,37,00	1,25,00	1,22,00	1,86,00	1,64,00	2,54,00	2,23,00	2,19,00	2,46,00	2,81,00	3,20,00
	1896-97	3,47,00	2,84,00	1,20,00	1,56,00	1,70,00	1,40,00	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	2,10,00	1,90,00	2,01,00
	1897-98	1,10,00	1,20,00	1,50,00	2,28,00	2,16,00	2,20,00	2,40,00	2,45,00	2,50,00	2,66,00	2,45,00	2,61,00
Bengal	1889-90	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1890-91	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	12,00	10,00
	1891-92	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1892-93	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1893-94	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1894-95	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1895-96	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1896-97	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1897-98	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
Madras	1889-90	32,00	31,00	25,00	25,00	86,00	79,00	98,00	54,00	35,00	51,00	54,00	40,00
	1890-91	32,00	31,00	25,00	40,00	80,00	85,00	1,05,00	60,00	30,00	45,00	50,00	45,00
	18.1-92	32,00	30,00	25,00	40,00	80,00	85,00	1,00,00	60,00	40,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	1892-93	32,00	32,00	30,00	45,00	70,00	75,00	90,00	60,00	40,00	40,00	55,00	35,00
	1893-94	30,00	30,00	30,00	45,00	60,00	70,00	90,00	60,00	50,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	1894-95	30,00	30,00	35,00	45,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	60,00	50,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	1895-96	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	70,00	80,00	1,00,00	80,00	70,00	60,00	60,00	60,00
	1896-97	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	90,00	70,00	60,00	50,00	50,00
	1897-98	30,00	30,00	40,00	55,00	55,00	60,00	60,00	65,00	65,00	70,00	60,00	50,00
Bombay	1889-90	1,25,00	90,00	75,00	80,00	1,00,00	75,00	1,20,00	1,25,00	1,45,00	1,15,00	1,30,00	1,20,00
	1890-91	1,50,00	95,00	77,00	85,00	1,65,00	1,34,00	1,40,00	1,53,00	1,45,00	1,60,00	1,61,00	1,50,00
	1891-92	1,50,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,80,00	1,70,00	2,20,00	2,20,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,20,00	1,90,00
	1892-93	1,27,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,50,00	1, 0,00	1,93,00	2,15,00	2,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,85,00
	1893-94	1,30,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,70,00	1,60,00	2,10,00	2,15,00	2,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,95,00
	1894-95	1,30,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,70,00	1,60,00	2,10,00	2,15,00	2,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,95,00
	1895-96	1,40,00	1,00,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,70,00	1,60,00	2,10,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	1,05,00
	1896-97	1,40,00	1,00,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,03,00	1,92,00	1,17,00	1,19,00	1,43,00	1,39,00	1,60,00	1,85,00
	1897-98	81,00	97,00	1,22,000	1,70,00	1,60,00	1,69,00	1,83,00	1,91,00	1,97,00	2,06,00	1,88,00	2,10,00
TOTAL	1889-90	3,83,00	2,63,00	2,26,00	2,28,00	3,29,00	3,33,00	4,31,00	3,26,00	3,48,00	4,14,00	3,94,00	3,67,00
	1890-91	3,08,00	2,47,00	2,26,00	2,46,00	4,16,00	4,38,00	4,56,00	4,26,00	4,16,00	4,51,00	4,56,00	3,86,00
	1891-92	3,73,00	2,62,00	2,40,00	2,99,00	5,14,00	2,89,00	6,05,00	5,74,00	6,03,00	6,19,00	5,51,00	4,50,00
	1892-93	4,29,00	3,49,00	2,30,00	2,76,00	4,30,00	4,02,00	5,47,00	5,90,00	5,61,00	5,36,00	5,87,00	5,12,00
	1893-94	5,22,00	3,78,00	2,33,00	2,90,00	3,89,00	3,27,00	3,84,00	3,53,00	4,18,00	4,81,00	3,77,00	4,12,00
	18 4-95	3,91,00	2,95,00	2,17,00	2,79,00	3,66,00	3,48,00	3,44,00	3,85,00	4,07,00	4,23,00	3,74,00	3,48,00
	1895-96	5,44,00	3,77,00	2,60,00	2,77,00	4,36,00	4,14,00	5,74,00	5,13,00	4,99,00	5,16,00	5,51,00	5,85,00
	1896-97	5,27,00	4,24,00	2,40,00	3,11,00	3,43,00	3,12,00	3,57,00	4,19,00	4,23,00	4,19,00	4,10,00	4,56,00
	1897-98	2,31,00	3,57,00	2,22,00	4,63,00	4,41,00	4,59,00	4,93,00	5,11,00	5,22,00	5,52,00	5,03,00	5,31,00

C

Statement of Inter-Provincial Remittances from October 1896 to September 1897.

PROVINCES.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bank Bill.	Transfers through Banks.	Transfers through Currency Department.	Transfers, India to Bengal, through Bank of Bengal.	Transfers, Bengal to India, through Bank of Bengal.	TOTAL.
Remittances Issued.								
India	1,00,33,932	42,19,515	...	3,42,69,593	10,37,73,600	...	...	15,22,96,640
Central Provinces	17,031	9,34,500	...	...	20,00,456	...	...	29,51,987
Burma	1,00,000	1,25,035	...	...	2,37,19,400	...	...	2,39,44,435
Assam	38,853	35,68,620	...	1,10,000	7,44,308	...	...	44,51,781
Bengal	26,42,730	1,06,37,780	...	...	3,04,03,599	...	7,57,00,000	11,93,84,109
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6,89,860	7,01,360	...	...	10,00,000	...	...	23,91,220
Punjab	2,00,000	73,245	...	...	20,00,000	...	...	22,73,245
Madras	22,90,107	47,400	53,42,500	93,02,000	2,25,00,000	...	...	3,94,82,007
Bombay	51,31,950	29,83,250	...	1,10,90,000	3,84,00,425	...	...	5,76,05,625
TOTAL DEBIT	2,11,44,463	2,32,90,705	53,42,500	5,47,61,593	22,45,41,788	...	7,57,00,000	40,47,81,049
Remittances Received.								
India	40,90,415	1,79,25,285	34,00,000	1,44,67,000	9,61,42,761	...	7,57,00,000	21,17,25,461
Central Provinces	48,99,741	8,00,000	...	5,00,000	1,33,35,002	...	...	1,95,34,743
Burma	4,01,000	8,690	...	...	5,00,000	...	...	9,09,690
Assam	7,30,002	...	...	65,371	18,80,000	...	...	26,75,373
Bengal	18,38,371	...	...	1,00,000	2,16,83,600	...	...	2,36,21,971
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	38,59,197	7,34,760	...	21,00,000	3,72,00,000	...	...	4,38,93,957
Punjab	9,12,802	9,57,975	...	50,000	2,27,00,000	...	...	2,46,20,777
Madras	21,91,699	10,02,910	...	29,05,000	1,70,00,000	...	...	2,30,99,609
Bombay	22,21,236	18,61,085	19,42,500	3,45,74,222	1,41,00,425	...	...	5,46,99,468
TOTAL CREDIT	2,11,44,463	2,32,90,705	53,42,500	5,47,61,593	22,45,41,788	...	7,57,00,000	40,47,81,049

D

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
½ Rupees—										
Opening Balance	2,77	1,08	2,62	2,52	1,66	3,61	4,36	3,34	7,54	29,50
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	6,23	1,23	1,22	50	3,05	2,27	52	7,81	4,24	27,07
Closing Balance	4,58	1,24	1,82	1,35	1,62	3,71	1,81	3,78	8,35	28,26
Net Local Absorption in 1896-97	4,42	1,07	2,02	1,67	3,09	2,17	3,07	7,37	3,43	28,31
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	6,35	16	1,36	1,86	2,01	1,26	70	81	3,43	17,94
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	4,26	8	2,13	1,54	1,51	—13	2,71	1,69	3,45	17,24
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	1,00	15	1,02	1,44	73	61	1,44	1,28	92	8,59
¼ Rupees—										
Opening Balance	5,14	67	2,77	1,15	1,08	3,05	2,30	1,94	2,42	20,52
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	4,97	1,23	1,50	50	2,63	2,35	1,40	10,71	7,72	33,01
Closing Balance	7,72	1,03	2,05	1,07	1,15	3,50	1,39	3,28	5,31	26,50
Net Local Absorption in 1896-97	2,39	87	2,22	58	2,56	1,90	2,31	9,37	4,83	27,03
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	2,72	9	1,96	78	1,70	61	2,24	2,21	4,05	16,36
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	1,82	—1	3,01	76	1,40	—10	3,08	2,81	2,97	15,74
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	46	3	1,43	76	1,03	27	2,53	2,91	1,14	10,56
Double Pice—										
Opening Balance	64	67	5	5	15	72	30	1,55	73	4,86
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces.	—48	25	...	...	—1	...	—5	25	—1	—5
Closing Balance	29	50	5	4	12	61	18	91	98	3,68
Net Local Absorption in 1896-97	—13	42	...	1	2	11	7	89	—26	1,13
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	—10	28	—1	2	4	—10	—4	—10	29	28
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	...	—20	...	1	—4	—17	—6	—19	—7	—72
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	...	—2	—2	4	—3	—15	—6	—14	—34	—72
Single Pice—										
Opening Balance	2,08	1,92	2,60	2,04	2,08	6,60	1,57	2,93	2,21	24,03
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces.	—1,65	4,91	75	36	7,20	6,14	70	3,66	72	22,79
Closing Balance	1,27	3,11	1,76	71	3,18	9,86	2,13	3,72	2,81	28,55
Net Local Absorption in 1896-97	—84	3,72	1,59	1,69	6,10	2,88	14	2,87	12	18,27
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	—1,00	1,15	1,26	2,14	2,98	3,30	63	50	89	11,85
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	—1,86	—77	1,58	1,90	1,67	—1,64	52	—3	18	1,55
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	—1,84	—5	60	1,89	1,62	1,68	69	—5	—1,04	3,50
Half Pice—										
Opening Balance	32	3	3	2	14	25	4	2	1	86
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	2	5	...	...	27	...	5	...	...	39
Closing Balance	1	6	3	1	16	22	5	3	1	58
Net Local Absorption in 1896-97	33	2	...	1	25	3	4	—1	...	67
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	30	3	...	1	20	1	5	...	1	61
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	28	1	...	1	19	...	4	...	1	54
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	22	3	...	1	*7	1	4	...	5	53
Pie Pieces—										
Opening Balance	34	3	...	...	4	11	1	22	11	86
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	—27	3	2	...	3	...	1	71	14	67
Closing Balance	3	6	1	...	5	11	1	44	9	80
Net Local Absorption in 1896-97	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	49	16	73
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	26	37	71
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	29	24	61
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	4	1	...	...	1	3	1	40	15	65

ORDERED that the letter* and its annexures be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

* Omitting paras. 27 and 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 27TH FEBRUARY 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 26TH FEBRUARY 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1897.	Week ending 27th February 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 26th February 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 27th February 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 26th February 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	12,54,005	722	1,737	11,50,000	662	98,40,759	99,33,000	92,241	...
Bengal Central	140	125	16,704	134	125	25,900	207	1,46,227	1,68,000	21,773	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	862	1,42,109	165	862	1,50,000	181	12,78,770	11,39,000	...	1,39,770
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	156	752	1,19,400	159	752	1,16,000	154	9,89,423	10,28,000	38,577	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	4,455	212	21	3,500	167	30,649	23,100	..	7,549
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	915	102	9	800	89	12,822	5,900	...	6,922
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	4,25,697	235	1,815	4,07,000	224	33,70,291	33,17,000	...	53,291
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	1,590	94	17	600	35	7,372	3,900	...	3,472
South Indian	171	1,042	2,01,235	193	1,04[illegible]	1,32,000	127	14,27,804	12,04,000	...	2,23,804
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	4,554	84	54	3,900	72	39,968	32,800	...	7,168
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	126	1,165	1,18,452	127	1,165	1,10,000	94	10,15,318	8,33,000	...	1,82,318
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	33,923	115	296	35,400	120	2,38,935	2,72,000	33,065	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,21,190	148	827	1,35,000	163	9,46,192	10,82,000	1,35,808	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	15,439	67	231	19,400	84	1,33,083	1,67,000	33,917	...
Assam-Bengal	59	360	24,360	68	286	27,000	94	1,77,615	2,00,000	22,385	...
Burma	224	880	2,20,033	255	937	2,06,000	220	19,48,741	16,55,000	...	2,93,741
TOTAL	253	10,191	27,40,217	263	10,170	25,28,500	248	2,16,03,903	2,10,63,700	...	5,40,209
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	200	2,797	5,90,847	211	2,883	7,09,000	246	47,19,202	58,18,000	10,98,798	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,57,513	190	875	1,60,000	190	13,39,006	15,05,000	1,65,994	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	814	2,77,669	341	817	2,92,000	357	20,10,612	24,14,000	4,03,388	...
East Coast	102	535	76,543	143	535	55,800	104	3,94,916	4,71,000	76,084	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	28	2,912	104	28	2,500	89	15,269	16,600	1,331	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	...	..	..	..	(*b*)	...	..	(*b*)	...	...
TOTAL	203	5,004	11,05,484	221	5,138	12,45,300	238	84,79,005	1,02,24,000	17,45,595	..
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*c*)	405	1,491	6,46,666	434	1,491	7,87,000	528	54,56,557	56,33,000	1,76,443	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	683	461	3,19,891	694	461	2,50,000	542	23,25,878	19,70,000	...	3,55,878
Madras	265	840	2,29,755	274	840	1,90,000	226	17,27,022	16,51,000	.	76,022
TOTAL	409	2,792	11,96,312	428	2,792	12,27,000	439	95,10,057	92,56,000	...	2,54,057
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	263	17,987	50,42,013	280	18,100	49,80,800	275	3,95,93,031	4,05,44,300	9,51,269	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	29,558	185	160	36,100	226	1,85,045	3,17,000	1,31,955	...
Tarkessur	308	22	7,022	319	22	7,300	332	51,573	58,600	7,027	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	.	...	402	16,700	42	...	1,49,000	1,49,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	6,333	96	66	6,200	94	44,765	43,400	...	1,365
Bengal Dooars	118	36	4,735	132	36	4,500	125	34,744	27,700	...	7,044
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	16,824	216	78	17,500	224	1,19,164	1,31,000	11,836	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	55	...	..	...	54	1,800	33	...	18,400	18,400	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	10,138	199	51	10,000	196	86,579	82,000	...	4,579
TOTAL	175	413	74,610	181	809	1,00,100	115	5,11,870	8,27,100	3,05,230	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	1,829	25	74	1,400	19	18,869	19,200	331	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	9,716	85	114	7,400	65	81,757	72,600	...	9,157
Nagda-Ujjain	74	34	2,622	77	35	2,000	74	17,343	15,600	...	1,743
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	334	79,149	237	334	84,000	251	5,85,751	6,06,000	20,249	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	100	13	1,022	79	13	300	23	8,849	3,100	...	5,749
Rajpura-Bhatinda	142	108	18,072	167	108	13,800	128	1,24,978	1,12,000	...	12,978
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,145	415	10	4,300	430	31,222	29,300	...	1,922
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	5,036	76	66	4,700	71	42,837	39,400	...	3,437
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	5,159	55	93	5,300	57	53,747	44,100	..	9,647
Kolhapur	77	29	2,059	71	29	1,200	41	18,596	7,500	...	11,096
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	5,643	78	79	3,500	44	41,523	21,400	...	20,123
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	...	...	...	19	300	16	...	1,000	1,000	...
Cooch Behar	67	22	1,258	57	22	1,200	55	14,679	9,000	...	5,679
TOTAL	128	909	1,35,710	140	990	1,30,000	131	10,40,151	9,80,200	...	59,951
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	52,204	156	334	31,300	94	3,29,270	2,47,000	...	82,270
Jetalsar-Rájkot	87	46	4,105	89	46	3,000	65	31,211	26,900	...	4,311
Jamnagar	49	...	...	...	54	1,000	19	...	11,800	11,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	74	364	27,108	74	364	17,900	49	2,24,466	1,72,000	...	52,466
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,031	44	60	1,900	32	18,254	16,700	.	1,554
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	7,872	84	94	4,500	48	60,823	47,400	...	13,423
TOTAL	93	898	93,980	105	952	59,000	63	6,64,024	5,21,800	...	1,42,224
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,207	53,40,313	264	20,923	52,70,500	252	4,18,19,076	4,28,73,400	10,54,324	...

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*b*) Information not received.

(*c*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th March, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV of 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 27th February, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1896 to 27th February, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897 to 26th February, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	606	1,737	12,54,095	722	1,737	11,50,000	662	4,90,51,894	5,32,43,000	41,91,106	...
Bengal Central	146	125	10,764	134	125	25,900	207	8,67,928	10,70,000	2,08,072	.
Bengal-Nagpur	137	862	1,42,109	165	862	1,56,000	181	54,95,636	53,40,000	...	1,55,636
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,19,400	159	752	1,16,000	154	49,64,946	55,13,000	5,48,054	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	134	21	4,455	212	21	3,500	167	1,32,445	1,38,000	5,555	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	915	102	9	800	89	66,275	52,400	...	14,075
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	4,25,097	235	1,815	4,07,000	224	1,81,73,136	1,76,30,000	...	5,43,136
Palanpur-Deesa	56	17	1,590	94	17	600	35	48,436	36,300	...	12,136
South Indian	165	1,042	2,01,235	193	1,042	1,38,000	127	82,12,239	81,22,000	...	90,239
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	4,551	84	54	3,900	72	2,35,030	2,36,000	970	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,163	1,48,452	127	1,165	1,10,000	94	63,66,428	62,92,000	.	74,428
Mysore sec (Southern Mahratta)	103	296	33,923	115	296	35,400	120	14,33,049	17,62,000	3,28,351	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,21,190	148	827	1,35,000	163	51,00,655	55,97,000	4,96,345	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	15,439	67	231	19,400	84	7,01,422	7,79,000	77,578	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	24,300	68	286	27,000	94	5,95,766	9,13,000	3,17,234	.
Burma	175	886	2,20,033	253	937	2,06,000	220	71,18,345	74,31,000	3,12,655	.
TOTAL	23[illegible]	10,191	27,40,217	269	10,170	25,28,500	248	10,85,04,230	11,41,00,500	55,96,278	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	211	2,797	5,90,847	211	2,883	7,09,000	246	2,60,56,984	3,13,21,000	52,64,016	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,57,513	190	875	1,60,000	190	74,50,882	79,56,000	5,05,118	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,77,669	341	817	2,92,000	357	1,38,68,808	1,40,50,000	1,81,192	...
East Coast	94	535	76,543	143	535	55,800	104	22,05,023	26,11,000	4,05,977	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	26	2,912	104	26	2,500	89	93,348	87,100	..	6,248
Cherra-Companyganj	61	...	...	...	.	(*b*)	..	(*c*) 5,420	(*d*) 4,300		1,120
TOTAL	219	5,004	11,05,484	221	5,138	12,25,300	238	4,96,80,471	5,60,29,400	63,48,929	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*e*)	407	1,491	6,46,606	434	1,491	7,87,000	528	2,87,32,447	2,56,47,000	..	30,85,447
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	461	3,19,891	694	461	2,50,000	542	1,38,45,249	1,25,48,000	..	12,97,249
Madras	453	840	2,29,755	274	840	1,90,000	20	99,65,477	1,03,27,000	3,61,523	.
TOTAL	327	2,792	11,96,312	428	2,792	12,27,000	439	5,25,43,173	4,85,[illegible]		43,21,173
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,987	50,42,013	280	18,100	49,80,800	275	21,07,87,874	21,87,11,900	79,24,026	.
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	100	29,558	185	100	36,100	226	11,69,043	15,59,000	3,89,957	...
Tarkessur	274	22	7,022	319	22	7,300	332	2,80,409	2,83,000	2,591	..
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)		..	...	...	402	16,700	42	...	(*f*) 2,39,000	2,39,000	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s acc.)	131	66	6,333	96	66	6,200	94	3,94,406	3,68,000	...	26,406
Bengal Dooars	140	30	4,735	133	30	4,500	150	2,38,007	2,42,000	3,993	...
Dibru-Sadiya	168	78	10,824	216	78	17,500	224	6,07,202	7,31,000	1,23,798	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	..	...	54	1,800	33	...	(*g*) 67,500	67,500	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	10,138	199	51	10,000	196	7,00,962	6,79,000	...	21,96[illegible]
TOTAL	170	413	74,010	181	803	1,05,100	115	34,10,029	42,08,500	7,98,471	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,829	25	74	1,400	19	93,461	90,500	...	2,961
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	9,710	85	114	7,400	65	4,35,842	3,26,000	..	1,09,842
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,622	77	35	2,600	74	(*h*) 58,044	92,800	34,756	.
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	334	79,149	237	334	84,000	251	29,79,965	32,61,000	2,81,035	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	159	13	1,022	79	13	300	23	1,06,274	55,200	..	51,074
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	18,072	167	108	13,800	128	8,40,258	6,14,000	...	2,26,258
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,145	415	10	4,300	430	1,50,794	1,86,000	35,206	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,036	76	66	4,700	71	2,42,074	2,75,000	32,926	..
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,159	55	93	5,300	57	3,86,410	3,05,000	...	81,410
Kolhapur	76	29	2,059	71	29	1,200	41	1,07,857	75,800	...	32,057
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,643	78	79	3,500	44	2,14,680	1,81,000	...	33,680
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	..	19	300	16	...	(*i*) 5,800	5,800	..
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,258	57	22	1,200	55	65,263	52,100		13,163
TOTAL	125	909	1,35,710	140	990	1,30,000	131	56,81,125	55,20,200	...	1,60,928
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	52,264	156	334	31,300	94	16,61,718	15,25,000	..	1,36,718
Jetalsar-Rajkot	81	40	4,105	89	40	3,000	65	1,74,058	1,81,000	6,942	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	..	54	1,000	19	...	(*j*) 96,300	96,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	364	27,108	74	364	17,900	49	11,29,852	10,50,000	.	79,852
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,631	44	60	1,900	32	1,18,555	1,09,000	.	9,555
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,872	84	94	4,500	48	3,52,159	3,81,000	28,841	...
TOTAL	82	898	93,980	105	952	59,600	63	34,30,342	33,42,300	.	94,042
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,267	53,46,313	264	20,923	52,70,500	25[illegible]	22,33,15,373	23,17,82,900	84,67,527	

(*a*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*b*) Information not received.
(*c*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(*d*) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1897.
(*e*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*f*) Total earnings from the 20th November, 1897, to the 26th February, 1898.
(*g*) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 26th February, 1898.
(*h*) Total earnings from the 18th July, 1896, to the 27th February, 1897.
(*i*) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 26th February, 1898.
(*j*) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 26th February, 1898.

W. J. McELHINNY *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th March, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 12th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 19th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 26th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 5th March, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	3,096	120	3,216	5,259	134	5,393	6,590	176	6,766	6,915	164	7,079
	Total Madras	3,096	120	3,216†	5,259	134	5,393	6,590	176	6,766	6,915	164	7,079
	Bombay.												
1	Sholapur	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755	8,349	4,004	12,353	8,001	3,747	11,748
	Total Bombay	8,962	3,813	12,775	8,660	4,095	12,755	8,349	4,004	12,353	8,001	3,747	11,748
	Central Provinces.												
1	Balaghat	...	89	89	...	83	83	...	76	76	...	62	62
2	Raipur	...	191	191	...	180	180	...	161	161	...	156	156
3	Bilaspur	...	[illegible]	143	...	75	75	...	44	44	...	...	...
	Total Central Provinces	...	423	423	...	338	338	...	281	281	...	218	218
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	12,058	4,356	16,414	13,919	4,567	18,486	14,939	4,461	19,400	14,916	4,129	19,045

† Figures incomplete.

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however, actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 11th March, 1898.

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Section I.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay—*continued.*

while on service in Mombassa (7,4) and the smaller charge for Exchange Compensation Allowance (19,5), and in the opposite direction the under-estimate of good-conduct pay (4,8) and of the strength of the troops (19,0). The excess under the same sub-head, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the increased rate of pay sanctioned for non-commissioned officers and men in G. G. O. 670 of 1895 having been drawn for the whole year, against 8 months in 1895-96, but this increase was partly counterbalanced by less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The excess under *Annual Grant-in-aid of half mounting* was also due to the G. G. O. quoted above, the allowance admissible to recruits enlisted on and after 1st July 1895 having under it been drawn on the completion of the first year's service, instead of after 18 months' service as formerly. Under *Hutting money* the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to less special grants having been sanctioned for construction and repairs of lines of native soldiers. Under *Reserve Forces* the saving was due to fewer reservists than anticipated having been trained. Under *Special Services* the excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the charges on account of special services and expeditions having been charged under *Miscellaneous Services.*

Commissariat Charges.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
525,0	Establishment	534,2	511,3	512,4
1,520,5	Supplies	1,553,0	1,657,2	1,763,9
773,7	Services	1,475,3	1,336,7	1,166,7
260,2	Transport Branch	325,2	338,1	457,6
3,079,4	TOTAL	3,887,7	3,843,3	3,900,6

299. The bulk of the mobilization charges were provided for under Special Services, while they have in the accounts been taken under the ordinary heads, so that it is necessary to recast the figures as below to enable even a general comparison of the Budget and actuals to be made:—

	Budget.	Accounts.
Establishment (excluding Mobilization)	534,2	505,2
Supplies (ditto)	1,553,0	1,742,2
Services (ditto)	876,9	863,1
Transport Branch(ditto)	301,5	338,4
Special Services	278,4	247,1
Mobilization	343,7	204,6
TOTAL	3,887,7	3,900,6

The principal variations are thus shown to be the increased charge for supplies (189,2) and the saving against mobilization (139,1). The former is due to the extra charge for compensation for dearness of Provisions (160,0) and of Forage (82,3) against which there are savings under other heads, especially under "Provisions for Natives" (24,7), partly owing to the replacement of troops in the Chin Hills by Military Police (19,1), and partly owing to an over-estimate of the rates for food-supplies in Madras. Under Services and Transport Branch, there are also heavy extra charges owing to the rise in the price of food (97,9 and 59,5), but they are wiped out in the one case and reduced in the other by savings under other sub-heads, especially in respect of the movement of troops and conveyance of stores by sea and railway (80,0), and in consequence of smaller charges for purchase of animals (20,0).

Of the excess of 12,9 under this head, 11,2 was reported to the Government of India by the Accountant General, Military Department, in his letter No. 2571, dated 16th November 1897.

300. The increase of 821,2 as compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to higher prices for articles of food-supply for both men and animals, which resulted also in larger payments of compensation to native troops for dearness of provisions and forage, to the large expenditure on mobilization arrangements and to the inclusion under this head of the charges on Special Services, which in 1895-96 were compiled under Miscellaneous Services, counterbalanced by savings due to the withdrawal of troops from the Chin Hills and of two regiments of Madras Infantry from Burma without relief, and to less movements of troops and store.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

Commissariat Charges—*continued*.

301. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* excluding mobilization charges, are given below :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
52,0	Supervising Staff	54,6	51,4	52,0
243,2	Executive Establishment	246,1	238,0	236,9
44,8	Ambulance Transport	46,4	45,5	43,2
167,6	Subordinate Establishment	175,3	165,3	161,5
14,6	Khedda Establishment	8,5	8,7	9,9
2,8	Other Heads	3,3	2,4	1,7
525,0		534,2	511,3	505,2

Under *Executive Establishment* the saving was due chiefly to insufficient deduction having been made in the Budget for probable savings (2,6), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (3,3), and to smaller charges for contingencies and advertisements (2,3). Under *Ambulance Transport* the saving was due to short strength of bearers. Under *Subordinate Establishment* the saving was due principally to less cattle establishment owing to short strength of transport animals in Burma and certain Indian stations (8,9), and to reduction of surplus camels returned from the Chitral Relief Force (2,8).

302. Under *Supplies* (again excluding mobilization charges from Budget and Accounts) the details are as follows :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
682,3	Provisions for Europeans	707,1	725,8	701,2
174,7	Provisions for Natives	190,3	153,2	155,6
	Compensation to Natives—			
257,8	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	245,6	335,0	405,6
28,9	(*b*) for dearness of forage	26,6	66,2	107,8
20,0	Purchase of Reserve Stock	21,3	19,2	16,1
349,5	Malt Liquor purchased locally	360,0	360,0	353,3
8,1	Rum	7,4	6,8	7,4
1,7	Dairy Farms	1,0	2	2,8
...	Contingent Expenses	5	2	...
—2,5	*Deduct*,—Value of Supplies to other Departments .	—6,8	—9,4	—7,6
1,520,5		1,553,0	1,657,2	1,742,2

The saving under *Provisions for Europeans* is the net outcome of a saving in the Madras Command (28,9) and of increased charges in the other Commands, especially the Punjab (15,4), due to higher prices of food. Charges in Madras remained at about the same figure as in 1895-96, and the extra provision of about 3 lakhs made for them in the Budget was not required. Under *Provisions for Natives* the saving also occurred chiefly in the Madras Command (34,5), and was due partly to the withdrawal of troops from the Southern Chin Hills and their replacement by Military Police (19,1), and to the withdrawal of certain Madras regiments from Burma without relief (5,9), but partly also to an over-estimate. The charges in the Bombay Command were in excess of the Budget (10,9) chiefly owing to higher rates of money compensation paid to troops and followers in the Quetta district, owing to scarcity (9,3), but against this there was a saving in the Bengal Command (10,7) chiefly owing to lower prices at Kohima and Manipur. The excesses under *Compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions* and *for dearness of forage*, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, were due to high prices. The excess under *Dairy Farms* was due to loss in working the dairy farms at Allahabad and Jubbulpore, and to expenditure on the model farm and school of instruction at Umballa (1,3) not provided for in the Budget.

303. Under *Services*, excluding Special Services and, as before, Mobilization, the following details are supplied :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
42,3	Hire of Transport	53,9	46,9	33,4
18,2	Sea and Inland Water Charges	29,4	20,9	18,7
366,3	Railway Charges	396,0	382,7	347,2
52,6	Grass Cultivation	60,9	60,5	57,0
217,7	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	214,9	251,0	312,8
10,6	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies .	11,5	11,5	9,1
26,5	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc. . . .	32,3	28,7	24,9
39,5	Other Heads	78,0	55,6	60,0
773,7		876,9	857,8	863,1

Section I.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*concluded.*

Under the first three heads the saving was due to fewer movements of European and Native troops and to the conveyance of smaller consignments of stores, especially Commissariat and Ordnance stores, owing partly to local contracts in the Madras Command for stores formerly procured through the Store-keeper General, Madras (5,7), and partly to the Chin Hills having been handed over to the Military Police (5,4). Under feed of *Horses, Battery Mules, etc.*, the excess both over the Budget (97,9) and the actuals of the previous year was due to higher prices owing to scarcity. Under *Implements, Godown Furniture and Contingencies* there were less charges for purchase and repair of fixed dead stock articles in Commissariat godowns owing to fewer condemnations. Under *Other Heads* the saving occurred chiefly under Miscellaneous (15,3), and was due chiefly to less incidental charges which are liable to considerable variations (9,6), and to less warm clothing than anticipated being charged to this head, partly by reason of the cost of cardigan jackets purchased for issue to British troops proceeding to Europe having been charged to Sea Transport charges (10,9).

304. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* (excluding mobilization) are as follows:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
255,9	Depôt and Regimental	293,3	331,5	333,6
4,3	Ambulance Transport	8,2	6,6	4,8
260,2	TOTAL	301,5	338,1	338,4

Under *Depôt and Regimental* the excess was chiefly due to the increased charges for feed of animals owing to the rise in prices on account of scarcity (59,5), partly counterbalanced by fewer purchases of animals than expected (20,0).

305. Under *Special Services* the saving was due mainly to the purchase locally of ration articles in connection with the "Occupation of Chitral and its communications" (28,6) and to arrear recoveries and reduction of the garrison in the "Gilgit Agency" (7,9), partly counterbalanced by an under-estimate on account of "Wano garrison" (6,9).

306. The variations in the *Mobilisation charges* have been explained above (see para. 285).

Remounts and Veterinary.

307. Under this head also provision was made for mobilization charges under the sub-head Special Services, while the charges were taken in the accounts against the ordinary sub-head to which they pertained. The details are accordingly given below, the mobilization charges in the accounts column being shown separately:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts. A.	Accounts. B.
3,6	Supervising Staff	3,5	3,4	3,5	...
26,9	Depôt Establishments	27,1	26,9	27,9	8
9,1	Veterinary Inspection	9,2	9,1	9,3	...
37,2	Station Veterinary Hospitals	36,0	33,5	34,0	...
4	Veterinary Schools	5	5	5	...
2,2	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	2,8	2,7	2,4	2
140,0	Purchase of Remounts	152,7	127,8	121,7	60,0
31,9	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	31,8	47,8	50,4	8,8
32,4	Miscellaneous	42,3	41,3	37,8	7,6
	Total excluding mobilization	305,9	293,0	287,5	
...	Mobilization	84,9	81,7		77,4
283,7	Total including mobilization	390,8	374,7	364,9	

A—Ordinary. B—Mobilization.

The total saving (18,4), under this head comparing the Budget, excluding mobilization, with the actuals (column A), was mainly the outcome of a large saving in the purchase of fewer remounts and young stock (28,9) and of excess expenditure (18,6) incurred on account of famine rates of articles of food and by the purchase of cooltbie and fodder for consumption during 1897-98.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

Clothing Establishments.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
10,7	Superintending Establishments	11,8	11,4	11,3
6,4	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	7,3	6,5	6,2
	Supplies and Services—			
109,4	Factories	202,9	192,9	199,4
34,4	Regimental	43,9	43,6	43,0
32,2	Compensation in lieu of clothing	51,0	50,4	43,6
...	Special Services	1,5	3,0	1,7
193,1		318,4	307,8	305,2

308. The saving under this grant (13,2) was spread over most of the sub-heads, but occurred mainly under *Compensation in lieu of clothing* (7,4) and was due to the full amount of compensation in lieu of clothing not having been drawn by corps in consequence of the late publication of revised rules for the supply of clothing to British troops in India, and to less compensation having been granted to time-expired men. The total actuals of 1896-97 show an increase over those of 1895-96 of 112,1, due almost entirely to the introduction of the new clothing scheme.

Barrack Establishments.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,1	Executive Establishments	4,4	4,4	4,3
54,0	Subordinate Establishments	60,5	58,4	58,0
14,0	Station Conservancy	12,7	12,8	13,6
10,7	Barrack Furniture	9,6	10,0	11,1
46,5	Barrack Bedding	54,4	51,0	42,5
34,5	Lighting Charges	36,7	37,2	41,6
54,4	Miscellaneous	62,2	58,9	62,2
	Special Services	3	8	1,3
218,2		240,8	233,5	234,6

309. The total decrease under this grant was 6,2. The variations from the Budget are generally unimportant, the only items worth mentioning being the saving under *Barrack Bedding* (11,9) due to the issue of part-worn bedding to British Troops on arrival in India, to the longer period for which new issues of bedding are required to last under the new rules, and to smaller purchases of Blankets than anticipated, and the excess (4,9) under *Lighting Charges*, mainly due to the larger purchase at higher rates of kerosine oil for stock purposes. It must also be noted that the small excess of 9 under *Station Conservancy* was provided for by reappropriation from the "Grants-in-aid to Hospitals" under 9—Medical.

In comparing the actuals of 1895-96 and 1896-97 an excess of 16,4 is disclosed. The excess was chiefly made up of an increase of 7,1 under *Lighting charges* due to larger purchases of oil in 1896-97 and an increase of 7,8 under *Miscellaneous*, due to larger purchases of coal, coke, and firewood in the Quetta district.

Administration of Martial Law.

1895-96. Accounts		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
6,3	Head-Quarters	6,1	5,7	5,7
15,1	Circles	16,1	15,1	15,4
20,5	Miscellaneous	19,7	20,8	21,1
41,9		41,9	41,6	42,2

310. There is a trifling excess under this grant head, which requires sanction. It was due chiefly to the charges under *Miscellaneous* on account of Garrison and Station prisons having been under-estimated.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Medical Establishments.

311. The charges are classified under the following heads, the charges for mobilization in the accounts being shown against the grant in the Budget :—

1895-96. Accounts.			1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Revised.		Accounts.	
		Medical Establishment—						
31,0		Head-Quarters and Commands		29 5		28,3		28,1
451,3		Districts . . .		447,0		436,3		436,8
13,5		Nursing Service . .		13,8		11,0		11,3
27,1		Army Hospital Corps . .		27,6		28,6		28,6
19,4		Medical Store Depôts . .		19,5		19,0		18,8
1,3		Followers' Hospitals . .		1,6		1,1		1,0
11,9		Miscellaneous . . .		14,0		9,7		7,9
	216,9	Medical Supplies . .	218,8		219,7		225,8*	
		Deduct—						
	21,5	Issues to other Departments	*21,4*		*22,4*		*28,1*	
195,4				197,4		197,3		197,7
750,9		Total excluding Special Services		750,4		731,3		730,2
		Special Services—						
...		Mobilization . . .		34,2 }		29,5		20,5
...		Other		6,3 }				4,4
750,9		GRAND TOTAL .		790,9		760,8		755,1

* Mobilization charge deducted from Medical supplies and shown against Special Services.

Excluding *Special Services* there is a saving under this head of 20,2, of which 7,6 arises from the lower rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance, the greater part (6,4) under *Medical Establishments,—Districts,* the rest of the saving under which occurs in the charges for salaries and is due to insufficient deduction in the Budget for officers absent on furlough. The rest of the savings under individual heads are small and are partly due to the cause just mentioned. Under *Miscellaneous* there was a saving of 6,1, due to fewer military pupils having been under tuition at Medical Schools and Colleges (1 7), to an erroneous provision of house-rent for pupils in Madras which was borne by the Military Works Department (7), and to smaller grants-in-aid to Cantonment Hospitals in Madras (owing to closure of certain hospitals), and in the Punjab (3,1), part of the savings under this sub-head having been reappropriated for enlarging the grants for Station Conservancy under 7—Barrack Establishments, etc., (see para. 309). Under *Medical Supplies* there was an excess charge for extra medical comforts and for dieting the sick due to increased sickness, to large purchases for stock, and to higher prices of articles owing to scarcity, but this excess was practically met by the increased credit (taken in the accounts by deduction from the charge) under *Issues to other Departments,* owing partly to supply of stores (2,6) to famine relief camps and plague and segregation hospitals, but chiefly to larger issues to civil hospitals and dispensaries.

The leading features in the difference between the actuals of 1895-96 and 1896-97 were the decrease in the latter year of 17,4 under *Medical Establishment,* due chiefly to less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, and the excess of 25,0 under *Special Services* due chiefly to extra mobilization expenditure.

Ordnance.

312. The charges are sub-divided below, the mobilization charges being shown in a separate column in the Accounts :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts. A.	Accounts. B.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—				
40,6	Supervising Staff	41,1	39,0	39,4	...
192,7	Arsenals and Depôts	199,1	195,1	197,8	2
198,6	Factories	237,6	203,3	208,8	1,4
11,6	Fort Armaments	12,0	11,8	11,9	...
	STORES—				
147,8	For Arsenals and Depôts . . .	161,9	147,0	164,6	5,1
187,5	For Factories	207,7	192,5	196,8	2,2
11,1	Freight	13,5	12,6	13,8	...
53,3	Camp Equipage	51,9	48,4	47,6	24,1
14,6	Line Gear	13,8	13,3	13,3	...
33,1	Other Charges	34,7	34,4	35,1	...
	Deduct—				
44,0	Supplies to other Departments . .	*35,5*	*39,2*	*40,9*	...
846,9	Total excluding Special Services . .	937,8	858,2	888,2	...
	Special Services—				
...	Mobilization	32,1	} 29,4	...	33,0
...	Other	5		2	...
846,9		970,4	887,6	921,4	

A.—Ordinary. B.—Mobilization.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Ordnance—*continued.*

The total saving in the Accounts (column A) as compared with the Budget amounted to 49,6. The principal decrease occurred under *Manufacturing Establishments* (28,8) and *Supplies for Manufacturing Establishments* (10,9), and arose chiefly from less charges (24,5) for extra-temporary artificers and for local supplies (10,9), due to less outturn generally than was provided, as it was found impossible in some cases to work up to the large extra grants provided for, while some saving was also effected by the appropriation for ordinary requirements of supplies made up for Chitral, and by the diversion of a part of the establishment to the manufacture of mobilization articles, charged to the special grant. The balance of the saving was caused by less charges for repairs, under *Purchase and Repair of Camp Equipage* (4,3), and by excess recoveries under *Supplies to other Departments* (5,4). The difference between the actuals of 1895-96 and 1896-97 (74,3) was chiefly due to the special mobilization expenditure and to larger grants for *Arsenals and Depôts* and *Factories,* both under Establishments and Supplies.

Other Effective Charges.

313. Under *Sea Transport charges,* owing to a change in classification, the cost of cardigan jackets purchased for issue to British Troops proceeding to Europe (provided for under Grant 4—*Commissariat*) has been charged under this head, (see para. 303), but this was more than counterbalanced by less expenditure on passages from Port to Port.

314. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
1,966,9	Expeditions and special charges . . .	58,0	68,3	62,2
74,9	Other Items	105,2	94,3	78,9
2,041,8		163,2	162,6	141,1

The expenditure on expeditions has been detailed above (para. 284). Under *Other Items* the saving was due chiefly to an over-estimate for contingencies (11,3), to the grant for camps-of-exercise being only partially utilized (7,3), and to less telegram charges, owing chiefly to the transfer of the Chin Hills to the Military Police (3,9.)

Non-effective Charges.

315. Under *Military Pensions to Europeans* the decrease (9,4) was due chiefly to less capitalised payments (8,7) to British officers than anticipated. Under *Military Pensions to Natives* there were increased payments of compensation for dearness of provisions to Madras pensioners owing to scarcity (1,5), but this was covered by a decrease owing to casualties, and to stipends not having been claimed when due. Under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* the decrease was due to casualties and transfers to Europe.

Expenditure in England.

316. The saving in the home effective charges (200,0) occurred mainly under *Stores for India* (164,3), and was due partly to a smaller demand especially for ordnance stores, and partly to the Budget Estimate having included certain stores which were chargeable to Special Defence Works. There was also a large saving (21,3) under *Indian Troop Service* in the payments for coal, canal dues, fittings, etc. The fluctuations in non-effective charges were trifling.

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
101,3	EXPENDITURE . .	57,5	123,5	94,6

317. The distribution of expenditure is noted below:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
21,7	India	49,1	25,6	21,7
45,2	England	4,8	59,0	43,9
34,4	Exchange	3,6	38,9	29,0
101,3	TOTAL .	57,5	123,5	94,6

The decrease of 6,7, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was mainly due to Exchange. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals showed an increase of 37,1, which is made up of short outlay of 27,4 in India, and of an increased expenditure of 64,5 in England, including exchange. The short outlay in India was due to (1) inability to prepare an estimate for the new Rowlee Magazine at Bombay owing to a suitable site for the building not having been settled by the local military authorities (4,5), (2) delay in the receipt of guns and howitzers for the Quetta, Attock, and Sukkur defences, and of other English stores (13,0), (3) stoppage of works in the Bombay Presidency consequent on the existence of plague (2,5), (4) transfer of 3,5 from the Indian to the English grant for stores for works, and (5) delay in the arrival of dacoit fencing and other English stores for defence works at Rawalpindi and Peshawar (2,6). The increase in the expenditure in England was chiefly due to the Secretary of State having provided for payments on account of stores for India under the head "Army Stores for India" in the Budget Estimate, and partly to payments for stores for the Aden defences having been deferred till 1896-97 instead of being made in 1895-96 as was anticipated.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
+379,1	TOTAL SURPLUS AND DEFICIT .	—886,4	—1,228,5	—1,023,6

DETAILS.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Provincial.												
Revenue	Accounts .	1895-96	...	823,0	2,207,5	669,5	4,585,1	3,166,3	1,778,8	3,295,6	4,280,6	20,806,4
	Budget .	1896-97	...	822,7	2,049,2	670,8	4,463,6	3,382,4	1,767,2	3,248,1	4,156,0	20,560,0
	Revised .	1896-97	...	773,4	2,126,3	661,6	4,638,1	3,319,2	1,793,2	3,185,1	4,010,8	20,507,7
	Accounts .	1896-97		779,8	2,132,0	652,5	4,672,0	3,313,1	1,789,3	3,200,6	4,031,3	20,570,6
Expenditure	Accounts .	1895-96	...	803,4	1,981,0	639,0	4,435,3	3,306,1	1,785,9	3,251,5	4,179,9	20,382,1
	Budget .	1896-97	...	816,2	2,158,6	697,3	4,674,7	3,471,8	1,787,1	3,400,7	4,867,6	21,274,0
	Revised .	1896-97	...	810,8	2,143,4	682,2	4,809,4	3,483,9	1,849,7	3,356,7	4,311,6	21,447,7
	Accounts .	1896-97		817,2	2,131,2	678,0	4,858,5	3,477,8	1,853,4	3,401,2	4,252,4	21,469,7
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts .	1895-96	...	+19,6	+226,5	+30,5	+149,8	−139,8	−7,1	+44,1	+100,7	+424,3
	Budget .	1896-97	...	+6,5	−109,4	−26,5	−211,1	−89,4	−19,9	−152,6	−111,6	−714,0
	Revised .	1896-97	...	−37,4	−17,1	−20,6	−171,3	−164,7	−56,5	−171,6	−300,8	−940,0
	Accounts .	1896-97		−37,4	+8	−25,5	−186,5	−164,7	−64,1	−200,6	−221,1	−899,1
Closing Balance.	Accounts .	1895-96	...	37,4	311,4	119,8	582,0	164,7	116,4	430,0	400,8	2,162,5
	Accounts .	1896-97	...	...	312,2	94,3	395,5	...	52,3	229,4	179,7	1,263,4
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts .	1895-96	14,7	128,5	173,9	112,9	732,8	1,049,6	383,6	1,260,2	569,8	4,426,0
	Budget .	1896-97	14,7	135,3	169,6	115,1	718,8	1,108,4	375,6	1,175,3	552,5	4,365,3
	Revised .	1896-97	13,5	134,1	172,7	114,6	781,6	1,040,6	364,2	1,211,3	528,7	4,361,3
	Accounts .	1896-97	13,7	126,6	173,5	114,7	803,6	1,037,9	364,8	1,208,0	528,9	4,371,7
Expenditure	Accounts .	1895-96	15,1	139,5	182,5	119,1	774,4	1,065,4	390,2	1,222,5	562,5	4,471,2
	Budget .	1896-97	15,1	140,6	193,6	132,2	748,0	1,126,8	401,7	1,212,1	567,6	4,537,7
	Revised .	1896-97	16,0	149,0	190,4	127,0	840,6	1,078,8	413,6	1,239,4	595,0	4,649,8
	Accounts .	1896-97	15,7	137,1	176,0	117,0	758,6	1,073,0	411,3	1,236,3	571,2	4,496,2
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts .	1895-96	−4	−11,0	−8,6	−6,2	−41,6	−15,8	−6,6	+37,7	+7,3	−45,2
	Budget .	1896-97	−4	−5,3	−24,0	−17,1	−29,2	−18,4	−26,1	−36,8	−15,1	−172,4
	Revised .	1896-97	−2,5	−14,9	−17,7	−12,4	−59,0	−38,2	−49,4	−28,1	−66,3	−288,5
	Accounts .	1896-97	−2,0	−10,5	−2,5	−2,3	+45,0	−35,1	−46,5	−28,3	−42,3	−124,5
Closing Balance	Accounts .	1895-96	14,8	57,2	104,0	36,3	129,2	95,7	195,1	414,9	386,0	1,433,2
	Accounts .	1896-97	12,8	46,7	101,5	34,0	174,2	60,6	148,6	386,6	343,7	1,308,7
Total.												
Revenue	Accounts .	1895-96	14,7	951,5	2,381,4	782,4	5,317,9	4,215,9	2,162,4	4,555,8	4,850,4	25,232,4
	Budget .	1896-97	14,7	958,0	2,218,8	785,9	5,182,4	4,490,8	2,142,8	4,423,4	4,708,5	24,925,3
	Revised .	1896-97	13,5	907,5	2,299,0	776,2	5,419,7	4,359,8	2,157,4	4,396,4	4,539,5	24,869,0
	Accounts .	1896-97	13,7	906,4	2,305,5	767,2	5,475,6	4,351,0	2,154,1	4,408,6	4,560,2	24,942,3
Expenditure	Accounts .	1895-96	15,1	942,9	2,163,5	758,1	5,209,7	4,371,5	2,176,1	4,474,0	4,742,4	24,853,3
	Budget .	1896-97	15,1	956,8	2,352,2	829,5	5,422,7	4,598,6	2,188,8	4,612,8	4,835,2	25,811,7
	Revised .	1896-97	16,0	959,8	2,333,8	809,2	5,650,0	4,562,7	2,263,3	4,596,1	4,906,6	26,097,5
	Accounts .	1896-97	15,7	954,3	2,307,2	795,0	5,617,1	4,550,8	2,264,7	4,637,5	4,823,6	25,965,9
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts .	1895-96	−4	+8,6	+217,9	+24,3	+108,2	−155,6	−13,7	+81,8	+108,0	+379,1
	Budget .	1896-97	−4	+1,2	−133,4	−43,6	−240,3	−107,8	−46,0	−189,1	−126,7	−886,4
	Revised .	1896-97	−2,5	−52,3	−34,8	−33,0	−230,3	−202,9	−105,9	−199,7	−367,1	−1,228,5
	Accounts .	1896-97	−2,0	−47,9	−1,7	−27,8	−141,5	−199,8	−110,6	−228,9	−263,4	−1,023,6
Closing Balance.	Accounts .	1895-96	14,8	94,6	415,4	156,1	711,2	260,4	311,5	844,9	786,8	3,595,7
	Accounts .	1896-97	12,8	46,7	413,7	128,3	569,7	60,6	200,9	616,0	523,4	2,572,1

318. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various Revenue and Expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial balances of 71¼ lakhs and from Local balances of 17¼ lakhs; but the accounts show the net provincial expenditure more by 18¾ lakhs and the Local less by 4¾ lakhs. The actual decrease in the balances in the course of the year therefore amounted to 90 lakhs Provincial and 12½ lakhs Local, or 102½ lakhs in all. These figures do not,

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

however, give a true idea of the actual transactions of the year, for, in order to produce even this result, Imperial Revenues had to bear four-fifths of the charge for direct Famine Relief (2,079,5) for which Provincial and Local Revenues are in the first instance responsible and had also to make special grants amounting to 213,5, to the North-Western Provinces (160,9) and the Central Provinces (52,6). It will be seen that even with these grants these two Local Governments closed the year without any Provincial balances; while two other Local Governments (Bombay and Punjab) were compelled to reduce their balances below the prescribed minima. It was the intention of the Government of India that the balances of these two Governments should be still further reduced to half the prescribed minima (Punjab 100,0 and Bombay 200,0) by charging to Provincial a portion of the Famine Relief expenditure; but by an oversight this adjustment was not effected.

319. The agricultural distress prevailing almost all over India was the cause of this unfavourable result. The drafts on the Provincial balances exceeded the Budget Estimate in the case of all the provinces except Burma, Assam and Bengal, the famine having in almost all Provinces had the effect of reducing the revenue and of increasing the expenditure (both that charged to Famine Relief and that not directly so charged). In Burma all the revenue and expenditure heads (taking Public Works heads net) show an improvement; this province had a very prosperous year, the famine being confined to Upper Burma, the expenditure in which was, during the year under report, Imperial. Assam also did not suffer from famine and there the slight improvement was due to ordinary fluctuations. Bengal had to meet largely increased expenditure owing to agricultural distress, which raised the charges for Civil Departments and Famine Relief by 259,2, part of which was met by reducing the expenditure on Buildings and Roads by 70,1; the Local Government also made large additional grants from Provincial to Local (41,1); but the Railway Revenue (82,0), the Irrigation Revenue (the net charge under that head being reduced by 58,8) and the principal Revenue heads (80,7) especially Stamps improved so largely as to more than cover the extra charges; the Provincial deficit was thus reduced by 24,6. In three Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab and Madras the total Provincial and Local expenditure exceeded the Budget grant. This excess requires the sanction of the Government of India, as mentioned above (see para. 26).

320. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the deficiency, occasioned by famine, was increased by the refund to Provincial in the previous year, of the special contribution of 405,0 made to Imperial in 1894-95.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.	Revenue. 1896-97. Budget.	Revenue. 1896-97. Revised.	Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Budget.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Revised.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
752,0	747,4	698,6	710,8	Revenue	175,7	182,0	176,0	176,5
8,6	9,9	10,0	8,6	Interest	7,6	8,8	9,4	9,5
1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	7,1	7,3	7,1	7,2
45,1	47,6	48,2	43,8	Civil Departments	416,8	424,7	423,6	428,9
10,4	11,0	10,5	10,6	Miscellaneous	52,3	53,1	53,5	53,7
5,5	5,4	4,7	4,5	Buildings and Roads	134,8	130,1	128,9	128,0
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	9,1	10,2	12,3	13,4
823,0	822,7	773,4	779,8	TOTAL	803,4	816,2	810,8	817,2
				LOCAL—				
89,7	95,4	91,5	85,1	Revenue	50,5	55,3	52,2	50,5
19,3	19,1	18,9	18,4	Civil Department	46,4	51,3	49,0	46,4
2,6	3,0	3,0	2,0	Miscellaneous	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,6
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	10,0	8,0
7,8	7,6	8,4	7,7	Buildings and Roads	40,9	32,1	36,1	30,6
9,1	10,2	12,3	13,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
128,5	135,3	134,1	126,6	TOTAL	139,5	140,6	149,0	137,1
951,5	958,0	907,5	906,4	GRAND TOTAL	942,9	956,8	959,8	954,3
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+8,6	+1,2	—52,3	—47,9

R

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.	Revenue. 1896-97. Budget.	Revenue. 1896-97. Revised.	Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Budget.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Revised.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,421,7	1,245,2	1,277,5	1,278,8	Revenue	345,0	354,2	342,2	346,0
1,9	1,6	1,7	1,9	Interest	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,8	5,0	6,2	6,3
96,7	93,9	101,1	101,2	Civil Departments . . .	727,7	776,1	774,5	763,2
8,0	8,4	7,9	10,2	Miscellaneous . . .	90,6	98,8	94,3	92,3
655,3	676,5	714,0	718,1	Railways	563,0	563,1	588,0	596,9
13,6	13,0	14,0	12,0	Irrigation	37,0	68,8	62,5	62,4
10,3	10,6	10,1	9,8	Buildings and Roads . .	221,6	307,2	290,2	278,7
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . . .	—6,9	—15,9	—15,8	—15,8
2,207,5	2,049,2	2,126,3	2,132,0	TOTAL .	1,981,0	2,158,6	2,143,4	2,131,2
				LOCAL—				
113,2	117,7	116,0	115,4	Revenue	5,7	5,4	5,4	5,2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,5	10,2	9,9	9,8
8,6	8,2	8,5	8,8	Civil Departments . . .	36,1	43,8	40,2	39,5
39,3	37,7	42,0	43,4	Miscellaneous . . .	10,5	11,5	11,4	11,6
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . . .	...	...	8	5
7,1	7,5	7,5	6,5	Irrigation	8,2	7,8	7,9	5,6
14,6	14,4	14,5	15,2	Buildings and Roads . .	112,5	114,9	114,8	103,8
—8,9	—15,9	—15,8	—15,8	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	...
173,9	169,6	172,7	173,5	TOTAL .	182,5	193,6	190,4	176,0
2,381,4	2,218,8	2,299,0	2,305,5	GRAND TOTAL .	2,163,5	2,352,2	2,333,8	2,307,2
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+217,9	—133,4	—34,8	—1,7

Assam.

Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.	Revenue. 1896-97. Budget.	Revenue. 1896-97. Revised.	Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Budget.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Revised.	Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
603,5	604,8	599,2	596,3	Revenue	121,1	131,6	119,6	118,0
1	1	1	1	Interest	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2	2	2	2
36,3	40,5	36,0	32,8	Civil Departments . .	303,4	324,0	314,9	317,0
11,1	7,8	7,0	2,9	Miscellaneous . . .	24,4	25,2	24,4	26,1
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) . .	1,1	6,0	6,6	5,8
10,7	10,9	11,9	11,9	Railways	19,8	20,7	19,9	19,9
7,8	6,7	7,4	8,5	Buildings and Roads . .	147,8	168,2	174,6	168,9
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . .	21,1	21,3	21,9	22,1
669,5	670,8	661,6	652,5	TOTAL .	639,0	697,3	682,2	678,0
				LOCAL—				
64,9	65,7	64,4	64,0	Revenue	7	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,4
14,3	15,2	15,4	16,1	Civil Departments . .	34,1	37,2	35,5	35,7
1,6	1,2	1,7	1,4	Miscellaneous . . .	2,8	3,4	1,9	2,0
11,0	11,7	11,2	11,1	Buildings and Roads . .	77,2	86,7	84,7	74,6
21,1	21,3	21,9	22,1	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	...
112,9	115,1	114,6	114,7	TOTAL .	119,1	132,2	127,0	117,0
782,4	785,9	776,2	767,2	GRAND TOTAL .	758,1	829,5	809,2	795,0
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+24,3	—43,6	—33,0	—27,8

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Bengal.

Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,334,7	3,298,2	3,373,9	3,378,9	Revenue . . .	634,0	662,8	641,7	650,0
21,3	26,7	24,5	23,2	Interest . . .	19,1	23,6	21,8	21,5
5	5	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . . .	4	1,0	5	5
387,0	388,2	385,8	388,6	Civil Departments .	2,472,5	2,510,3	2,518,0	2,554,0
123,4	107,7	112,7	109,6	Miscellaneous .	321,8	335,9	326,5	325,9
...	...	..	...	Famine Relief .	1	...	185,0	215,5
435,3	366,3	445,0	448,3	Railways . . .	...	...	...	...
231,0	233,9	248,1	271,7	Irrigation . . .	533,2	573,9	564,3	552,9
51,9	42,1	48,1	51,7	Buildings and Roads .	327,6	453,0	397,7	382,9
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	126,6	114,2	153,9	155,3
4,585,1	4,463,6	4,638,1	4,672,0	TOTAL	4,435,3	4,674,7	4,809,4	4,858,5
				LOCAL—				
445,7	447,5	460,0	466,6	Revenue . . .	33,8	36,2	34,4	35,3
3,6	3,6	4,2	4,8	Interest . .	1,9	2,1	2,5	2,3
1,0	9	1,6	2,1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	35,6	36,5	35,5	35,9
86,6	85,0	88,7	84,9	Civil Departments .	207,6	200,3	210,6	211,1
18,9	21,1	19,7	23,8	Miscellaneous . .	13,7	12,4	14,9	13,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance .				
1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	Irrigation . . .	1	5,0	45,0	28,7
48,9	45,0	52,0	55,3	Buildings and Roads .	481,3	455,5	5	5
126,6	114,2	153,9	155,3	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	[illegible] ...	430,9 ...
732,8	718,8	781,6	803,6	TOTAL .	774,4	748,0	840,6	758,6
5,317,9	5,182,4	5,419,7	5,475,6	GRAND TOTAL .	5,209,7	5,422,7	5,650,0	5,617,1
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT — .	+ 108,2	—240,3	—230,3	—141,5

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,453,7	2,410,3	2,232,2	2,242,7	Revenue . . .	537,0	540,7	543,2	544,5
45,3	44,7	38,8	35,7	Interest . . .	39,0	44,6	46,2	45,3
168,3	175,8	155,9	156,7	Civil Departments .	1,423,8	1,445,2	1,486,6	1,488,0
39,4	38,6	38,2	43,7	Miscellaneous . .	286,7	284,7	280,2	283,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance . . .	17,9	70,0	...	...
381,7	640,5	788,0	772,1	Irrigation . . .	521,1	563,3	571,7	571,6
77,9	72,5	66,1	62,2	Buildings and Roads .	285,6	276,8	289,5	286,6
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	195,0	246,5	266,5	258,4
3,166,3	3,382,4	3,319,2	3,313,1	TOTAL .	3,306,1	3,471,8	3,483,9	3,477,8
				LOCAL—				
792,7	799,1	713,9	720,0	Revenue . . .	343,3	364,1	354,3	353,3
2,2	2,0	1,8	1,7	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	18,7	18,9	18,4	19,4
37,1	38,3	36,4	37,4	Civil Departments .	473,6	493,5	477,4	478,8
13,7	13,9	13,9	13,4	Miscellaneous . .	5,0	4,2	4,6	4,9
8,9	8,6	8,1	7,0	Buildings and Roads .	224,8	246,1	224,1	216,6
195,0	246,5	266,5	258,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,049,6	1,108,4	1,040,6	1,037,9	TOTAL .	1,065,4	1,126,8	1,078,8	1,073,0
4,215,9	4,490,8	4,359,8	4,351,0	GRAND TOTAL .	4,371,5	4,598,6	4,562,7	4,550,8
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT— .	—155,6	—107,8	—202,9	—199,8

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue 1895-96. Accounts.	Revenue 1896-97. Budget.	Revenue 1896-97. Revised.	Revenue 1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure 1895-96. Accounts.	Expenditure 1896-97. Budget.	Expenditure 1896-97. Revised.	Expenditure 1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,533,3	1,528,0	1,546,3	1,547,6	Revenue	318,1	323,3	336,4	331,6
25,5	26,0	25,4	23,7	Interest	20,5	22,2	22,1	21,5
7	1,1	8	8	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	15,7	16,3	16,5	16,7
137,4	134,5	141,2	137,5	Civil Departments	1,064,6	1,071 1	1,101,9	1,105,4
25,8	25,7	23,1	21,9	Miscellaneous	150,5	159,5	153,2	151,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	23,1	31,0
11,4	11,8	12,7	13,2	Irrigation	6,3	7,2	7,2	7,1
44,7	40,1	43,7	44,6	Buildings and Roads	267,1	249,1	252,3	247,1
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—56,9	—61,6	—63,0	—58,9
1,778,8	1,767,2	1,793,2	1,789,3	TOTAL	1,785,9	1,787,1	1,849,7	1,853,4
				LOCAL—				
369,5	370,0	357,1	355,6	Revenue	134,1	131,6	133,2	133,9
1	1	1	1	Interest	3	...	5	4
5,0	4,9	5,1	5,4	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,7
30,4	29,3	29,4	27,3	Civil Departments	133,2	·37,6	133,1	135,0
5,2	4,9	6,9	7,4	Miscellaneous	7,6	8,8	9,4	9,2
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	32,8	30,8
2,3	2,0	1,5	[illegible]	Irrigation	1	1	5	5,0
28,0	26,0	23,6	—58,9	Buildings and Roads	109,4	118,2	98,5	91,3
—56,9	—61,6			Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	375,6	364,2	364,8	TOTAL	390,2	401,7	413,6	411,3
2,162,4	2,142,8	2,157,4	2,154,1	GRAND TOTAL	2,176,1	2,188,8	2,263,3	2,264,7
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—13,7	—46,0	—105,9	—110,6

Madras.

Revenue 1895-96. Accounts.	Revenue 1896-97. Budget.	Revenue 1896-97. Revised.	Revenue 1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure 1895-96. Accounts.	Expenditure 1896-97. Budget.	Expenditure 1896-97. Revised.	Expenditure 1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,947,0	2,922,3	2,848,5	2,870,4	Revenue	775,0	810,8	780,1	782,8
15,7	14,8	16,9	15,9	Interest	15,9	17,2	16,6	17,0
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,8	10,7	10,2	10,1
236,5	218,1	220,9	216,9	Civil Departments	1,479,0	1,492,2	1,479,9	1,492,7
35,4	33,9	35,1	33,5	Miscellaneous	257,8	255,1	260,2	264,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	2	...	32,5	47,1
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	5,3	4,0	2,0	1,9
24,7	27,1	27,0	25,7	Railways	15,3	16,8	16,7	15,2
16,7	18,6	17,7	18,6	Irrigation	355,6	431,5	426,2	423,9
19,6	13,3	19,0	19,6	Buildings and Roads	338,7	360,5	325,5	322,1
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—1	1,9	6,8	24,0
3,295,6	3,248,1	3,185,1	3,200,6	TOTAL	3,251,5	3,400,7	3,356,7	3,401,2
				LOCAL—				
1,066,4	978,5	1,007,0	980,9	Revenue	466,2	460,7	456,1	459,8
4,3	4,3	4,3	4,4	Interest	4	5	5	4
25,0	26,0	25,6	28,0	Civil Departments	291,2	300,8	287,2	291,3
62,8	64,7	62,8	62,7	Miscellaneous	32,1	34,9	31,4	34,3
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	...	7,5	9,2
...	...	...	...	Irrigation	2,8	8	1,2	1,1
101,8	99,9	104,8	108,0	Buildings and Roads	429,8	414,4	455,5	440,2
—1	1,9	6,8	24,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,260,2	1,175,3	1,211,3	1,208,0	TOTAL	1,222,5	1,212,1	1,239,4	1,236,3
4,555,8	4,423,4	4,396,4	4,408,6	GRAND TOTAL	4,474,0	4,612,8	4,596,1	4,637,5
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT—	+81,8	—189,4	—199,7	—228,9

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,945,8	3,831,2	3,679,1	3,704,7	Revenue . . .	1,801,4	1,797,6	1,803,3	1,806,1
30,3	32,4	29,4	29,9	Interest . . .	24,2	26,5	29,5	31,4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,1	10,3	10,5	10,1
161,0	156,1	162,5	158,5	Civil Departments .	1,638,4	1,692,1	1,671,1	1,683,6
36,4	36,2	34,5	38,6	Miscellaneous . .	274,4	279,8	286,5	285,6
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	...	61,1	24,0
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	1,3	4,5	5,4	5,1
17,5	14,0	19,0	18,3	Railways . . .	12,6	11,0	13,0	12,7
2,3	2,4	2,4	2,3	Irrigation . . .	2,2	5,7	5,3	5,0
87,3	83,7	83,9	79,0	Buildings and Roads .	340,0	361,1	347,2	317,5
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	75,3	79,0	78,7	71,3
4,280,6	4,156,0	4,010,8	4,031,3	TOTAL .	4,179,9	4,267,6	4,311,6	4,252,4
				LOCAL—				
353,2	335,1	302,2	315,5	Revenue . . .	39,1	47,5	46,0	46,8
8	8	8	8	Interest . . .	9	1,1	8	8
70,0	70,7	79,7	77,8	Civil Departments .	217,8	232,2	220,7	220,6
1,7	1,7	1,8	1,6	Miscellaneous . .	8,0	8,5	11,8	10,5
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	...	..	1,5
68,8	65,2	65,5	61,9	Buildings and Roads .	296,7	278,3	315,7	291,0
75,3	79,0	78,7	71,3	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	..	...
569,8	552,5	528,7	528,9	TOTAL .	562,5	567,6	595,0	571,2
4,850,4	4,708,5	4,539,5	4,560,2	GRAND TOTAL .	4,742,4	4,835,2	4,906,6	4,823,6
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT — .	+108,0	—126,7	—367,1	—263,4

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,087,2	EXPENDITURE . . .	6,256,7	4,557,4	4,984,4

321. The following table shows the comparison of the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
38,3	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . . .	50,0	47,2	46,9
529,9	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	473,5	...	...
3,387,2	48.—State Railways . . .	5,506,7	3,819,9	4,244,0
700,0	49.—Irrigation Works . . .	750,0	737,5	740,4
4,655,4		6,780,2	4,604,6	5,031,3

322. The principal savings in the Budget grant were due to the East Indian Railway having raised funds by the issue of debentures greatly in excess of the estimated outlay of the year, the charge of 112,2 in the Budget being thus converted into a credit of 786,3 and to the transfer of the Railways in Burma to a private Company, with effect from 1st September 1896, the outlay from that date having been met from Company's funds, and having thus led to a saving of 582,5. There was also a large lapse on the Tirhoot Extension (235,8). Against these savings there was large additional expenditure on the East Coast Railway (108,0), partly for the Godavari Bridge, and on the North-Western Railway (200,1).

323. The main difference between the Revised and the Actuals was due to the failure of the Assam Bengal Railway to raise debentures to the extent anticipated.

48.—State Railways.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
158,7	Rutlam-Nagda	47,5	*—1,5*	*—5,0*
114,3	Mu Valley	100,0	50,6	51,2
59,4	Mandalay-Kunlon	620,0	115,4	116,2
62,5	Assam-Bengal, Part I	150,0	45,0	41,0
320,4	Assam-Bengal, Part II	1,048,0	614,8	1,100,6
101,2	Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra	9,6	27,5	23,2
59,2	Rae Bareli-Benares	240,0	257,1	254,2
190,8	Wazirabad-Lyallpur	92,5	78,7	78,1
199,5	Mushkaf-Bolan	195,0	210,2	170,2
665,3	Kotri-Rohri	511,0	420,1	440,2
266,6	Mari-Attock	300,0	373,7	379,2
696,7	East Coast*	197,8	313,8	305,8
139,5	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section) . . .	800,0	841,8	797,5
...	Lyallpur Khanewal	...	5,0	6,0
...	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions	400,0	220,0	154,2
3,034,1	TOTAL .	4,711,4	3,572,2	3,912,6
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
249,4	East Indian	112,2	*—757,0*	*—786,3*
127,2	Rajputana-Malwa System	93,8	35,0	—2,4
—6,5	Burma	42,8	13,9	12,9
142,5	Eastern Bengal	407,5	453,9	427,0
50,8	Tirhoot	32,5	24,1	11,7
122,4	Oudh and Rohilkhand	83,8	63,1	40,8
214,1	North-Western	289,9	435,0	490,0
1,1	" Gradient Improvements	*—10,0*	*—10,0*	*—10,4*
38,2	South Indian	50,0	15,0	15,0
939,2	TOTAL . . .	1,102,5	273,0	198,3
59,8	Other Railways	40,9	13,5	15,4
—116,0	Stores and Reserve	125,4	*—38,8*	117,7
3,917,1	GRAND TOTAL . .	5,980,2	3,819,9	4,244,0

* Includes the Bezwada Extension Railway and Godavari bridge.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	DISTRIBUTED AS BELOW :—			
529,9	34.—Construction of Protective Railways	473,5	...	...
3,387,2	48.—State Railways	5,506,7	3,819,9	4,244,0
3,917,1	TOTAL	5,980,2	3,819,9	4,244,0
2,721,2	India	3,810,6	2,008,8	2,339,3
679,6	England	1,243,0	1,091,0	1,146,8
516,3	Exchange	926,6	720,1	757,9
3,917,1	TOTAL	5,980,2	3,819,9	4,244,0

324. As regards the *Lines under Construction*, the lapse on the Rutlam-Nagda Railway was due chiefly to short outlay under Formation, Bridgework, and Ballast and Permanent-way, to increased issues of stores to the Nagda-Ujjain Railway, and to the transfer of surplus materials to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The lapse on the Mu Valley and Mandalay-Kunlon Railways was due to the transfer of the Railways in Burma to a Company, with effect from 1st September 1896, from which date the outlay on the construction of these lines has been met from Company's funds. The lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part I, was due to the estimates of their expenditure by land acquisition officers having been considerably in excess of what was actually spent. In accordance with the agreement with the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, the Secretary of State provides funds for Part II—Construction—when the Company's paid-up capital is exhausted ; the expenditure on this account in excess of the Company's paid-up capital during 1896-97 was 1,100,6. The lapse on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway was due to the transfer of stores to the North-Western Railway. On the Muskhaf-Bolan Railway the lapse was attributable to adjustments on account of the value of Rolling Stock. The lapse on the Kotri-Rohri Railway was due to the late arrival from England of plant for the Kotri Bridge, to reduction of establishment charges consequent on the amalgamation of Divisions, and to the issues of stores to Rolling Stock being less than was provided for. The grants of the Mari-Attock and Rae Bareli-Benares Railways were exceeded owing to work having been pushed on more vigorously, with a view to the early completion of these lines. The excess on the East Coast Railway was due to work having been pushed on more vigorously than was anticipated, and to the inclusion of outlay on the Godavari bridge.

325. The construction of the following Railway projects was commenced during the course of the year, the funds required for the first two being met from the reserve and from savings on the grants of other lines; for the Hajipur-Katihar extensions there was Budget provision of 400,0, but owing to late commencement of work there was a lapse of 245,8.

Godavari Bridge.
Lyallpur-Khanewal.
Hajipur-Katihar extensions.

326. As regards the *Open Lines* there was a lapse on the East Indian Railway. In the Budget Estimate for this line provision to the extent of 112,2 was made under this head "48" and it was intended that the balance of the requirements of the year should be met from funds raised by the Company by the issue of debentures. The Secretary of State directed that the expenditure should be charged against the debenture capital before funds under this head were operated on, and as the Company raised funds greatly in excess of the year's requirements, the transactions resulted in a net credit of 786,3. There was a lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system due to the transfer to "41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" of outlay incurred in previous years on works for the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway at Delhi, and to the greater portion of the provision for unsanctioned works not having been utilized. The lapse on the Burma Railway was due to the transfer of the line to a Company from 1st September 1896, the outlay incurred after this date having been met from Company's funds. The excess over the Budget Estimate, which occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway, was due chiefly to new works at Chitpore, and to the transfer of 8 Locomotive Engines from the East Coast Railway. The lapse on the Tirhoot State Railway was due chiefly to short outlay under Land and Bridge-work ; provision was made for land at Samastipur Junction, Mozufferpur and Semaria Ghât, but no debit was raised by the Civil Department during the year, whilst the changing of girders over Boor Gunduck, Korai, and Bagmatti bridges was not carried out ; there was also a saving under "Plant" owing to certain tools not having been received during the year. The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due to the temporary postponement of additional waterway, Ramganga, strengthening the Balawali Bridge, and interlocking signals at Stations, work on the last two items not having been begun during the year. The grant for the North-Western Railway was exceeded owing to additional outlay having been incurred on doubling the line between Karachi

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

48—State Railways—*concluded.*

and Kotri and on account of the transfer of Engines from the Muskhaf-Bolan Railway, and of surplus stores from the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway. The lapse on the South Indian Railway was due to the postponement of several large works entered in the Budget Estimate; to the late arrival of the bars and 50 lb. rails from England, and to the transfer of stores to the Peralam-Karikal Railway.

327. On *Other Railways* the principal lapses occurred on the Warora colliery and Wardha Coal Railway. On the former the lapse was due to the sale of machinery to the Umaria colliery, to the abandonment of the proposal for putting down Worthington pumps, and to work in connection with the roofing, tiling, etc., of the Engine-house at No. 9 pit not having been completed during the year. On the latter the lapse was due to the work of renewing 60 feet girders not having been put in hand owing to the estimate not having been sanctioned.

328. The decrease in the expenditure in England was due to the demands for stores having been less than was estimated.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
—2,7	Orissa Canals	1,4	1,3	1,2
1,5	Sone Canals	6	—3,2	—4,0
36,1	Ganges Canal	26,3	20,9	20,6
18,9	Lower Ganges Canal	38,8	31,2	25,5
11,9	Agra Canal	10,6	5,9	6,2
17,7	Eastern Jumna Canal	9,5	8,5	6,9
65,9	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	32,4	41,2	44,3
17,1	Bari Doab Canal	16,2	23,0	22,7
—1,6	Sirhind Canal	11,0	7,8	8,7
263,1	Chenab Canal	245,0	274,9	273,7
54,3	Kistna Delta System	57,5	59,5	58,5
72,9	Periyar Project	16,3	3,3	4,5
—20,9	Eastern Nara Works	15,5	13,9	13,9
104,0	Jamrao Canal	109,7	122,6	124,7
61,8	Other Projects	159,2	126,7	133,0
700,0	TOTAL OUTLAY	750,0	737,5	740,4
	Distributed as below :—			
693,6	India	742,9	730,0	736,1
3,6	England	4,1	4,5	2,6
2,8	Exchange	3,0	3,0	1,7

329. The larger grant made available for expenditure in 1896-97 was very nearly worked up to on the total though there are variations against most of the works.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	4,000,0	6,048,7	6,048,7
Discharged	275,0	717,0	722,6
NET INDIA	+3,725,0	+5,331,7	+5,326,1
ENGLAND—			
Incurred.			
India Stock	2,400,0	2,400,0	2,400,0
TOTAL INCURRED	2,400,0	2,400,0	2,400,0
ENGLAND—			
Discharged—			
India 4 per cent. Stock	...	5,1	5,2
India 3½ per cent. Debentures	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
South Indian Railway Debentures	313,7	313,7	313,7
TOTAL DISCHARGED	2,313,7	2,318,8	2,318,9
NET ENGLAND	+86,3	+81,2	+81,1
NET BOTH	+3,811,3	+5,412,9	+5,407,2

TEMPORARY DEBT.

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	2,000,0	1,500,0	1,500,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	2,000,0	2,500,0	2,500,0
	...	—1,000,0	—1,000,0

330. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given on page 428, where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	...	—4	—8
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+47,7	—29,3	—30,3
Savings Bank Deposits	+783,4	—287,6	—288,4
TOTAL	+831,1	—317,3	—319,5

331. Under *Special Loans* the debit of 8 represents the commutation value of pensions lapsed to Government (7) and the payment of the commutation value of Wasika pensions during the year (1). The large falling off of 78,0 under *Treasury notes and Service Funds* was chiefly due to the absence of adjustment on account of interest on the deposits of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for 1895-96, it having been adjusted in that year, (*vide* paragraph 110). The details of *Savings Bank deposits* transactions are as follow :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Presidency Savings Banks	—1,001,1	—900,0	—900,0
Post Office Savings Banks	+1,638,5	+586,0	+596,9
State Railway Provident Institutions	+66,9	+60,6	+56,5
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+27,5	+24,0	+33,1
Regimental Savings Banks	+19,0	—14,9	—25,5
Special accounts	+32,6	—46,5	—53,9
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	...	+3,2	+4,5
TOTAL	+783,4	—287,6	—288,4

The figure against *Presidency Savings Bank* represents the net amount transferred to the *Post Office Savings Bank* up to the 30th September 1897, the date on which the transfer of the accounts to the Post Office Savings Bank was finally made. Taking these two classes of Savings Banks together there was a heavy net withdrawal; part of this (about 200,0) occurred in the transfer of the Presidency Savings Bank Accounts, some of the depositors preferring to withdraw their accounts and leave them with the Presidency Banks. The closing of the Account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund also caused a net withdrawal of about 250,0. Agricultural distress and high prices tended also to diminish deposits and increase withdrawals. The variations under *Regimental Savings Bank* depend to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England, and therefore an accurate estimate cannot be made. The net outgoings under *Special Accounts* chiefly represent the withdrawals by the General Family Pension Fund (34,0) and the Hindu Family Pension Fund (22,7) for investment in Government securities owing to the low price prevailing. The *Forest Officers' Provident Fund* was established in the course of the year under the order of the Government of India No. 2881 P., dated 1st July 1896.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1896-97.								
	Budget.			Revised.			Accounts.		
	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Cr.	Dr.	
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	— 886,4	...	...	—1,228,5	...	...	— 1,023,6
Excluded Local Funds	774,7	788,6	— 13,9	770,8	789,6	— 18,8	782,1	798,3	— 16,2
Railway Funds	71,0	59,5	+ 11,5	77,9	79,1	— 1,2	75,1	75,3	— 2
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,7	...	+ 11,7	11,8	...	+ 11,8	11,8	...	+ 11,8
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	17,437,4	17,258,8	+ 178,6	18,543,8	18,739,2	— 195,4	18,767,6	19,145,4	— 377,8
Advances	2,533,9	2,565,4	+ 18,5	3,377,5	3,388,4	— 10,9	4,928,1	5,012,4	— 84,3
Suspense Accounts	12,9	20,3	— 7,4	19,1	24,5	— 5,4	149,1	217,0	— 67,9
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	...	...	+ 635,0	...	...	+ 169,7	...	...	+ 666,1
Miscellaneous	3,4	...	+ 3,4	...	11,7	— 11,7	207,1	470,9	— 263,8
ENGLAND	5,4	5	+ 4,9	10,7	11,1	— 4	10,7	12,2	— 1,5
TOTAL			— 44,1			— 1,290,8			—1,157,4

332. The net debit to *Provincial Balances* has been explained in paragraph 318. Under *Excluded Local Funds* and *Railway Funds* the variations on the whole are not large and require no detailed explanation. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. The net debit was contributed chiefly by the North-Western Provinces (242,2 out of the total of 377,8), where it was mainly due to a large net withdrawal from Municipal Funds (156,4) in consequence of capital expenditure on water-works and drainage and of the large repayment of debt mentioned in para. 339. The other fluctuations are not sufficiently important to require special explanation.

333. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	...	+ 111,2	— 41,1
Other Advances	+ 18,5	— 122,1	—43,2
	+ 18,5	— 10,9	— 84,3

Under *Coinage Account* the difference between the Revised and the Budget is due to a net debit of 152,0 under Bullion Advances by reason of increase in the balance of Bullion at the Mints on account both of Government silver and of the silver tendered for the coinage of British dollars. There was also a net credit of 32,7 on account of Mint certificates issued for silver tendered for the coinage of British dollars at the Bombay Mint. The Budget did not anticipate any reduction in the small coin depôt balances, but the actuals show a reduction of 82,0, owing to the special demand for small coin for Famine Relief works. This demand resulted in a small net debit of 3,8 under Copper Coinage Account due to a credit of 51,8, being the amount by which the stock of coin and copper at the Mints and small coin depôts at the close of the year was decreased, counterbalanced by a debit of 55,6 owing to the reduction, in consequence of this decrease, of the balance at credit of the Mint Profit Account.

The net debit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions ; the cause of the net debit of 43,2 is however brought out by the following figures—

Special Advances	—41,1
Permanent Advances	—97,7
Other "	+10,2
Account with Foreign States	+85,4

The debit under Special Advances was due to the discount on the stock certificate issued to the Currency Department (see para. 104) having been debited temporarily to this head to be set off against the first receipt of interest on the certificate. The large net disbursement for Permanent Advances occurred mainly in Bengal (47,0), the North-Western Provinces (34,1) and the Central Provinces (13,1). Under Accounts with Foreign States the large credit was mainly owing to the recovery of outstandings due from States in the Punjab (58,6), especially Kashmir.

Under *Suspense Account* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of departmental officers. The main differences were the increase in the balances of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department (124,7), especially in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in consequence of famine relief operations and the decrease in the balances in the hands of Civil Departmental officers (66,0), chiefly Opium Agents in Bengal.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

334. The gross credits and debits working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows :—

Budget, 1896-97. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.		Accounts, 1896-97. Sterling Amount.	Exchange. Cr.	Exchange. Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+86,3	64,3	...	Other Loans	+81,1	53,6	...
+4,9	3,6	...	Temporary Debt . . .	—1,000,0	...	660,8
...	...	...	Deposits and Advances . .	—1,5	...	1,0
—838,7	...	625,1	Net payments to or receipts from Guaranteed and Subsidised Railways, including remittances to India	+1,367,0	903,3	...
...	...	108,4	Withdrawals by Railway Companies against Rupee advances .	...	...	...
			Cash Balance—			
+1,330,9	992,1	...	Increase (—) Decrease (+) .	+561,4	371,0	...
...	1,060,0	733,5	TOTAL .	...	1,327,9	661,8
	326,5		NET .	...	666,1	...
...	308,5	...	Lump alteration by Financial Department . . .	...	...	...
...	635,0					

335. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained:—

1896-97. Budget. Sterling.	Exchange.		1896-97. Accounts. Sterling.	Exchange.
16,500,0	12,300,0	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State . .	15,526,5	10,260,5
210,6	156,9	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India .	—103,9	—68,7
—311,6	—232,3	Miscellaneous remittances	187,5	123,9
...	108,4	Withdrawals by Railway Companies against Rupee advances	...	...
		Deduct—		
16,982,4	*12,659,5*	Net expenditure in England	*16,618,1*	*10,981,8*
...	*308,5*	Lump alteration by the Financial Department .	...	...
	635,0	Difference, being exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year	...	666,1

336. The difference under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly due to the increased amount of Debentures of the East Indian Railway Company raised in England (see para. 180).

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Accounts.	
Imperial Loans and Advances	111,5	—53,6	113,4	—78,5

337. The following are the details :—

1896-97. Budget. Amount advanced.	1896-97. Budget. Amount repaid.		1896-97. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1896-97. Accounts. Amount repaid.
1,0	10,9	Loans to Native States	14,1	12,9
22,5	55,8	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts	16,7	58,8
...	4,3	„ Mofussil Municipalities	...	4,2
1	9,7	„ District and other Local Committees	17,2	11,7
...	4	„ Landholders and Notabilities	...	7
30,0	30,4	Advances to Cultivators	30,5	25,1
53,6	111,5	TOTAL AS ABOVE	78,5	113,4

The payment under *Loans to Native States* represents Loans to Baoni State (2,5), to the Maharaja of Ajaigarh (5,0) and to the Cooch Behar State for the Railway (6,6) against 1,0 only on account of Loans to Cooch Behar State provided in the Budget. Of the amount repaid 2,2, against a provision of 2,4 in the Budget, was on account of repayment of Loans by the Sultan of Muscat and the remainder 10,7 includes 10,0, the actual amount repaid by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar out of the loan of 35,0 which was estimated for under the head "R.R. Provincial Advance and Loan account", but was subsequently taken under this head, and 7 represents the adjustment of a portion of the principal of this loan erroneously credited to interest in 1895-96. Under *Loans to Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts* the Budget provided for an advance of 22,5 to the Bombay Port Trust for Victoria dock, but only 16,7 was actually required. The repayments almost correspond with the Budget. The difference occurred almost entirely in Bombay and represents the fixed annual surplus and the sale proceeds of lands and old stores which are applied equally by the Trustees to the reduction of their interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt to Government. The excess advance under *District and Other Local Committees* was due to loans advanced in the Military Department not provided for under this head. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the account includes chiefly the advances and repayments in Upper Burma.

SECTION RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Accounts.	
Provincial Loans and Advances . .	328,2	—792,2	429,2	—1,258,7

338. The following are the details :—

1896-97. Budget. Amount advanced.	1896-97. Budget. Amount repaid.		1896-97. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1896-97. Accounts. Amount repaid.
325,8	46,0	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	149,6	124,0
...	5,5	" Port Funds	3,3	5,6
20,5	9,2	" District Committees	17,3	12,7
8,1	14,8	" Landholders, etc.	11,5	8,1
387,8	234,7	Advances to Cultivators	1,073,8	261,9
50,0	18,0	" under Special Laws	3,2	16,9
792,2	328,2	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	1,258,7	429,2

The striking features of this table are the reduction of the advances to and the increase of the repayments by Municipalities and the very large increase in the advances to cultivators in consequence of the agricultural distress.

339. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the following are the details by Provinces of advances and repayments during the year :—

	Budget, 1896-97.		Accounts, 1896-97.		Excess (+) Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	30,0	3,7	20,1	2,9	—9,9	—8
Burma	...	4,1	...	4,0	...	—1
Assam	...	1	...	2	...	+1
Bengal	59,2	6,8	49,1	5,0	—10,1	—1,8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—						
Benares Municipality	20,0	...	...	20,9	—20,0	...
Meerut "	10,0	...	10,0	7	...	...
Hurdwar "	30,0	...	5	1	—29,5	...
Fyzabad "	30,0	...	...	...	—30,0	...
Furukhabad "	20,0	...	...	...	—20,0	...
Other Municipalities	15,0	...	2,0	61,4	—13,0	...
TOTAL .	125,0	14,7	12,5	83,1	—112,5	+68,4
Punjab	50,0	10,1	19,9	9,5	—30,1	—6
Madras—						
Bezwada Municipality . . .	5,0	2	...	...	—5,0	—2
Cuddalore "	10,0	...	...	...	—10,0	...
Other Municipalities	23,0	2,4	35,8	2,6	+12,8	+2
TOTAL .	38,0	2,6	35,8	2,6	—2,2	...
Bombay	23,6	3,9	12,2	16,7	—11,4	+12,8
TOTAL .	325,8	46,0	149,6	124,0	—176,2	+78,0

In the advances there were savings in all the provinces on the total grants; but in the North-Western Provinces and Madras certain specific allotments, shown separately in the table, were made, savings from which are not available for other loans. On the ordinary account, therefore, the Madras Budget allotment has been exceeded by 12,8, this being the result especially, as it would seem, of two large loans of 15,0 to the Vizagapatam Municipality and of 9,3 to the Coconada Municipality. This excess of 12,8 was, however, more than covered by the saving in Madras of 19,7 under Loans to Cultivators. The total net charge in that province was 56,1 against a grant of 77,4; which gives a saving of 21,3, or after deducting the special grants of 16,5, a saving on the whole of 4,8. In the North-Western Provinces only one of the special allotments was disbursed in full, and the Hurdwar Municipality took only 5 against

SECTION RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

an estimate of 30,0; but the savings were not utilised for other purposes as there were large savings on the ordinary allotment as well. The saving in Bombay is only apparent as the provision of 16,6 for unforeseen demands was transferred to *Advances to Cultivators*. Subsequently special advances, amounting to 5,3, were made for plague purposes, and an additional allotment of 5,0 was made which nearly covers the net excess of 5,2 (16,6—11,4). The large improvement in the receipts due to the payments of 10,0 and 3,0 by Ahmedabad and Hyderabad Municipalities renders it unnecessary to obtain sanction to this small excess in advances. In the repayments the largest difference occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and was due to unexpected repayments of 7½ lakhs by the Cawnpore and Benares Municipalities.

340. Under *Port Funds* the debit of 3,3 represents an advance to the Chittagong Port Trust not provided for. Under *District Committees* the smaller outlay in Bengal is due to the full amount of advances not having been drawn by the District Board of Monghyr. In Madras, the special provision of 1,5 for the District Board, Ganjam, for Railway feeder roads was not utilized during the year. The increase in receipts was chiefly due to the payment (2,2) by the Ratnagiri District Board, and to the receipts in the Punjab which were not anticipated. Under *Loans to Landholders, etc.*, provision of 10,0 was made for repayment by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar; but the adjustment on this account was made under Section R, Imperial Advance and Loan Account (see para. 337). In Bombay, there was an excess due to the advance of 7,5 to the Jath State, not provided for, reduced by a payment of 3,5 against an estimate of 6,1 to the Chief of Kurundvad (senior) State.

341. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the following are the details:—

	Budget, 1896-97.		Accounts, 1896-97.		Difference Advanced.	Difference Repaid.
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.		
Central Provinces	40,0	36,3	128,7	57,4	+88,7	+21,1
Burma	16,0	8,7	11,3	9,8	−4,7	+1,1
Assam	5	2	1	2	−4	...
Bengal	25,0	18,8	58,1	15,8	+33,1	−3,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	95,0	46,3	363,0	51,1	+268,0	+4,8
Punjab	36,0	33,1	72,8	30,7	+36,8	−2,4
Madras	75,0	32,5	55,3	30,4	−19,7	−2,1
Bombay	100,3	58,8	384,5	66,5	+284,2	+7,7
TOTAL	387,8	234,7	1,073,8	261,9	+686,0	+27,2

The advances exceeded the estimate in all the Provinces, except Burma, Assam and Madras. The increase was due to famine, in consequence of which large advances were made under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Act, and the following additional grants were sanctioned by the Government of India to meet them:—

Central Provinces	95,0
Bengal	10,0
North-Western Provinces	325,0
Punjab	53,0
Bombay	230,0

In Bombay in addition to the above grant 16,6 and 1,5 respectively from the heads *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* and *Advances under Special Laws* were transferred to this head. In Burma owing to the prevalence of cattle-disease, provision was made for large advances, but the progress of the disease having been checked the actual outgoings fell below the estimate. In Madras there was a large saving on the Budget grant of 50,0 for loans to ryots holding lands under the Periyar Project.

342. Under *Advances under Special Laws*, provision made in Bengal for advances chiefly in the Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs districts was not required. In Bombay the provision under this head was transferred to the head *Advances to Cultivators*.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1896-97.			England, 1896-97.			Total, 1896-97.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B., B. and C. I. . . .	−82,5	−45,8	−31,2	+50,6	+172,1	+177,4	−31,9	+126,3	+146,2
G. I. P.	+197,1	+224,6	+243,2	−336,4	−189,3	−194,9	−139,3	+35,3	+48,3
Madras	+27,5	+27,5	+30,3	−79,4	−85,2	−77,3	−51,9	−57,7	−47,0
	+142,1	+206,3	+242,3	−365,2	−102,4	−94,8	−223,1	+103,9	+147,5
Subsidised Companies.									
Tapti Valley . . .	...	...	+14,2	...	...	...	...	...	+14,2
Mymensing-Jamalpur .	...	...	+9,3	...	...	...	...	...	+9,3
Hardwar-Dehra . .	...	.	+22,5	...	...	...	...	...	+22,5
Burma Railways . .	...	−201,5	−169,3	...	+1,722,8	+1,721,9	...	+1,521,3	+1,552,6
East Indian Railway .	−26,7	...	...	...	...	...	−26,7	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij .	−54,0	−34,0	−26,4	...	...	...	−54,0	−34,0	−26,4
S. M. and Mysore . .	−46,1	−37,8	−34,2	−71,7	−40,8	−38,5	−117,8	−78,6	−72,7
Indian Midland . .	−476,4	−138,2	−147,8	−289,7	−282,7	−290,5	−766,1	−420,9	−438,3
Assam-Bengal . .	−136,5	−209,5	+82,1	+136,5	+209,5	−82,1	...	...	...
Bengal Central . .	−13,7	−17,5	−21,0	−38,6	−54,3	−47,6	−52,3	−71,8	−68,6
Bengal-Nagpur . .	−815,0	−512,9	−519,1	+10,1	+100,7	+100,8	−804,9	−412,2	−418,3
Rohilkhand-Kumaon .	−10,1	−7,5	−6,1	−9,5	−6,6	−6,1	−19,6	−14,1	−12,2
South Behar . . .	−90,0	−60,0	−63,3	...	...	...	−90,0	−60,0	−63,3
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur .	...	+48,0	+49,0	...	...	...	...	+48,0	+49,0
	−1,663,5	−1,170,9	−810,1	−252,9	+1,648,6	+1,357,9	−1,931,4	+477,7	+547,8
TOTAL . .	−1,526,4	−964,6	−567,8	−628,1	+1,546,2	+1,263,1	−2,154,5	+581,6	+695,3

343. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them chiefly on account of stores used on revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations. But the following general explanations are furnished. Under *Guaranteed Companies* the difference in India under the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is due to heavier consumption of stores on Revenue account for renewals of permanent way and Warren girders and to larger sales of stores to outsiders, and under the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the provision for unsanctioned works not having been fully utilized and to smaller purchases of stores consequent on decreased traffic due to famine and plague. In England there were smaller purchases of stores on both these lines. Under *Subsidised Companies* the Budget Estimate provided funds to meet the estimated outlay of the *Burma Railway* under 48.—State Railways, but the Railway was handed over from 1st September 1896 to the Burma Railway Company, which raised capital in England amounting to 1,836,5, and funds required since that date for expenditure in England and in India have been charged to Capital of Railway Companies. In the case of the *Indian Midland* and the *Bengal-Nagpur Railways* the requirements for expenditure in India on the extensions were over-estimated. The estimate provided for the raising of debentures in England in the case of the *Assam-Bengal Railway*, and for the expenditure in India being charged to this head as far as any surplus capital was available. No debentures were, however, raised, and there being no capital of the Company against which the expenditure of 82,1 in England might be taken, the amount was debited in India to 48—State Railways by credit to Capital of Railway Companies. The Indian expenditure was also charged in full to 48—State Railways. No provision was made for the Mymensing-Jamalpur, Brahmaputra Sultanpur, Hardwar-Dehra and Tapti Valley lines in the estimate, but capital was raised and work commenced in the course of the year. Debentures for 861,7 were renewed during the year instead of being replaced by fresh capital as was anticipated in the Budget, but this does not affect the net result.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	...	...	+52,3
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	+163,0
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	+1,4
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	...
Marine	...	...	+3,3
Military	...	+90,0	...
Public Works	...	+200,0	+118,3
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—16,1	+7,1	—24,1
TOTAL	—16,1	+297,1	+314,2

344. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, but there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Issued.	Paid.
1889-90	Money Order transactions	14,418,5	14,393,1
1890-91		16,484,7	16,485,6
1891-92		17,365,8	17,349,3
1892-93		18,117,7	18,098,9
1893-94		19,290,8	19,294,5
1894-95		20,452,8	20,430,8
1895-96		21,757,8	21,739,6
1896-97		23,295,0	23,242,7

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,500,0	15,300,0	15,526,5
Payments	16,503,4	15,288,3	15,170,5

345. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rx.	Rate in Pence.
April	1896	1,850,8	3,126,5	14·21
May	"	1,690,9	2,912,7	13·93
June	"	1,958,2	3,342,6	14·06
July	"	1,630,4	2,760,7	14·17
August	"	1,183,3	2,009,0	14·14
September	"	1,099,7	1,862,0	14·17
October	"	1,470,6	2,445,2	14·43
November	"	471,8	738,5	15·33
December	"	671,0	1,053,2	15·29
January	1897	1,109,6	1,753,1	15·19
February	"	1,315,8	2,072,0	15·24
March	"	1,074,4	1,711,5	15·07
		15,526,5	25,787,0	14·45

346. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1895-96 outstanding on 1st April 1896	114,1	190,0
Bills drawn in 1896-97 as entered above	15,526,5	25,787,0
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	15,640,6	25,977,0
Bills paid in 1896-97	15,170,5	25,227,9
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1897	470,1	749,1

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1896—			
India	16,500,5	16,500,5	16,500,5
England	3,794,7	3,393,8	3,393,8
TOTAL	20,295,2	19,894,3	19,894,3
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1897—			
India	14,056,0	13,465,8	13,873,7
England	2,463,8	2,814,7	2,832,4
TOTAL	16,519,8	16,280,5	16,706,1
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1897	—3,775,4	—3,613,8	—3,188,2

347. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—2,444,5	—3,034,7	—2,626,8
England	—1,330,9	—579,1	—561,4
TOTAL	—3,775,4	—3,613,8	—3,188,2

348. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of 587,2. The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better.	Worse.
Increase in Imperial Deficit	...	2,168,1
Increase in Provincial Deficit	...	137,2
Decrease in Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,272,3	...
Increase under Permanent Debt incurred	1,595,9	...
Increase under Temporary Debt discharged	...	1,000,0
Decrease in deposits of Savings Banks	....	1,071,8
Decrease in the Deposits of Service Funds	...	80,7
Decrease under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	556,4
Net excess payment under Advances	...	109,9
Net excess debit balance under Suspense Accounts	...	60,5
Net excess payments under Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	...	365,5
Short withdrawals by Railway Companies	2,849,8	...
Exchange on advances to Railway Companies in India	...	466,9
Improvement in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	559,1	...
Larger receipts under remittances	330,3	...
Minor variations	...	3,2
	6,607,4	6,020,2
NET BETTER	587,2	

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 12th March 1898.

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Revised Estimates . . . . . 1896-97.

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[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	26,200,955	26,093,300	23,699,200	23,974,489
Opium	"	7,123,922	6,895,300	6,386,700	6,409,238
Salt	"	8,861,845	8,700,000	8,438,200	8,421,705
Stamps	"	4,727,055	4,732,700	4,771,500	4,777,742
Excise	"	5,722,417	5,744,700	5,613,200	5,614,200
Customs	"	5,017,278	4,481,900	4,516,700	4,491,477
Other Heads	"	8,419,869	8,566,300	8,512,000	8,503,557
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	66,073,341	65,214,200	61,937,500	62,192,408
Interest	A	825,052	848,300	1,087,300	1,082,555
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,840,353	2,914,300	2,992,000	3,011,633
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,684,522	1,657,800	1,687,000	1,678,568
Miscellaneous	"	1,095,914	975,900	1,076,900	1,066,574
Railways	"	21,859,189	21,583,200	20,159,900	20,297,820
Irrigation	"	2,299,953	2,883,300	3,200,700	3,150,639
Buildings and Roads	"	713,832	664,600	697,700	696,214
Receipts by Military Departments	"	978,011	879,100	964,800	953,330
TOTAL REVENUE	...	98,370,167	97,620,700	93,803,800	94,129,741
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	...	3,811,300	5,412,900	5,407,235
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	739,047	831,100	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net receipts)	"	...	57,900	42,400	34,930
Capital of Railway Companies (net)	"	...	...	581,600	695,292
Remittances (net)	"	80,502	...	297,100	314,202
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	17,664,492	16,500,000	15,300,000	15,526,547
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	116,854,208	118,821,000	115,437,800	116,107,947
Balance on 1st April—India	...	22,529,488	16,500,488	16,500,510	16,500,510
England £	...	2,503,124	3,794,724	3,393,798	3,393,798
GRAND TOTAL	...	141,886,820	139,116,212	135,332,108	136,002,255

Accounts and Estimates.

of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange.")

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1895-96.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,351,257	11,156,900	10,907,600	10,909,691
Interest	"	4,044,799	3,676,700	3,456,100	3,453,953
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . . .	"	2,594,880	2,733,500	2,728,400	2,711,693
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments .	"	15,172,860	15,399,500	15,383,300	15,445,196
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,933,332	6,030,300	5,862,900	5,856,709
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	586,485	598,500	2,012,900	2,12[illegible],355
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	7,661	14,500	14,000	12,750
Railway Revenue Account	"	23,479,457	23,857,500	22,970,100	22,957,801
Irrigation	"	2,976,311	3,203,600	3,251,600	3,251,009
Buildings and Roads	"	5,810,512	6,140,600	6,013,200	5,783,295
Army Services	"	25,398,157	25,174,900	24,295,600	24,255,338
Special Defence Works	"	101,349	57,500	123,500	94,610
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL .	...	96,457,060	98,044,000	97,019,200	96,858,400
Add—Provincial Surplus: that is, portion of Allotment to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	616,260	6,500	...	45,833
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*237,151*	*892,900*	*1,228,500*	*1,069 470*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	"	96,836,169	97,157,600	95,790,700	95,834,763
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works.	End of B	4,087,194	6,256,700	4,557,400	4,984,422
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged) . .	C	586,412	...	...	
Temporary Debt (net discharged) . . .	"	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
Unfunded Debt (net discharged) . . .	"	...	...	317,300	319,495
Deposits and Advances (net) . . .	"	1,316,042	44,100	1,290,800	1,157,437
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net payment)	"	74,446	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net payments)	"	164,097	464,000	807,100	829,486
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments) .	"	185,937	2,154,500	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	...	16,100	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,742,215	16,503,400	15,288,300	15,170,546
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	...	121,992,512	122,596,400	119,051,600	119,296,149
Balance on 31st March—India . .	...	16,500,510	14,055,988	13,465,810	13,873,752
England . £	...	3,393,798	2,463,824	2,814,698	2,832,354
GRAND TOTAL .	...	141,886,820	139,116,212	135,332,108	136,002,255

Revenue	98,370,167	97,620,700	93,803,800	94,129,741
Expenditure chargeable thereon	96,836,169	97,157,600	95,790,700	95,834,763
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) Rx. .	+1,533,998	+463,100	—1,986,900	—1,705,022

Abstract A.—*Details*

(Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

The figures in thick type are those

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.						No. of item.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	16,627,100	9,222,500	243,700	...	...	26,093,300	1
II.—Opium	6,895,300	...	...	...	...	6,895,300	2
III.—Salt	8,660,000	40,000	...	...	...	8,700,000	3
IV.—Stamps	1,252,700	3,480,000	...	...	...	4,732,700	4
V.—Excise	4,351,600	1,392,400	700	...	...	5,744,700	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,200	693,100	2,972,500	...	...	3,669,800	6
VII.—Customs	4,454,000	27,900	...	...	..	4,481,900	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,048,200	795,000	...	...	...	1,843,200	8
IX.—Forest	1,008,800	723,500	...	...	...	1,732,300	9
X.—Registration	215,800	213,000	...	...	...	428,800	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	892,200	...	...	...	...	892,200	11
TOTAL	45,409,900	16,587,400	3,216,900	...	...	**65,214,200**	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	672,600	156,200	10,800	5,000	3,700	**848,300**	13
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,761,900	3,000	5,800	...	...	1,770,700	14
XIV.—Telegraph	1,097,500	...	...	5,100	3,800	1,106,400	15
XV.—Mint	37,200	...	...	.	..	37,200	16
TOTAL	2,896,600	3,000	5,800	5,100	3,800	**2,914,300**	17
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	21,200	359,300	1,500	...	...	382,000	18
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	40,500	274,200	...	...	...	314,700	19
XVII.—Police	16,400	244,100	152,200	..	...	412,700	20
XVIII.—Marine	15,500	128,100	...	...	...	143,600	21
XIX.—Education	2,100	130,400	90,500	...	...	223,000	22
XX.—Medical	300	54,100	24,700	1,600	1,200	81,900	23
XXI.—Scientific and Minor Departments	9,900	64,500	25,000	300	200	99,900	24
TOTAL	105,900	1,254,700	293,900	1,900	1,400	**1,657,800**	25
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	152,200	47,200	100	90,900	67,800	358,200	26
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	31,700	58,100	100	...	...	89,900	27
XXIV.—Exchange	120,000		..	...	...	120,000	28
XXV.—Miscellaneous	89,200	164,000	150,200	2,500	1,900	407,800	29
TOTAL	393,100	269,300	150,400	93,400	69,700	**975,900**	30
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	17,226,900	1,094,800	...	200	200	18,322,100	31
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	3,233,000	..	...	...	...	3,233,000	32
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	28,100	...	..	...	...	28,100	33
TOTAL	20,488,000	1,094,800	...	200	200	**21,583,200**	34
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	973,700	770,000	...	...	...	1,743,700	35
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	929,900	..	...	...	...	929,900	36
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	48,500	150,200	11,000	...	...	209,700	37
TOTAL	1,952,100	920,200	11,000	..	.	**2,883,300**	38
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	50,000	...	...	...	..	50,000	39
XXXII.—Civil Works	15,300	274,400	280,900	25,200	18,800	614,600	40
TOTAL	65,300	274,400	280,900	25,200	18,800	**664,600**	41
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	708,900	...	...	32,800	24,400	766,100	42
Non-Effective	94,700	...	...	10,500	7,800	113,000	43
TOTAL	803,600	...		43,300	32,200	**879,100**	44
TOTAL REVENUE	72,787,100	20,560,000	3,969,700	174,100	129,800	**97,620,700**	45

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the during the year, namely, 1s. 1·75*d.*, 1s. 2·458*d.*, and 1s. 2·4505749*d.* per rupee in the Budget, Revised and the Accounts respectively.

of Revenue.

transactions in *India*, including those of " Exchange."]

which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.						ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.					
	INDIA.			England.	Ex-change.*	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Ex-change.*	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	14,541,600	8,890,600	267,000	...	...	23,699,200	14,757,819	8,958,519	258,151	...	...	23,974,489
2	6,386,700	...	...	...	...	6,386,700	6,409,238	...	..	...	...	6,409,238
3	8,403,800	34,400	...	...	...	8,438,200	8,387,715	33,990	...	...	...	8,421,705
4	1,264,000	3,507,500	...	...	...	4,771,500	1,264,315	3,513,427	...	...	...	4,777,742
5	4,255,300	1,357,500	400	...	...	5,613,200	4,255,971	1,357,884	345	...	...	5,614,200
6	4,100	682,300	2,851,600	...	...	3,538,000	3,565	681,487	2,851,803	...	...	3,536,855
7	4,487,000	29,700	...	...	...	4,516,700	4,462,869	28,608	...	...	...	4,491,477
8	1,050,000	805,500	...	...	...	1,855,500	1,058,381	814,428	...	...	...	1,872,809
9	1,042,800	725,700	...	...	...	1,768,500	1,019,497	714,372	...	...	...	1,733,869
10	225,400	222,100	...	...	...	447,500	230,808	227,463	...	...	...	458,271
11	902,500	...	...	...	...	902,500	901,753	...	...	...	...	901,753
12	42,563,200	16,255,300	3,119,000	...	...	61,937,500	42,751,931	16,330,178	3,110,299	...	...	62,192,408
13	760,900	146,800	11,200	101,400	67,000	1,087,300	761,879	139,069	11,818	102,231	67,558	1,082,555
14	1,763,900	2,200	6,700	...	...	1,772,800	1,773,713	2,299	7,462	...	...	1,783,474
15	1,071,900	...	...	3,800	2,500	1,078,200	1,065,181	...	...	3,819	2,524	1,071,524
16	141,000	...	...	..	...	141,000	156,635	...	...	...	...	156,635
17	2,976,800	2,200	6,700	3,800	2,500	2,992,000	2,995,529	2,299	7,462	3,819	2,524	3,011,633
18	22,700	335,300	1,600	...	...	359,600	22,618	331,846	1,720	...	...	356,184
19	38,900	274,100	...	...	...	313,000	38,576	270,157	...	...	...	308,733
20	19,300	258,500	156,000	...	...	433,800	21,836	254,691	160,389	...	...	436,916
21	32,100	131,700	...	...	...	163,800	31,236	129,201	40	...	...	160,477
22	2,300	133,100	89,200	...	...	224,600	2,231	128,863	89,688	...	...	220,782
23	500	56,400	33,200	1,700	1,100	92,900	479	54,287	36,098	1,717	1,134	93,715
24	11,600	62,500	24,700	300	200	99,300	11,605	66,938	22,512	425	281	101,761
25	127,400	1,251,600	304,700	2,000	1,300	1,687,000	128,581	1,235,983	310,447	2,142	1,415	1,678,568
26	149,400	43,800	100	94,100	62,100	349,500	155,327	46,809	69	93,786	61,977	357,968
27	35,800	55,200	200	...	...	91,200	35,325	50,959	116	...	...	86,400
28	181,400	...	...	...	...	181,400	144,233	...	...	...	...	144,233
29	107,300	170,000	153,600	14,400	9,500	454,800	113,152	173,299	156,847	20,878	13,797	477,973
30	473,900	269,000	153,900	108,500	71,600	1,076,900	448,037	271,067	157,032	114,664	75,774	1,066,574
31	16,307,800	1,216,900	...	200	100	17,525,000	16,416,926	1,222,296	...	230	152	17,639,604
32	2,610,000	...	...	...	...	2,610,000	2,634,164	...	...	...	...	2,634,164
33	24,900	...	...	...	...	24,900	24,052	...	...	...	...	24,052
34	18,942,700	1,216,900	...	200	100	20,159,900	19,075,142	1,222,296	...	230	152	20,297,820
35	1,164,200	932,000	...	...	...	2,096,200	1,129,137	938,824	...	...	...	2,067,961
36	891,900	...	...	...	...	891,900	871,808	...	...	...	...	871,808
37	51,200	150,900	10,500	...	...	212,600	50,570	151,052	9,248	...	...	210,870
38	2,107,300	1,082,900	10,500	...	...	3,200,700	2,051,515	1,089,876	9,248	...	...	3,150,639
39	61,100	...	...	...	...	61,100	61,268	...	...	...	...	61,268
40	16,300	283,000	294,000	26,100	17,200	636,600	15,983	279,888	295,521	26,224	17,330	634,946
41	77,400	283,000	294,000	26,100	17,200	697,700	77,251	279,888	295,521	26,224	17,330	696,214
42	744,600	...	...	65,000	42,900	852,500	730,651	...	...	64,864	42,864	838,379
43	91,700	...	...	12,400	8,200	112,300	93,472	...	...	12,933	8,546	114,951
44	836,300	...	...	77,400	51,100	964,800	824,123	...	...	77,797	51,410	953,330
45	68,865,900	20,507,700	3,900,000	319,400	210,800	93,803,800	69,113,988	20,570,656	3,901,827	327,107	216,163	94,129,741

Exchange thereon, calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold.

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in
The figures in thick type are those

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.						Number of Item.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange*.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	226,800	67,700	4,300	...	...	298,800	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	505,800	1,030,400	...	...	...	1,536,200	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	416,100	2,705,800	1,053,400	300	200	4,175,800	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,503,000	...	...	800	600	2,595,300	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	485,300	81,200	...	200	200	566,900	5
6.—Stamps	—38,000	135,200	...	46,000	34,300	170,000	6
7.—Excise	167,800	53,700	...	...	...	221,500	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	6,000	46,700	...	...	56,600	8
9.—Customs	79,100	128,200	...	...	...	207,300	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,700	15,700	...	...	...	31,400	10
11.—Forest	582,000	453,500	...	5,600	4,100	1,045,800	11
12.—Registration	122,700	121,700	...	...	...	244,400	12
TOTAL	5,157,200	4,803,000	1,104,400	52,900	39,400	**11,156,900**	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	[illegible],705,700	911,300	...	3,851,200	2,870,900	10,420,100	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*3,710,000*	*216,100*		*1,104,800*	*890,70[illegible]*	*6,012,[illegible]00*	
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*703,200*	*550,900*	...	...	...	*1,254,100*	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	—1,618,500	144,300	...	2,656,400	1,980,200	3,162,600	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	510,000	...	3,700	200	200	514,100	15
TOTAL	—[illegible],108,300	144,300	3,700	2,656,600	1,980,400	**3,676,700**	16
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,370,300	50,800	75,700	112,200	83,000	1,692,000	17
16.—Telegraph	775,[illegible]00	...	...	121,700	90,700	988,000	18
17.—Mint	52,000	...	...	500	400	52,900	19
TOTAL	2,197,900	50,800	75,700	234,400	174,700	**2,733,500**	20
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	667,300	808,9[illegible]0	99,600	251,600	187,500	2,014,900	21
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	114,800	[illegible]	1,200	800	600	3,112,200	22
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	161,500	810,800	...	(*b*)100	(*b*)100	(*b*)[illegible],072,500	23
20.—Police	653,700	3,115,500	343,500	500	400	4,113,900	24
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	210,300	166,200	6,000	210,000	157,[illegible]	745,500	25
22.—Education	33,800	900,200	705,800	1,300	1,0[illegible]	1,048,100	26
23.—Ecclesiastical	105,000	...	...	400	300	195,700	27
24.—Medical	43,400	714,500	305,200	6,700	4,000	1,073,000	28
25.—Political	872,700	70,000	...	21,700	16,200	980,600	29
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	292,600	154,500	40,300	31,400	23,400	542,200	30
TOTAL	3,245,100	9,738,700	1,502,500	524,900	391,300	**15,399,500**	31
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	439,100	...	...	9,400	7,000	455,500	32
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,100	...	...	226,000	168,500	395,600	33
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	87,900	905,200	4,800	1,846,300	1,376,500	4,220,900	34
30.—Stationery and Printing	139,000	480,300	8,700	46,200	34,400	715,500	35
32.—Miscellaneous	27,500	100,000	72,800	24,000	17,900	2[illegible],800	36
TOTAL	665,500	1,492,100	86,300	2,152,100	1,604,300	**6,030,300**	37
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	...	70,000	5,000	...	.	75,000	38
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	473,500	...	...	...	...	473,500	39
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	40
TOTAL (*c*)	523,500	70,000	5,000	...	...	**598,500**	41
Carried over	10,710,900	16,295,900	2,777,600	5,620,900	4,190,100	39,595,400	42

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1896-97.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
(*a*) Included under the following heads:—								
State Railways Interest on Debt.	3,871,100	975,900	727,500	5,574,500	3,823,100	975,700	643,900	5,442,700
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	36,400	218,900	163,200	418,500	42,100	218,900	144,500	405,500
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	...	19,400	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,926,900	1,194,800	890,700	6,012,400	3,865,200	1,194,600	788,400	5,848,200

* See footnote to Abstract A, page 542.
(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange.") which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97.						ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	232,700	72,900	3,900	...	...	309,500	245,038	74,994	7,508	...	...	327,540
2	517,000	1,051,700	...	...	...	1,569,300	507,187	1,054,893	...	...	...	1,562,079
3	387,700	2,668,600	1,037,400	400	300	4,094,400	392,191	2,681,662	1,035,394	214	142	4,109,603
4	2,503,900	...	...	900	600	2,505,400	2,485,227	...	...	882	583	2,486,692
5	460,900	67,900	...	200	100	529,100	457,350	65,685	...	191	126	523,352
6	*—41,200*	130,000	...	41,000	27,100	163,500	—35,260	132,266	...	40,808	26,907	164,781
7	161,000	51,500	...	200	100	212,800	160,985	51,495	...	226	149	212,855
8	...	8,800	44,000	...	...	52,800	...	8,812	45,489	...	...	54,301
9	79,400	122,600	...	...	...	202,000	80,602	122,784	...	...	...	203,386
10	15,200	15,100	...	...	...	30,300	15,243	15,080	...	...	...	30,323
11	557,800	428,000	...	8,500	5,600	999,900	552,357	427,971	...	8,205	5,422	993,955
12	119,800	118,800	...	...	...	238,600	121,015	119,809	...	.	...	240,824
13	4,994,800	4,742,500	1,085,300	51,200	33,800	**10,907,600**	4,981,935	4,755,450	1,088,391	50,526	33,389	**10,909,691**
	2,830,000	915,000	...	3,825,400	2,524,700	10,095,100	2,830,335	914,125	...	3,825,177	2,527,806	10,106,443
	3,647,200	*218,000*	...	*1,194,600*	*788,400*	*5,848,200*	*3,650,604*	*216,797*	...	*1,194,473*	*789,348*	*5,857,222*
	703,400	*550,000*	...	...	...	*1,253,400*	*703,572*	*549,907*	...	...	...	*1,253,479*
14	*-1,520,600*	147,000	...	2,630,800	1,736,300	2,993,500	*—1,520,841*	147,421	...	2,030,704	1,738,458	2,995,742
15	458,000	...	4,300	200	100	462,600	454 112	14	3,859	136	90	458,211
16	*-1,062,600*	147,000	4,300	2,631,000	1,736,400	**3,456,100**	1,066,720	147,435	3,859	2,030,840	1,738,548	**3,453,953**
17	1,402,600	51,200	74,100	112,200	74,000	1,714,100	1,391,639	51,112	75,257	111,452	73,451	1,703,111
18	759,000	..	...	118,000	77,900	954,000	740,404	...	..	118,829	78,520	910,759
19	58,600	...	...	500	300	59,400	61,389	...	...	263	174	61,823
20	2,220,200	51,200	74,100	230,700	152,200	**2,728,400**	2,202,470	51,112	75,257	230,544	152,351	**2,711,693**
21	665,200	821,300	94,800	261,600	172,600	2,015,500	664,865	826,125	96,288	260,322	172,030	2,019,630
22	115,000	2,970,300	1,500	1,400	900	3,088,100	115,539	2,970,231	1,544	1,379	911	3,098,601
23	170,900	900,500	...	(*b*) 1,800	(*b*)1,200	1,074,100	163,347	918,802	7	778	514	1,083,538
24	640,000	3,151,400	339,900	600	400	4,135,300	648,543	3,170,760	330,271	502	301	4,150,500
25	200,200	159,100	6,500	215,400	142,200	723,400	207 980	151,537	7,333	212,785	140,015	720,266
26	32,900	840,700	679,000	1,600	1,100	1,561,300	31,001	865,828	677,071	1,056	1,094	1,576,150
27	189,000	...	...	100	100	189,800	189,144	...	...	145	96	189,385
28	42,800	712,700	298,700	7,000	4,600	1,065,800	42,725	714,868	307,505	6,947	4,591	1,070,006
29	893,400	66,000	...	24,400	16,100	999,000	897,384	65,874	24	24,180	15,983	1,003,401
30	292,300	142,500	39,100	31,300	20,600	525,800	291,015	144,750	37,273	30,124	19,907	523,009
31	3,248,300	9,770,500	1,459,500	545,200	350,800	**15,383,300**	3,253,356	9,832,815	1,463,070	538,914	350,132	**15,445,196**
32	427,500	...	...	9,600	6,300	443,400	421,466	...	..	9,592	6,330	437,397
33	700	...	...	228,000	150,500	370,200	746	...	...	225,733	149,205	375,754
34	88,900	907,300	4,900	1,873,000	1,236,200	4,110,300	89,080	910,678	5,207	1,874,519	1,238,745	4,119,225
35	132,300	474,700	10,100	45,800	30,200	693,100	124,878	474,570	10,834	41,307	27,028	679,523
36	36,000	96,800	72,500	19,000	12,600	236,900	38,202	98,270	72,327	21,611	14,534	244,830
37	685,400	1,478,800	87,500	2,175,400	1,435,800	**5,862,900**	675,278	1,483,330	88,458	2,173,392	1,436,251	**5,856,709**
38	1,553,200	301,700	96,300	8,700	5,800	1,965,700	1,669,070	317,647	78,024	8,360	5,524	2,079,525
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
40	47,200	...	...	...	...	47,200	46,830	...	...	...	...	46,830
41	1,600,400	301,700	96,300	8,700	5,800	**2,012,900**	1,715,900	317,047	78,024	8,360	5,524	**2,126,355**
42	11,686,500	16,491,700	2,807,000	5,642,200	3,723,800	40,351,200	11,762,169	16,587,789	2,798,868	5,632,576	3,722,195	40,503,597

ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
3,832,923	975,589	644,702	5,452,514
41,178	218,884	144,646	404,708
...	...	...	...
3,873,401	1,194,473	789,348	5,857,222

(*c*) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38—State Railway's are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
Indian Midland Railway	246,300	225,400	228,971
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	155,200	210,200	209,886
	401,500	435,600	438,857

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1896-97. India: Imperial.	India: Provincial	India: Local	England.	Exchange *	Total.	Number of Item.
	Rx.	*Rx*	*Rx*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Brought forward	10,710,900	16,295,900	2,777,600	5,620,900	4,190,100	39,595,400	1
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)		14,500	...			**14,500**	2
H.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways							
Working Expenses	8,625,400	385,400				9,010,800	3
Interest on Debt	3,655,000	210,100		975,100	727,500	5,574,500	4
Annuities in purchase of Railways				1,709,000	1,274,000	2,983,000	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	36,400	.		218,900	163,200	418,500	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	35,000		..	708,400	5-7,900	1,271,700	7
39.—Guaranteed Companies							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	625,500	...				625,500	8
Interest	6,900	..		2,1[illegible]0,700	1,610,700	3,778,300	9
40.—Subsidised Companies Land, etc	98,100	10,100			.	108,200	10
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	87,000		...			87,000	11
Total	13,169,900	611,600		5,772,700	4,303,300	**23,857,500**	12
J.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works							
Working Expenses	450,000	370,700	..		..	820,700	13
Interest on Debt	703,200	550,900		.	..	1,254,100	14
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	355,900	7[illegible]8,800	9,200	1,100	600	1,126,800	15
Total	1,54[illegible],100	1,650,400	9,200	1,100	600	**3,203,600**	16
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,205,800			15,800	11,800	1,233,400	17
45.—Civil Works	700,900	2,306,000	1,750,000	85,600	63,800	4,907,200	18
Total	1,906,700	2,306,000	1,750,000	101,400	75,600	**6,140,600**	19
L.—Army Services—							
46.—Army							
Effective	16,560,600	.		2,042,300	1,522,400	20,1[illegible]5,300	20
Non-Effective	919,500			2,366,200	1,763,900	5,049,000	21
Total	17,480,100			4,408,500	3,2[illegible]6,300	**25,174,900**	22
LL.—Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	49,100			4,800	3,600	**57,500**	23
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	44,858,800	20,878,400	4,537,700	15,909,400	11,859,700	98,044,000	24
Transfers between Provincial and Local		+395,600	*—395,600*	..	..		25
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	..	6,500	...	...		6,500	26
***Deduct*—**Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	.	*720,500*	*172,400*	..	..	*892,900*	27
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	44,858,800	20,560,000	3,969,700	15,909,400	11,859,700	**97,157,600**	28

N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1896-97. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
48.—State Railways	3,337,100	1,243,000	926,600	5,506,700	29
49.—Irrigation Works	742,900	4,100	3,000	750,000	30
Total	4,080,000	1,247,100	929,600	**6,256,700**	31

* See foot-note in Abstract A, page 542.

of *Expenditure*—continued.

respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	11,686,500	16,491,700	2,807,000	5,642,200	3,723,800	40,351,200	11,762,169	16,587,789	2,798,868	5,632,576	3,722,195	40,503,597
2	...	14,000	...	...	...	14,000	...	12,750	...	...	...	12,750
3	8,415,500	409,500	...	...	...	8,825,000	8,401,908	417,645	...	...	...	8,819,553
4	3,605,100	218,000	...	975,700	643,900	5,442,700	3,615,426	216,797	...	975,589	644,702	5,452,514
5	...	...	...	1,712,600	1,130,300	2,842,900	...	...	...	1,712,600	1,131,743	2,844,343
6	42,100	...	...	218,900	144,500	405,500	41,178	...	...	218,884	144,646	404,708
7	14,800	...	...	722,700	477,000	1,214,500	15,148	...	...	722,527	477,470	1,215,145
8	480,500	...	...	...	...	480,500	475,385	...	...	...	...	475,385
9	8,100	...	...	2,160,900	1,426,200	3,595,200	8,225	...	...	2,160,967	1,428,040	3,597,232
10	92,000	10,100	...	...	...	102,100	74,957	10,063	...	...	...	85,020
11	61,700	...	...	...	...	61,700	63,690	211	...	...	...	63,901
12	12,719,800	637,600	...	5,790,800	3,821,900	22,970,100	12,695,917	644,716	...	5,790,567	3,826,601	22,957,801
13	500,600	375,500	...	...	...	876,100	504,474	366,706	...	...	...	871,180
14	703,400	550,000	...	...	...	1,253,400	703,572	549,907	...	...	...	1,253,479
15	397,600	711,700	10,100	1,600	1,100	1,122,100	405,224	706,288	12,190	1,594	1,054	1,126,350
16	1,601,600	1,637,200	10,100	1,600	1,100	3,251,600	1,613,270	1,622,901	12,190	1,594	1,054	3,251,009
17	1,112,500	...	...	25,000	16,500	1,154,000	1,115,942	...	...	24,725	16,339	1,157,000
18	669,500	2,205,900	1,832,700	91,000	60,100	4,859,200	657,031	2,131,781	1,685,125	91,371	60,381	4,626,289
19	1,782,000	2,205,900	1,832,700	116,000	76,600	6,013,200	1,773,573	2,131,781	1,685,125	116,096	76,720	5,783,295
20	16,307,000	...	...	1,899,000	1,253,400	19,459,400	16,355,080	...	...	1,842,283	1,217,443	19,414,800
21	898,700	...	...	2,372,000	1,565,500	4,836,200	906,263	...	...	2,368,853	1,565,417	4,840,532
22	17,205,700	...	...	4,271,000	2,818,900	24,295,600	17,261,343	...	...	4,211,135	2,782,860	24,255,338
23	25,600	...	...	59,000	38,900	123,500	21,753	...	...	43,868	28,989	94,610
24	45,021,200	20,986,400	4,649,800	15,880,600	10,481,200	97,019,200	45,128,025	20,999,937	4,496,183	15,795,836	10,438,419	96,858,400
25	...	+461,300	*—461,300*	...	...	...	...	+469,837	*—469,837*	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	45,053	...	...	45,833
27	...	*940,000*	*288,500*	...	...	*1,228,500*	...	*899,898*	*169,572*	...	...	*1,069,470*
28	45,021,200	20,507,700	3,900,000	15,880,600	10,481,200	95,790,700	45,128,025	20,570,656	3,901,827	15,795,836	10,438,419	95,834,763

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1896-97. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
29	2,008,800	1,091,000	720,100	3,819,900	2,339,259	1,146,843	757,872	4,243,974
30	730,000	4,500	3,000	737,500	736,195	2,561	1,692	740,448
31	2,738,800	1,095,500	723,100	4,557,400	3,075,454	1,149,404	759,564	4,984,422

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect
The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Revenue (from Abstract A).	97,316,800	174,100	97,490,900	93,273,600	319,400	93,593,000	93,586,471	327,107	93,913,578
Exchange added to Revenue	129,800	...	129,800	210,800	...	210,800	216,163	...	216,163
TOTAL .	97,446,600	174,100	97,620,700	93,484,400	319,400	93,803,800	93,802,634	327,107	94,129,741
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock . .	...	2,400,000		...	2,400,000			2,400,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan . .	4,000,000			6,048,700			6,048,650	...	
TOTAL .	4,000,000	2,400,000	6,400,000	6,048,700	2,400,000	8,448,700	6,048,650	2,400,000	8,448,650
NET .			**3,811,300**			**5,412,900**	...		**5,407,235**
Temporary Debt incurred . . .	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
NET .			**0**			**0**			**0**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes . .	...	...		2,200	...		2,660	...	
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	148,800	...		71,000	...		68,[illegible]94	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	5,299,100	...		5,196,400	...		5,250,[illegible]33	...	
TOTAL .	5,447,900	...	5,447,900	5,269,600	...	5,269,600	5,321,[illegible]37	...	5,321,237
NET .			**831,100**			**0**			**0**
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	6,500	...		...	...		45,833	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	774,700	...		770,800	...		782,079	...	
Railway Funds . . .	71,000	...		77,900	...		75,065		
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,700	...		11,800	...		11,855		
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	17,437,400	...		18,543,800	...		18,767,624		
Advances	2,583,900	5,400		3,377,500	1,700		4,928,069	1,726	
Suspense Accounts . .	12,900	...		19,100	...		149,066	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	635,000	...		169,700	...		666,140	...	
Miscellaneous .	3,400	...		...	9,000		207,059	9,016	
TOTAL .	21,536,500	5,400	21,541,900	22,970,600	10,700	22,981,300	25,632,790	10,742	25,643,532
NET .			**0**			**0**			**0**
Carried over .	128,431,000	4,579,500		127,773,300	4,230,100		130,805,311	4,237,849	

and Disbursements.

of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	70,274,900	15,909,400	86,184,300	70,657,400	15,880,600	86,538,000	70,624,145	15,795,836	86,419,981
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	11,859,700	...	11,859,700	10,481,200	...	10,481,200	10,438,419	...	10,438,419
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	6,500	...	6,500	...	...	...	45,833	...	45,833
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*892,900*	...	*892,900*	*1,228,500*	...	*1,228,500*	*1,069,470*	...	*1,069,470*
Total	81,248,200	15,909,400	97,157,600	79,910,100	15,880,600	95,790,700	80,038,927	15,795,836	95,834,763
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	4,080,000	1,247,100		2,738,800	1,095,500		3,075,454	1,149,404	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	929,600	...		723,100	...		759,564	...	
Total	5,009,600	1,247,100	6,256,700	3,461,900	1,095,500	4,557,400	3,835,018	1,149,404	4,984,432
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	5,100			5,190	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	2,000,000		...	2,000,000		...	2,000,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures	...	313,700		...	313,700			313,700	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loan	...	...		...	...		100	...	
4½ p. c. Loan	5,000	...		12,000	...		12,660	...	
4 p. c. Loan	270,000	...		345,000	...		357,447	...	
3½ p. c. Loan	...	...		300,000	...		352,300	...	
Stock Notes	...	...		...	...		18	...	
Total	275,000	2,313,700	[illegible],588,700	717,000	2,318,800	3,035,800	722,525	2,318,890	3,041,415
Net			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	2,500,000	2,500,000
Net			0			1,000,000			1,000,000
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		400	...		772	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	101,100	...		102,500	...		101,495	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,515,700	...		5,484,000	...		5,538,465	...	
Total	4,616,800	...	4,616,800	5,586,900	...	5,586,900	5,640,732	...	5,640,732
Net			0			317,300			319,495
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	892,900	...		1,228,500	...		1,069,470		
Excluded Local Funds	788,600	...		789,600	...		798,344	...	
Railway Funds	59,500	...		79,100	...		75,337		
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	17,258,800	...		18,739,200			19,145,390	..	
Advances	2,505,400	500		3,388,400	2,100		5,012,368	3,924	
Suspense Accounts	20,300	—		24,500	...		217,010	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account (net)	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		11,700	9,000		470,844	8,182	
Total	21,585,500	500	21,586,000	24,261,000	11,100	24,272,100	26,788,763	12,206	26,800,969
Net			44,100			1,290,800			1,157,437
Carried over	112,735,100	21,470,700		113,936,900	21,806,000		117,025,965	21,776,336	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward .	128,431,000	4,579,500		127,773,300	4,230,100		130,805,311	4,237,849	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	111,500	...	111,500	125,500	...	125,500	113,377	...	113,377
Net .			57,900			42,400			34,930
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments .	328,200	...	328,200	392,400	...	392,400	429,261	...	429,261
Net .			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital . . .	711,100	2 949,000		306,000	3,936,600		328,200	3,639,542	
Repayments . . .	1,184,800	3,000		206,300	6,700		1,373,130	6,640	
Total .	1,895,900	2,952,000	4,847,900	512,300	3,943,300	4,455,600	1,701,330	3,646,182	5,347,512
Net .			0			581,600			695,292
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	22,900,000	...		22,800,000	...		23,294,089	...	
Other Local Remittances .	529,600	...		560,700	...		162,991	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	549,200	...		279,200	...		266,609	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . . .	1,780,500	...		794,300	...		852,781		
Telegraph . . .	54,800	...		44,600	...		57,404		
Guaranteed Railways .	3,211,800	...		2,446,200	...		2,433,848		
Public Works . .	1,783,600	...		...	...		...		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine . . .	201,800	...		260,500	...		292,191		
Military . . .	16,116,300	...		16,039,100	...		16,080,837		
Public Works . .	...			783,600	..		737,242		
Remittance Account between England and India	445,800	537,200		992,200	1,107,800		926,594	1,127,350	
Total .	47,573,400	537,200	48,110,600	45,000,400	1,107,800	46,108,200	45,105,546	1,127,350	46,232,896
Net .			0			297,100			314,202
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn . .	...	16,500,000	16,500,000	...	15,300,000	15,300,000	...	15,526,547	15,526,547
Total Receipts .	178,340,000	24,568,700		173,803,900	24,581,200		178,154,825	24,537,928	
V.—Opening Balance .	16,500,488	3,794,724		16,500,510	3,393,798		16,500,510	3,393,798	
Grand Total	194,840,488	28,363,424		190,304,410	27,974,998		194,655,335	27,931,726	

and Disbursements—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1896-97			Revised Estimate, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England	Total.	India.	England	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward	112,735,100	21,470,700		113,936,900	21,806,000		117,025,965	21,776,330	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	53,600	...	53,600	83,100	...	83,100	78,447	..	78,447
Net			0			0			0
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	792,200	...	792,200	1,199,500		1,199,500	1,258,747	..	1,258,747
Net			464,000			807,100			829,486
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures		1,732,900		...	871,200		...	871,200	
For Expenditure	3,422,300	1,847,200		1,476,900	1,525,900		2,269,078	1,511,942	
Total	3,422,300	3,580,100	7,002,400	1,476,900	2,397,100	3,874,000	2,269,078	2,383,142	4,652,220
Net			2,154,500			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	22,900,000	.		22,800,000	...		23,242,639	...	
Other Local Remittances	529,000	...		560,700	..		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	540,200	..		279,200	...		265,252	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	1,780,500	...		794,300	...		852,794	...	
Telegraph	54,800	..		44,600	..		57,501	..	
Guaranteed Railways	3,211,800			2,446,200	...		2,4[illegible],848		
Public Works	1,783,000			...	..		...		
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine	201,800			260,500	..		288,861		
Military	16,116,300			15,949,100	...		16,060,837		
Public Works	...	...		553,600	..		616,917		
Remittance Account between England and India	150,300	848,800		1,135,700	957,200		1,138,151	939,894	
Total	47,277,900	848,800	48,126,700	44,853,900	957,200	45,811,100	44,978,800	939,894	45,918,694
Net			16,100			0			
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	16,503,400	..	16,503,400	15,288,300	...	15,288,300	15,170,546	..	15,170,546
Total Disbursements	180,784,500	25,899,600		176,838,600	25,160,300		180,781,583	25,099,372	
V.—Closing Balance	14,055,988	2,463,824		13,465,810	2,814,698		13,873,752	2,832,354	
Grand Total	194,840,488	28,363,424		190,304,410	27,974,908		194,655,335	27,931,726	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	...	54,656	324,087	109,087	555,100	171,137	126,808	418,754	391,393	2,151,022
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	...	...	109,400	26,500	211,100	89,400	19,900	152,600	111,600	720,500
Balance at end of 1896-97 . .	...	61,156	214,687	82,587	344,000	81,737	106,908	266,154	279,793	1,437,022
Revised Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Accounts)	...	(a)37,408	311,392	119,794	582,008	(a)164,740	116,352	430,072	400,783	2,162,549
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	...	37,400	17,100	20,600	171,300	164,700	56,500	171,600	300,800	940,000
Balance at end of 1896-97 .	...	8	294,292	99,194	410,708	40	59,852	258,472	99,983	1,222,549
Accounts, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 . .	...	(a)37,408	311,392	119,794	582,008	(a)164,740	116,352	430,072	400,783	2,162,549
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	780
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	...	37,408	...	25,421	186,558	164,740	64,073	200,579	221,119	899,898
Balance at end of 1896-97 . .	...	...	312,172	94,373	395,450	...	52,279	229,493	179,664	1,263,431

(a) Differs from last year's closing balance by Rx. 1 for corrections since made.

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	14,995	58,045	90,734	31,224	155,646	95,057	203,056	423,388	376,476	1,448,621
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	400	5,300	24,000	17,100	29,200	18,400	26,100	36,800	15,100	172,400
Balance at end of 1896-97 . .	14,595	52,745	66,734	14,124	126,446	76,657	176,956	386,588	361,376	1,276,221
Revised Estimate, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 (by Accounts)	14,746	57,180	104,046	36,316	129,149	95,737	195,186	414,840	386,003	1,433,203
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	2,500	14,900	17,700	12,400	59,000	38,200	49,400	28,100	66,300	288,500
Balance at end of 1896-97 .	12,246	42,280	86,346	23,916	70,149	57,537	145,786	386,740	319,703	1,144,703
Accounts, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96 . .	14,746	57,180	104,046	36,316	129,149	95,737	195,186	414,840	386,003	1,433,203
Added in 1896-97 . . .	...	...	...	...	45,053	...	...	...	...	45,053
Spent in 1896-97 . . .	2,011	10,454	2,475	2,370	...	35,100	46,579	28,264	42,319	169,572
Balance at end of 1896-97 .	12,735	46,726	101,571	33,946	174,202	60,637	148,607	386,576	343,684	1,308,684

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Detail of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See paras. 36 and 37.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution towards the cost of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department	—3	
		—3

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

In aid of the Provincial Balance	52,6	
		52,6

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For cost of additional Customs Establishment for the operation of the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894	5,6	
		5,6

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution towards the cost of the construction of the Sergeant Instructor's quarters in the Head-quarters buildings of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers	1,6	
		1,6

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Charges for Imperial buildings transferred to District Boards . .	4,3	
Charges for observatory buildings transferred to Provincial Public Works Department	1	
Towing charges of *Khotas*	1,0	
Charges for Hidglee Tidal Canal	3,6	
Cost of additional Customs Establishment for the operation of the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894	18,8	
Assignment for Gnatong Police for 1896-97	1,6	
Cost of additional expenditure on account of Customs Accounts Audit Department of the Board's Office for 1896-97	2	
Cost of additional Customs Establishment in Chittagong . . .	2	
Salary and compensation allowance to a Probationer Gardener, Royal Botanical Garden, Sibpur	1	
	29,9	

Provincial to Imperial.

Interest payable by Provincial Government on Hidglee Canal Loan .	—2,9	
		27,0

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Passage and outfit allowance paid to Probationer Gardeners of the Royal Botanical Garden, Sibpur, during 1896-97	1	
Cost for the completion of a road to Lachen and Lachung in Sikkim .	2,8	
	2,9	

Provincial to Imperial.

Half of unpaid interest payable by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta on Kidderpore Dock Loan	—20,0	
Contribution towards the cost of a Tower Clock set up at the General Post Office, Calcutta	—5	
Grants for the entertainment of a temporary establishment for the calculation of the Meteorological Mean Values published in the Provincial daily Weather Report	—1	
	—20,6	
		—17,7

APPENDIX.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution on account of transfer of the Meteorological observatories to the charge of Provincial Public Works Department . . .		1	

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution towards the cost of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department		—3	
			—2

Special transfers

Imperial to Provincial.

In aid of the Provincial Balance		160,9	
			160,9

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Assignment of one-third of actual expenditure on account of Protective Works at Dera Gazi Khan		7,9	
On account of Sind portion of the North-Western Railway Police transferred from Bombay		7	
On account of the transfer of Meteorological observatories to the charge of Provincial Public Works		1	
For maintenance of additional Police Force for the custody of Chitralis .		1	
On account of rent of Railway quarters occupied by the Law and Order Police, North-Western Railway, for 1895 96 and 1896-97 . . .		2,4	
		11,2	

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution towards the scheme for the reorganisation of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department	—3		
Ditto for Tribal arrangements in Southern Waziristan .	—1,6		
		—1,9	
			9,3

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Assignment of three-fourths of the amount credited under "I—Land Revenue" on account of sale proceeds of sites belonging to Government in the towns of Shahkot and Dijkot		8,1	
			8,1

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Charges for publication of the daily Weather Report		—5	
Charges for auditing Forest accounts of the Madras Presidency transferred from the office of the Examiner of Forest Accounts to that of the Accountant General		—3	
Cost of Military Secretariat abolished		—5,5	
Contribution towards the pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist		—2	
Amount placed at the disposal of the Military Department for the construction of a new detention hospital		—4,5	
		—11,0	

Imperial to Provincial.

For cost of additional Customs establishment for the operation of the Tariff Act, VIII of 1894	4,9		
On account of the amalgamation of the appointments of the Military Examiner in Hindustani and of Persian and Hindustani translator to Government	3		
On account of transfer of Meteorological observatories to the charge of Provincial Public Works Department . . .	1		
		5,3	
			—5,7

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

On account of the loss to Provincial Revenue in connection with the introduction of Copy Stamped Paper in Revenue and Judicial Offices in 1895-96 and 1896-97		7,7	
On account of the unadjusted portion of extra charges incurred from 1894-95 to 1896-97 for the additional Customs Establishment for the operation of the Tariff Act		2,0	
			9,7

APPENDIX.

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Interest on value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway . .		—1,0	
Contribution on account of charges in connection with the Sind portion of the North-Western Railway Police		—3,7	
Contribution towards the pay and travelling allowance of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist		—6	
Transfer due to the closing of the Military Secretariat		—4,9	
Contribution towards the monthly pay of the Assistant Professor of the Bombay Veterinary College		—3	
		—10,5	

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution for preparation of Price-current . . .	5		
Contribution towards the establishment under the Glanders and Farcy Act	3		
Contribution towards the cost of the Special Branch of the Bombay Police attached to the Political Department of the Secretariat	3		
Cost of clerical establishment in Sind	5		
Provincialization of certain charges of His Excellency the Governor's Band	1,6		
		3,2	
			—7,3

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

On account of new wards in the Sadra Hospital, Mahi Kantha Agency .	3	
For cost of the new Opium Godown at Palanpur	1	
		4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897 AND 1898.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked. 1898.	Rice, unhusked. 1897.	Rice, husked. 1898.	Rice, husked. 1897.	Wheat. 1898.	Wheat. 1897.	Flour (wheat). 1898.	Flour (wheat). 1897.	Barley. 1898.	Barley. 1897.	Jawar. 1898.	Jawar. 1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	13·6	13·6 to 18·7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	17·85	15·3	40·8	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	13·6	18·7	51	59·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	14·11	17	37·91	59·5	90·1	96·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	16·15	16·15	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	14·45	17·34	42·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	16·32	42·67	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	17	14·96	54·4	61·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	16·15	19·72	55·25	60·86	57·83	60·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	10·05	...	38·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	17·85	22·1	40·8	61·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	17
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	13·6	17	27·2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	14·45	19·04	28·05	39·1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	17·5	21·25	33·75	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	31·25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	32·5	41·25	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	32·5	36·25	48·75	48·12	...	...	30	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	33·75 to 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	45	47·5	41·87	47·5	...	...	30	32·5	25	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	29·06	35	45	41·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	34·06	40	50	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	30	38·75	50	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	24·37	32·03	45·31	52·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	25·94	37·5	30	43·12	...	...	21·87	33·12	20	30
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	26·25	37·19	35	45	...	...	35	31·87	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	28·54	46·87	36·25	50	...	...	20	33·12	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·34	28·54	36·61	47·86	35·73	46·98	43·59	55·36	24·06	39·11	21·82	36·67
Central—												
Cawnpore	19·53	29·53	36·35	40·99	32·66	42·08	35·37	47·08	18·8	35·58	18·18	36·35
Jhánsi	21·09	...	39·01	48·44	34·06	42·13	40·21	49·22	17·97	41·04	17·97	44·37
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Agra	...	...	40	47·03	34·37	43·44	...	48·59	19·84	38·44	19·53	37·03
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	44·43	30·73	44·43	...	...	...	...	...	36·35
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	21·04	30·62	36·2	48·44	32·13	48·33	36·35	34·37	20·52	42·08	19·27	38·12
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	33·33	44·29	...	...	23·49	...	21·04	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	70.55	52.7	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	76.33	46.07	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	48.75	...	...	400	360	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38.75	40.62	45	39.37	350	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	320	Midnapur.
25	45	...	...	25.62	...	43.75	35	37.5	30	320	300	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	45	36.25	40	40	300	253.12	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	43.75	380	290	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	22.5	30	45	37.5	70	53.75	300	290	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27.81	26.41	24.37	27.66	331.87	305	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	15.94	25	18.44	30.62	35.62	35	26.56	25	260	220	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	18.75	33.28	45	37.19	26.25	35.16	320	260	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	20	40	...	38.12	50	50	266.56	228.23	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
24.06	...	...	...	21.67	36.09	35.73	39.69	40.73	45.16	297.97	262.86	Benares.
												Central—
18.59	...	...	...	17.97	36.35	30.78	40	47.08	47.08	255.99	228.59	Cawnpore.
19.11	...	...	...	16.72	45.47	31.35	40	...	...	240	228.75	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33.33	...	...	...	...	250	Meerut.
20	38.59	...	...	...	33.44	35.62	38.28	50	48.12	266.56	236.87	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.04	...	...	265	230	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
29.06	41.98	...	...	19.58	38.12	39.06	41.98	...	...	285	250	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20.78	36.41	33.33	...	...	...	256.25	242.5	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	37·5	47·5	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	37·5	41·87	65	80	...	...	40	37·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	34·37 and 36·25	38·12 and 30·37	47·5 and 62·5	52·5 to 68·75	...	...	...	...	1·75(a)	2(a)
Calcutta	...	...	35	36·87	65	70	...	...	6·25(a)	6·5(a)	5·25(a)	5·25(a)
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·75	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5(a)	7(a)
Pabna	...	...	38·12	42·5	70	80		...	...	...	10	6·25
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	42·5	60	50	...	...	·17(b)	·1(b)	·17(b)	·1(b)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	31·25	30	80	40	...	...	20(a)	20(a)	2·62(a)	2·62(a)
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	36·25	37·5	30	30	...	...	3·12	3·12	3·75	4·37
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	40	42·5	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	36·25	100	114·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	37·5	43·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	38·07	33·33	...	...	65	80	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	40	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	70 & 80	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	33·33	...	...	75	75	...	...	4·17	4·01	5	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	32·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	3·44	...	...

(a) Per kahan. (b) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee).

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	42·5	45	...	...	...	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
3·12	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897 AND 1898—*continued*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	39·06	48·44	...	...	25	38·12	22·19	35·31
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	21·87	30·68	90	80	30·62	44·43	36·25	48·49	21·25	34·79	21·87	32·71
Central—												
Lahore	23·12	29·58	42·08	48·49	30·47	44·17	35·16	50·78	20·52	35·52	21·67	34·74
South-eastern—												
Delhi	25	30·78	46·35	44·37	36·35	43·28	41·04	50	20	40	19·06	38·12
Submontane—												
Amritsar	25	29·74	45·73	48·49	29·06	42·08	34·06	47·03	...	31·98	...	33·33
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	28·59	50	66·75	28·12	44·06	30·16	46·77	16·67	28·59	19·06	30·78
Western—												
Multan	15·99	27·6	37·97	55·31	35·57	46·87	37·97	51·56	19·06	32·03	12·24	34·79
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	44·06	...	30·69	...	...	...	25	...	24·37	31·35
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	35·21	...	...	...	22·5	31·56	22·81	30·16
Quetta	...	...	...	...	40	44·37	65	65	27·5	27·5	25	33·12
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	47·24	...	42·13	...	...	...	...	...	37·6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	49·43	...	...	...	...	...	41·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·1
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	50·47	...	...	...	...	28·07	38·18
Ahmadabad	31·25	32·5	...	50	57·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	37·5
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	28	41	34·5	41	52	49	...	...	21·5	33·5
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	27·56	42·12	33·31	38·06	40	44·44	...	...	19·06	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	28	38·06	38	38·06	50	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	57·41	46·3	...	...	...	...	20·67	37·04
Ellichpur	...	...	66·67	80	61·5	50	66·66	55·78	...	...	22·22	40
Amráoti	...	...	40	56·87	50	44·37	56·87	56·25	...	...	20	36·25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·62	25
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	31·98
Cuddapah	27·92	30·52	47·03	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·19	27·19
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	29·95	24·11	54·84	39·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	23·7	17·76	47·13	37·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·47	22·86
Mysore—												
Mysore	26·47	22·69	43·75	36·57	50·94	59·78	54·85	67·2	...	...	18·29	23·77
Bangalore	19·6	15	54·87	47	54·48	51·87	54·88	48·19	...	...	23·52	25·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra. 1898.	Bajra. 1897.	Ragi. 1898.	Ragi. 1897.	Maize. 1898.	Maize. 1897.	Gram. 1898.	Gram. 1897.	Arhar dál. 1898.	Arhar dál. 1897.	Ghi. 1898.	Ghi. 1897.	Districts.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	42·66	...	...	21·56	35·16	40	38·28	...	...	305	266·67	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern
20·94	38·07	...	...	21·56	33·33	29·06	36·35	57·5	57·13	320	290·88	Ferozpur.
												Central—
21·87	39·01	...	...	22·4	36·35	31·09	37·03	52·45	57·13	305	290·88	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
19·06	42·08	...	...	20	37·24	33·33	40	47·03	50	310	278·33	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	36·35	...	...	21·61	34·79	29·06	35·16	...	...	...	320	Amritsar.
												Northern—
22·19	40	...	...	18·18	37·19	28·12	36·35	60·36	48·75	278·28	290	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
22·24	39·01	...	...	23·49	38·02	32·66	39·01	...	...	320	290·94	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
27·03	36·87	...	...	...	...	38·12	...	60	...	300	...	Karáchi.
22·5	34·81	...	...	...	...	34·06	39·53	...	...	310	274·37	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	30	33·12	...	...	...	...	330	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	46·35	...	...	...	...	32·6	43·49	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	41·04	...	...	...	...	...	38·44	...	...	...	333·33	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
29·53	40·26	...	...	...	...	...	46·82	...	...	...	...	Surat.
25	40	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	...	50	...	280	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	28	39	318	282	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	33·31	50	44·44	250	230	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38·06	30	40	265	250	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·14	...	39·42	...	...	Básim.
40	50	...	...	...	...	40	50	30·75	40	320	266·31	Ellichpur.
27·5	50	...	...	...	...	44·37	40	30·78	45	300	250	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
23·75	23·75	...	...	...	...	56·87	56·87	...	...	400	456·87	Coimbatore.
...	...	24·17	20·26	...	...	28·65	20·05	...	...	334·11	325·88	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	47·97	{ 30·78 and 33·33 }	...	...	364·58	348·7	Bellary.
23·49	30·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	316·67	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	29·53	20	...	...	37·34	27·19	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	59·84	45·52	...	...	329·11	345·62	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	26·04	16·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·85	21·35	...	...	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	22·53	19·59	...	...	27·71	20·99	74·06	49·37	346·62	354	Mysore.
...	...	23·32	20·56	...	...	35·28	24·5	59·13	45	411·3	393·87	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1897 AND 1898—*concluded.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897	1898.	1897	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	47·81	47·81	...	...	..		...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	55·31	110	80	5	5	5·62	10
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	57·13	53 33	123 07	72 71	10	13·28	5	7 97
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	..	...	80	80	114·27	80	6·67	5 73	10	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	.	..	...	...	...	40	...	...		5 73	6·15	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	..	..	40	40	100	59·37	5	11·41	6·15	11 41
Western—												
Multan	...		...	.	100	110	133 33	100	3 33	3 65	5 62	7·97
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	65	63·75	...	...	100		106·25		...	...	..	...
Shikárpur	47·5	37·5	..	...	...		...	..	.	...	...	...
Quetta	..	.	...	...	...	...	...		..		.	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	.	...		...	...	...		.	...	...
Sholapur	...	..	...	...	...		..			...	..	...
Poona	.	45·62	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	..	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	..		...	...	...	..					...	..
Dhulia	.	...	..		.			...	...	...	..	
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	11 04	..	. .
Ahmadabad	...		...	...	.	..		.	.	5	..	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	.		.	...	4	..	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	38·56	38·06	60	115	110	80	...	5	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	43	40	200	160	95	61 5	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..		.	..	...
Ellichpur	.	...	...	..	320	200	76·25	76	4	5	...	...
Amráoti	...	..	..	..	206	200	120	60	·25*	·5	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	81 87	65·62	...	..	.	.	131·25	57 5	..	...	2·5	2·5
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	102 76	58·23	42·4	...	...	6·25	5 94
Central—												
Bellary	44·22	43·59	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	.		66·67	30	...	...	..	...
Karnul	...	...	.	...	66·67	83 33	.	40·57	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·83
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·6	53·44	...	.	131·67	131·67	57·6	57 6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	118·28	118·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	114·27	.	.	...	...	...	5·36	4·84
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	49·36	..		374	374	116·87	70·75	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	55·69	51·3	...	...	342·75	411	85·69	61·45	3·5	9 62	13·71	22·25

* Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 138 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere
										Panjab—
										Southern—
4·37	...	...	...	50	32	...	...	75	60	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	5	...	...	100	100	...	...	105	86	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
5	6·67	...	...	60	45	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
6·67	10	...	...	55	55	...	...	60	60	Ráwalpindi.
										Western—
4·01	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	9·37	10	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	7·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	6	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	35	40	...	...	27	40	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	5·02	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	50	Ellichpur.
2·5*	4·5	...	...	50	50	...	...	90	80	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	90	85	90	85	70	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	120	60	120	60	140	70	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	50	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	100 to 140	...	...	120	50 to 80	Bangalore.

* Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898. *(The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy			...	...	12 12	12 12	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 1	11 1	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 8	10 4	15 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	11 6	11 5	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 —	15 1	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	.	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 9	14 14	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	7 7	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	13 12	19 9	19 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 1	9 6	...	...	11 13	11 7	13 7	12 6	...	..	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	32 —	32 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	14 3	15 5	17 8	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 12	21 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 9	16 —	15 9	...	...	...	...
Akyab	..	...	...	..	14 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 10	6 12⅛	...	...	6 10	7 3½	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	4 14½	4 12	...	...	4 10	4 6	6 2	6 1	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	28 8	28 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	7 8	7 —	...	..	6 —	6 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	11 12	7 4 and 11 8	12 —	7 12 and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	.	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 8	12 4	11 6	.	...	...	...
Dacca	8 —	5 —	13 4	13 4	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 10	9 —	10 10	11 6	6 10	6 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 —	12 4	12 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	8 —	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	12 —	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	9 13	7 8	28 3	28 3	7 4	6 14	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	6 7	5 10	20 4	18 13	6 —	6 —	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	4 13	4 13	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	4 9	4 9	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 12	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	14 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 5	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	7 3½	7 3½	...	...	...	...	9 6½	9 6½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 2	5 1	10 4	10 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	Khasi and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 5	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	6 12	10 8	10 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	13 8	10 8 and 11 —	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	9 —	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 7	...	...	17 12	17 —	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	12 —	9 8	10 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898—*continued.* (*The figure*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	9 —	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 10	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	8 8	9 —	...	...	11 4	10 8	13 14	13 2	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	8 4	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	10 8	10 8	13 12	13 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 8	14 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Pabna	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 4	6 —	6 —	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 8	..	...	8 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	20 —	21 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	8 7	8 7	8 —	8 —	10 3	10 3	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 7	7 5	..	...	6 9	6 9	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	8 9	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 10	10 8	10 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	..	..
Maubhum	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	16 —
Lohárdaga	6 — to 8 8	6 — to 8 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 — to 13 —	12 8 to 13 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	9 9	8 12	...	...	11 4	10 11	12 6	11 13	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	9 —	8 12	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	10 12⅛	11 —⅜	14 11⅛	15 12	5 12⅛	6 13⅜	12 9⅝	12 8⅝	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 8	9 8	14 —	13 8	7 4	7 4	14 4	14 8	17 8	17 12	...	...
Patna	13 —	12 8	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	10 — and 10 8	10 4 and 10 8	15 —	14 —	7 —	7 — and 7 4	13 — and 13 8	13 — and 13	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	...	8 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	11 6	14 —	11 6	12 10	15 2	15 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	10 —	7 —	10 8	8 —	7 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	11 —	20 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	11 —	11 12	16 —	16 —	6 8	6 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Champaran	10 —	9 12	...	14 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 9	9 10	14 5	14 3	5 11	5 11	10 12	10 13	10 3	16 4	15 11	15 10
Benares	10 13½	11 2	15 11½	16 4	6 8	6 8	10 13½	10 9	17 10	17 14	16 8	16 12
Ghazipur	10 4	9 8	14 8	14 8	5 12	5 12	11 4	11 8	16 12	16 12	15 8	15 8
Jaunpur	11 —	10 8	10 —	15 8	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	19 —	15 —
Allahabad	10 4	10 4	16 —	16 8	6 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 —
Central—												
Bánda	11 8	10 8	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 —	25 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Fatehpur	11 4	10 4	18 —	17 8	5 8	5 8	11 4	11 4	19 4	21 —	18 —	19 8
Hamirpur	10 14	10 6	16 10	15 10	6 —	6 —	10 1	10 —	23 7	23 6	20 11	19 10
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	20 —
Cawnpore	12 4	12 —	21 —	21 8	5 4	5 8	10 8	10 8	21 —	22 8	21 —	21 8
Jhánsi	11 8	11 8	22 —	17 12	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Etáwah	12 2	11 14	19 12	19 10	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 —	20 6	19 10	20 6	19 9
Farukhabad	12 6	12 4	19 1	19 —	5 —	6 1	8 2 to 10 3	8 2 to 10 3	18 6	17 11	16 11	18 6
Mainpuri	13 9	12 9	18 8	18 4	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	17 10	18 2	18 8	18 4
Etah	12 12	12 4	17 4	18 4	4 12	4 4	10 4	10 4	17 4	18 4	17 4	17 8
Western—												
Meerut	11 12	10 8	17 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	20 —	16 —	17 —	17 —
Agra	11 8	11 —	19 12	20 —	6 —	6 4	9 —	10 4	19 —	19 8	19 8	21 —
Muttra	13 8	11 6	22 8	22 4	5 6	5 8	10 14	11 —	22 8	22 —	21 8	22 4
Aligarh	...	11 4	...	19 —	...	4 8	...	8 8	...	18 8	...	19 8
Bulandshahr	12 —	11 12	20 —	19 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	19 8	18 8	19 —	18 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	10 4	10 4	16 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	10 —	13 —	13 —
Azamgarh	10 6	10 6	14 6	15 12	4 7	4 7	12 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 2	15 11	18 —	6 4	6 4	13 15	14 6	17 1	18 7	15 4	14 13
Basti	11 8	12 —	10 8	16 —	9 12	12 4	12 4	12 12	16 8	16 8	...	..

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun. Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	..	...	...	11 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	10 7	10 7	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	11 4	11 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	13 —	10 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	19 8	18 6	9 13	9 13	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	7 —½	7 —½	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	17 4	17 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	24 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 12	...	...	14 5	...	10 —	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	9 8	9 8	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
13 4	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	13 [illegible]	12 7	..	...	12 1	12 7	13 —	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	13 13*	14 7*	...	...	15 12	14 7	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	11 8	11 4	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
21 —	20 —	...	...	8 — to 8 8	9 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
...	18 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 14	16 14	13 8	13 8	9 —	9 —	Palámau.
18 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	9 —*	15 —	15 —	14 8	13 8	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	10 8	10 8	8 6⅜	11 4⅜	19 2⅜	21 —	12 9⅜	12 9⅜	10 8	9 15⅜	Monghyr.
...	...	9 4	10 —	9 8	9 8	18 —	19 —	14 4	13 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	26 —	13 —	15 —	11 —	10 8	21 —	21 8	14 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Patna.
...	...	...	...	10 4 and 10 8	10 8 and 10 12	18 —	17 8	9 —	...	10 4	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 12	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
25 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
13 —	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	19 12	19 12	13 4	13 —	10 4	10 4	Sáran.
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	10 12	10 12	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
14 —	13 8	10 —	10 —	13 1	10 1	17 —	16 8	6 10	6 6	9 11	9 11	Mirzapur.
19 8	19 8	14 6	14 1½	10 13½	10 5	17 14	18 2	9 12	6 14	10 13	10 13	Benares.
17 —	14 8	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 8	18 —	18 4	6 12	6 12	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	17 8	8 8	8 4	10 8	10 8	Jaunpur.
...	...	16 —	16 8	9 4	10 —	20 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	16 —	16 —	12 8	13 —	...	20 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	14 11	14 6	21 —	20 10	8 11	8 4	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
9 —†	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —†	13 —†	20 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
...	14 —	20 —	19 —	11 8	12 —	21 8	22 —	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	23 8	21 8	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 9	21 14	23 8	11 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	20 6	20 7	8 2½	8 3	11 12	11 8	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 8	9 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
11 8	12 8	9 8	10 —	11 2	11 2	19 4	19 4	9 [illegible]	9 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 4	20 —	18 —	11 8	11 —	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 4	Agra.
...	...	16 —	18 —	13 4	12 6	23 —	23 8	12 [illegible]	11 12	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	...	14 —	...	11 8	...	19 8	...	8 —	...	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	14 —	14 8	11 12	11 —	19 8*	19 —	8 —	8 4	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	20 —	...	—	10 —	10 8	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 10	14 12	17 12	7 1	7 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
19 12	19 12	16 3	14 6	9 3	9 7	16 10	18 14	8 —	8 —	10 6	10 —	Gorakhpur.
17 4	17 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	12 8	21 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Basti.

*Kalai † Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898—*continued.* (The figures

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13 —	12 8	21 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	12 12	12 4	20 —	20 12	17 12	19 12
Budaun	12 11	11 15	19 8	17 12	6 13	6 4	10 14	10 12	19 15	18 11	18 11	18 —
Pilibit	12 2	12 —	19 —	17 8	11 4	11 14	13 9	13 9	19 —	19 —	18 —	16 8
Bareli	11 12	10 14	16 6	16 6	7 —	7 —	11 3	10 14	19 15	18 12	17 —	16 6
Moradabad	11 10	10 11	17 —	14 9	5 —	5 —	11 4	11 4	20 8	17 9	18 —	17 1
Bijnor	11 4	11 4	...	13 8	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	...	...	16 14	17 2
Muzaffarnagar	11 14	11 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 10	18 12	17 —
Sahāranpur	12 3	12 3	20 1	19 14	5 6	5 6	9 11	9 11	19 5	21 8	19 5	18 12
Dehra-Dún	11 4½	11 5	18 —	18 9	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 12	18 4	18 9
Hills—												
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	11 —
Almora	13 12	13 —	14 4	15 —	4 8	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 12	11 8	16 8	16 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 —	15 8	15 —
Sultanpur	12 —	11 12	17 8	16 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	17 —	16 8	15 —	15 —
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	18 8	19 4	18 —	18 —
Unao	12 4	12 —	21 —	18 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	21 8	20 8	21 —	20 —
Lucknow	12 3	12 —	19 12½	19 —	5 —	4 12	11 8	11 8	20 9	21 —	20 2	19 8
Hardoi	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	8 —	5 —	14 —	12 8	20 8	21 —	20 —	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	20 4	20 —	19 —	16 8
Barabanki	12 4	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	19 8	17 8	16 8
Gonda	12 4	11 14	17 8	16 —	8 —	9 8	12 8	12 8	21 2	21 2	15 —	14 —
Bahraich	12 —	11 8	19 —	19 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	25 —	16 —	17 8
Sitapur	12 —	12 8	19 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	21 8	22 —	19 —	19 —
Kheri	12 4	12 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	23 8	23 —	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	9 5	9 2	...	...	6 14	6 14	9 2	10 5	20 10	20 10	11 11	11 11
Bánswara	13 2	13 12	14 6	15 6	6 4	6 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 11	10 9	14 13	14 1	8 9	8 9	9 6	9 6	20 5	17 15	14 1	13 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 —	12 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	11 2½	10 14	10 11	16 4	6 6½	5 11½	8 6½	7 11½	16 —	10 13½	15 11	14 14½
Ajmere	10 10	10 9½	16 13	16 9½	4 13	4 13½	7 8	7 2½	19 2	19 5½	18 2	17 5½
Abu	9 12 & 10 14	9 8 & 10 8	16 1	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 8	13 3	13 8
Kishengarh	10 4	9 8	16 8	15 12	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	18 4	18 12	17 —	15 8
Bundi	11 2	11 4	18 12	19 —	6 8	6 —	9 6	9 4	24 10	28 8	...	...
Kotah	10 1	10 9	12 2	12 12	5 14	5 14	6 14	6 14	21 14	21 10	11 6	10 2
Jhallawar	9 10	9 14½	10 1	11 2	7 5	7 4½	9 15½	10 1½	19 5	19 11½	17 11½	17 5
Tonk	7 13	7 —	18 8	18 —	5 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	25 9	26 9	22 5	21 10
Jaipur	9 8	9 4	19 4	17 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 8	20 8	19 —	18 12
Kerauli	10 —	9 6	23 2	21 9	11 4	11 4	11 14	12 8	24 6	22 13	24 6	22 9
Dhulpur	10 10½	10 3	20 9½	21 —	6 9½	6 14	8 3	9 11	21 3½	21 1½	24 9½	22 10½
Bhartpur	11 7½	11 5½	23 1	22 5	5 —	4 —	6 2	5 —	24 14½	24 12	25 3½	24 2½
Alwar	11 5	11 1	21 —	20 2	5 12	5 12	7 4	6 2	24 1	23 11	22 9	22 2
Deoli Cantonment	10 6	10 8	18 13	19 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	23 13	25 6	22 —	22 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	20 8	20 8	17 —	17 —
Balmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	17 1	17 1
Anadra	10 1 & 11 5	10 — & 11 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	11 8	12 —	15 —	16 —	7 —	7 8	10 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 — & 10 15	10 5 & 10 15	14 6	14 1	5 —	5 —	6 14	6 4	16 4	15 10	14 6 & 15 10	15 — & 16 —
Jaisalmer	9 —	7 9	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 3	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	11 9
Bikaner	9 1	8 13	14 —	14 10	3 12	3 10¾	6 3	6 4¾	...	...	14 5¾	13 13
Central India—												
Indore	8 4	8 4	10 12	10 12	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	23 —	20 4	18 —	17 —
Nimach Cantonment	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	24 —	22 8	18 —	17 —
Gwalior	9 —½	8 8	15 15	15 15	5 —½	5 —½	6 6	6 6	16 11½	16 11½	17 —	17 —
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 4	23 —	25 —	23 —	22 —
Ferozpur	13 —	11 12	19 —	17 12	...	...	7 —	6 12	18 —	18 —	19 —	17 12
Central—												
Lahore	13 —	13 2	19 —	14 11	...	...	9 —	9 12	18 —	17 8	17 —	17 4
Gujranwála	13 —	12 12	18 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	9 4	18 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Gujrát	12 —	11 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	17 —
Jhelum	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	16 —

*represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee *.)*

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	25 —	24 —	10 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	Shahjahanpur.
20 13	23 —	15 5	11 —	12 5	11 9	21 6	20 4	9 5	8 4	10 9	10 11	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 6	21 8	22 —	10 6	10 6	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	11 9	11 9	10 9	10 —	19 15	18 12	8 3	8 3	10 9	10 9	Bareli.
...	...	11 8	11 8	11 6	10 —	20 12	18 14	8 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	13 8	10 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	11 3	10 10	18 6	18 —	7 11	7 11	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
22 9	23 10	17 3	17 3	11 8	10 7	20 7	19 5	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
19 —	20 —	...	...	10 8½	10 8	19 8	20 9	10 —	10 14	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dun.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 4	13 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	8 8	Almora.
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	5 —‖	5 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	17 —	16 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	Partabgarh.
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur.
19 8	21 —	20 —	19 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	21 8	21 8	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Unao
.	...	18 12	17 —	10 8	10 8	20 6	21 —	11 —	10 4	11 4	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 8	21 8	8 8	...	11 —	10 —	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	19 12	20 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	19 —	20 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 2	12 4	20 6	20 12	12 4	12 4	10 10	11 —	Gonda.
26 —	24 —	11 8	10 12	12 —	12 —	22 —	22 8	12 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
..	...	16 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
22 —	23 —	17 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	23 8	23 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 13	12 13	23 6	22 11	27 8	17 8	13 4	13 4	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	..	16 4	15 10	28 12	28 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	Banswára.
...	...	10 15	10 15	11 5	11 15	18 12	17 15	6 10	6 4	10 15	10 15	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 14	...	...	.	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	8 8	8 8	10 2	11 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 6	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	10 7	9 6	20 —	19 6	{6 — &6 4}	{6 — &6 4}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	10 —	10 12	19 4	18 4	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	25 12	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 6	18 2	18 —	4 5½	4 8	9 14½	9 14½	Kotah.
...	...	14 14½	14 13½	11 9	11 5½	24 4	24 3	...	...	9 15½	10 2½	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 8	23 12	21 15		...	10 —	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	{9 8 & 15 8}	{9 8& 18 —}	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
...	...	22 3	24 6	11 4	10 10	...	...	22 3	21 14	11 —	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	15 12	14 10	8 15½	8 11½		...	11 4	11 4	11 10½	11 10½	Dholpur.
...	...	19 8	19 8	10 10	10 1	24 8	24 —	10 4	10 —	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	22 8	22 7	16 —	16 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
..	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	..	8 2	8 2		.	...	..	13 12	13 12	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 7	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	Anadra
...	...	...	..	10 8	10 8	21 —	19 8	.	..	11 12	12 —	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	16 14	16 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...			21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 1½		...	6 8	6 7	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 12	28 8	26 —	15 4	18 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	..	11 8	12 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	12 12	4 4	10 1½	10 10	17 8	17 —	8 8	8 8	9 9	9 9	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	14 —	13 12	13 —	11 12	18 —	18 4	7 —	6 12	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central—
‡	‡	17 —	17 8	13 —	12 12	18 —	17 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 12	Lahore.
‡	‡	*	12 4	13 —	12 8	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 8	13 8	13 6	Gujránwala
‡	‡	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	17 —	17 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	*	12 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	*	*	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898—*continued*. (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	20 —
Delhi	11 —	10 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	19 —
Rohtak	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	20 —
Karnál	10 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	12 —	11 12	16 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	25 —	19 —	19 8
Ludhiana	13 —	12 4	19 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	19 —	14 8	21 —	19 —
Jalandhar	14 —	13 —	19 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Hoshiárpur	14 —	12 12	18 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 8	17 —	16 —
Gurdáspur	14 —	13 —	20 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	13 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Siálkot	13 —	11 12	17 —	16 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	18 — *	17 8	18 —	16 8
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	10 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	13 4
Kangra	14 —	13 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 —	12 4	23 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	21 —	18 8	18 —	16 4
Hazára	13 —	12 10	20 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 14	‡	‡	14 —	12 —
Peshávar	12 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	7 6	20 —	18 —	10 —	14 —
Kohát	13 —	13 2	17 —	17 9	...	...	10 —	9 15	‡	‡	19 —	17 9
Bannu	17 —	14 1	33 —	20 14	...	...	10 —	9 11	25 —	21 8	24 —	22 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Jhang	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	17 —	16 —	18 —	15 8
Montgomery	13 —	11 12	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 —	17 —	17 —	16 8
Dera Ismael Khan	14 —	13 7	21 —	20 10	...	...	6 —	6 4	28 —	23 14	21 —	19 1
Muzaffargarh	13 —	12 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 —	11 8	15 —	16 4	...	...	13 —	11 14	20 —	20 —	19 —	17 8
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 8
Hyderabad	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	13 8	14 —	10 —	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	20 —	18 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Shikarpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	10 —	8 —	20 —	21 8	17 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	17 8
Quetta	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 8	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	...	...
Ratnagiri	5 6	5 6	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	12 6	12 6	12 9	12 9
Alibág	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	...	...	10 15	9 2
Bombay	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	*	*	14 3	13 8
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 15	11 —	...	...	12 7	12 7	13 7	13 7	19 13	20 12	17 11	16 12
Belgaum	8 2	7 10	...	...	11 13	12 6	12 1	12 10	15 9	17 2	15 2	15 10
Satara	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	6 15	8 11	8 11	13 8	12 3	12 13	11 13
Sholapur	7 15	6 8	...	...	6 3	6 3	9 12	9 12	17 14	11 10	17 14	15 3
Bijápur	11 1	9 12	...	...	5 9	5 9	10 14	10 7	20 11	19 12	17 10	10 11
Poona	8 2	7 —	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 3	10 3	14 2	14 2	12 10	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	6 8	5 13	...	...	5 14	5 8	6 12	6 —	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2
Nasik	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 15	16 15
Dhulia	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	19 —	19 —	18 0	18 0
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 —	7 6	...	...	6 8	7 6	8 5	8 5	14 5	15 4	13 7	14 13
Broach	7 8	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	13 8
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	13 8	13 8
Ahmadabad	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Godhra	6 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	*	*	16 —	14 12
Disa Cantonment	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	14 —	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	10 11	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 5	16 5	14 8	13 1
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 2	9 2	...	...	5 13	5 7	10 4	11 —	25 10	22 9	...	...
Khandwa	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	16 —
Hoshangabad	9 13	9 10	...	...	8 —	7 3	10 2	10 14	20 15	20 15	...	...
Betul	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 10	9 10	19 13	19 13	...	...
Chhindwara	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	11 4	10 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	15 —	17 13	19 —	...	...
Wardha	8 14	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	...	9 7	20 —	20 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Rakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	12 —	11 8	16 —	15 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
‡	‡	13 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
28 —	25 —	13 —	15 —	12 —	11 8	23 —	20 8	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	15 —	14 —	13 —	12 8	22 —	20 8	7 —	7 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	22 —	21 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
14 —	14 —	12 —	11 8	13 —	12 4	22 —	20 4	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
†	†	15 —	15 —	13 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
.	‡	‡	‡	13 —	11 12	18 —	16 12	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
14 —	13 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 4	18 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	12 —	11 12	14 —	11 —	22 —	17 12	*	*	13 12	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	†	11 —	9 14	19 —	18 4	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	15 —	15 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	11 —	10 14	19 —	17 9	†	†	17 9	17 9	Kohát.
13 —	13 2	7 —	7 4	15 —	13 10	33 —	28 2	5 —	4 10	20 —	20 —	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	13 8	16 —	16 —	†	†	13 —	13 8	Sháhpur.
20 —	20 —	30 —	22 —	13 —	12 —	20 —	22 —	10 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	16 —	17 —	†	†	12 4	12 4	Multan.
‡	‡	†	†	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 4	*	*	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	4 —	4 —	14 —	13 12	19 —	18 8	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	9 —	*	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	10 15	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 8	12 8	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 4	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 9	6 1	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
11 12	11 12	...	...	8 4	7 9	...	...	6 12	5 6	12 6	12 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	8 1	7 10	...	...	6 2	5 4	13 10	13 10	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	9 12	8 14	...	...	8 3	7 5	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	11 14	10 15	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	Dharwar.
22 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 4	10 4	9 14	9 14	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	10 14	9 1	...	...	9 13	8 1	11 —	11 —	Satara.
...	...	...	...	11 11	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	9 —	10 —	Sholapur.
...	*	...	...	12 8	10 12	...	...	10 1	9 3	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	11 8	9 3	...	...	8 11	7 10	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	9 11	7 4	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 11	11 11	Ahmadnagar.
18 6	18 6	...	...	10 —	7 13	...	...	8 9	8 9	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 1	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 6	11 6	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	7 14	...	...	10 10	8 5	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	Broach.
16 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	...	*	...	15 9	12 13	...	...	7 8	5 8	87 8	87 8	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	11 2	9 14	11 10	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	...	10 4	...	...	9 —	10 4	10 11	10 11	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	...	11 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	9 2	9 2	Betul.
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	Chhindwára.
	...	...	...	10 —	9 6	...	...	13 12	12 8	10 2	10 2	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	13 5	11 4	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898—*concluded*. *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	8 —	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 5	9 5	20 11	20 —	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	...	19 3	...	...
Jubbulpore	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	10 —	9 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	14 4	15 —	16 —	...	...	...
Seoni	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 2	21 —	20 —	...	...
Bálághát	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 13	9 —	...	...	...	8 12	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...
Chánda	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 13	19 —	20 12	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	10 11	10 11	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 —	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	23 8	23 8	19 —	16 —
Básim	7 12	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	19 8	19 —	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	6 12	23 8	22 —	...	...
Ellichpur	6 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	20 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Wun	7 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	21 —	22 —	10 —	8 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 9½	5 9½	*	*	3 11⅜	4 —	5 2	6 3	10 8	9 12	9 14	9 13
Boláram	5 4	5 4	*	*	3 13	3 15	7 8	7 4	12 6	11 11	*	*
Chadarghát	5 12	6 8	*	*	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 —	10 8	10 —	15 —	13 8
Madras—												
Malabar coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, Central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	13 2	13 14	14 5	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 6	15 —	14 3	13 2	14 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	16 8	16 8	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 14	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 10	14 3	15 3	13 2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	19 8	15 6	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 5	...	...	17 5	17 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 6	13 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	6 14	*	*	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 6	11 5	12 3	11 5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 6	11 8	11 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 5	10 14	10 14	11 10	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 14	...	...	14 10	13 14
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 10	...	...	14 8	14 8
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 11	11 10	11 10	14 10	14 10
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 6	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 —	13 —	*	*
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 11	7 10	...	...	7 11	8 —	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 5	6 9	6 9	6 5	6 13	6 13	7 1	7 1	15 12	15 12	...	...
Kolar	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	18 —	18 —
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hassan	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Kadur	6 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shimoga	3 2	7 6	8 11	7 6	8 6	8 6	12 10	12 1	21 —	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	4 8	4 8	4 —	3 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 10	4 9	5 1	4 15	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kanoni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report.	Pre-vious half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 12	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 5	...	...	6 6	7 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 4	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	10 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	12 2	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	6 12	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	9 8	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	...	...	...	13 —	9 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	...	11 —	10 8	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
10 9½	10 8	*	*	8 2	6 15	*	*	7 8⅓	5 14	8 7	8 7	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	8 13	6 14	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	10 8	9 12	*	*	*	*	9 4	9 —	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
13 2	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
16 5	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5&12 11	11 5&12 11	Bellary.
16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
15 13	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
20 10	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Ganjam.
14 2	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
14 5	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
16 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 2	18 —	...	...	7 11	7 10	...	...	10 8	11 2	10 8	10 4	Mysore.
16 12	16 9	...	...	7 5	6 9	...	...	12 9	12 4	9 8	9 15	Bangalore.
18 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	5 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 8	Tumkur.
22 —	22 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 8	Hassan.
23 —	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
22 5	22 1	...	...	8 6	7 14	...	...	13 10	...	10 8	10 8	Shimoga.
22 —	22 —	12 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
21 8	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 6TH MARCH 1897, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH MARCH 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first-half of 1897	Week ending 6th March 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th March 1897. Earnings Total	Week ending 6th March 1897. Earnings Per mile open.	Week ending 5th March 1898. Mean mileage worked	Week ending 5th March 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 5th March 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 6th March 1897.	Earnings from 1st January to 5th March 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	673	1,737	1[illegible],3,158	710	1,737	12,15,000	699	1,10,73,917	1,11,60,000	86,083	...
Bengal Central	140	125	16,[illegible]	135	125	19,300	154	1,63,153	1,8[illegible],000	22,847	...
Bengal-Nagpur	160	802	1,44,[illegible]	168	802	1,62,000	188	14,23,319	13,04,000	...	1,19,319
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,04,789	139	752	1,31,000	174	10,94,212	11,68,000	73,788	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	149	21	4,[illegible]7	210	21	3,700	170	35,176	28,100	.	7,076
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	157	9	968	108	9	1,400	155	13,790	7,400	...	6,390
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra Rutlam-Nagda)	218	1,815	4,17,239	230	1,815	4,09,000	225	37,87,530	37,25,000	...	62,530
Pálanpur-Deesa	55	17	935	55	17	600	35	8,307	4,600	...	3,707
South Indian	171	1,042	1,56,810	151	1,042	1,47,000	141	15,84,650	13,54,000	..	2,30,650
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	3,682	68	54	4,000	74	43,050	37,200	.	6,450
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier section)	120	1,165	1,29,113	111	1,165	1,15,000	99	11,44,431	9,43,000	..	2,01,431
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	117	296	31,08[illegible]	105	296	40,200	136	2,70,017	3,16,000	45,983	..
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot section)	156	819	1,07,835	132	827	1,36,000	164	10,54,027	12,18,000	1,63,973	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	16,04[illegible]	69	231	21,007	91	1,49,125	1,88,000	38,875	...
Assam-Bengal	59	363	27,328	76	286	23,100	81	2,04,943	2,24,000	19,057	.
Burma	224	886	2,13,169	241	937	2,07,000	221	21,61,910	18,85,000		2,76,910
TOTAL	253	10,191	20,06,188	250	10,170	20,35,300	253	2,42,12,157	2,37,48,300		4,63,857
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	200	2,797	6,08,704	218	2,883	8,50,000	295	53,27,906	66,67,000	13,39,094	..
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	204	830	1,67,219	201	875	1,78,000	203	15,06,225	16,81,000	1,74,775	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	284	814	2,29,053	281	817	2,75,000	337	22,39,665	26,89,000	4,49,335	...
East Coast	102	535	43,289	81	535	58,100	109	4,35,205	5,28,000	89,795	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	71	26	1,872	67	28	3,500	125	17,141	20,100	2,959	...
Cherra-Companyganj	57	..		.	.	(b)	...		(b)		...
TOTAL	203	5,074	10,50,137	210	5,138	13,64,000	266	95,29,142	1,15,85,100	20,55,958	.
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (c)	405	1,491	6,06,773	407	1,491	7,99,000	536	60,63,330	64,33,000	3,69,670	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	653	461	2,67,975	581	461	2,63,000	570	25,93,856	22,35,000	..	3,58,856
Madras	265	840	2,10,321	250	840	2,04,000	243	19,37,943	18,60,000		77,943
TOTAL	403	2,792	10,85,072	389	2,792	12,66,000	453	1,05,95,129	1,05,28,000		67,129
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	263	17,957	47,43,397	264	18,100	52,65,900	291	4,43,36,428	4,58,61,400	15,24,972	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	160	23,270	145	160	34,400	215	2,08,315	3,60,000	1,51,685	.
Tarkessur	308	22	11,534	524	22	7,100	323	63,107	66,100	2,993	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	.		.	..	402	16,400	41	...	1,60,000	1,60,000	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	14,463	219	66	9,000	136	59,228	52,300	...	6,928
Bengal Dooars	118	30	4,132	115	30	2,700	75	38,876	30,400	..	8,476
Dibru-Sadiya	196	78	14,741	189	78	18,400	236	1,33,905	1,50,000	16,095	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	..	..	...	54	1,700	31	...	20,600	20,600	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	261	51	13,464	244	51	13,000	255	99,043	95,000	...	4,043
TOTAL	175	413	80,604	195	863	1,02,700	118	6,02,474	9,40,400	3,37,926	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	34	74	1,929	26	74	2,000	27	20,798	21,000	202	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	74	114	8,984	79	114	7,100	62	90,741	78,100	..	12,641
Nagda Ujjain	74	34	2,003	59	35	2,500	71	19,346	17,900	..	1,446
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	204	334	70,53[illegible]	2[illegible]	334	79,700	239	6,62,283	6,87,000	24,717	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	100	13	844	65	13	500	38	9,693	3,500	...	6,193
Rajpura-Bhatinda	142	108	13,717	127	108	10,700	99	1,38,095	1,23,000	..	15,095
Kolar Gold-fields	380	10	4,177	418	10	4,800	480	35,399	34,200	.	1,199
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	82	66	5,954	90	66	4,600	70	48,791	43,600	..	5,191
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	77	93	5,385	58	93	5,200	56	59,132	50,800		8,332
Kolhapur	77	29	1,620	56	29	1,400	48	20,210	9,600		10,610
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	71	72	5,587	78	79	4,900	62	47,110	27,600	...	19,510
Anklesvar-Pardi (Rajpipla)	55	...	..	.	19	500	26	..	1,400	1,400	..
Cooch Behar	67	22	1,521	69	22	1,400	64	16,200	10,400	..	5,800
TOTAL	128	963	1,26,2[illegible]3	13[illegible]	996	1,25,300	126	11,68,404	11,08,100	...	60,304
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	127	334	50,931	153	334	31,700	95	3,80,201	2,81,000	...	99,201
Jetalsar-Rajkot	87	46	5,365	117	46	3,300	72	36,576	30,200	...	6,376
Jamnagar	49	...	.	...	54	1,500	28	...	13,300	13,300	...
Jodhpore Bickaneer	74	364	34,518	95	364	19,700	54	2,58,984	1,93,000	...	65,984
Oodeypore-Chitor	40	60	2,535	42	60	2,000	33	20,789	18,600	.	2,189
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,021	64	94	5,300	56	66,844	52,600	...	14,244
TOTAL	93	898	99,370	111	952	63,500	67	7,63,394	5,86,700	...	1,74,694
GRAND TOTAL	247	20,267	50,51,024	249	20,923	55,57,400	266	4,68,70,700	4,84,98,000	16,27,900	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th March, 1898.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI OF 1897-98.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1896-97.	Week ending 6th March, 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 5th March, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1896 to 6th March, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897 to 5th March, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	606	1,737	12,33,158	710	1,737	12,15,000	699	5,02,85,052	5,44,70,000	41,84,948	...
Bengal Central	140	125	16,926	135	125	19,300	154	8,84,854	10,95,000	2,10,146	...
Bengal-Nagpur	137	802	1,44,549	168	802	1,62,000	188	56,40,185	55,69,000	...	71,185
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	139	752	1,04,789	139	752	1,31,000	174	50,69,735	56,23,000	5,53,265	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	134	21	4,527	216	21	3,700	176	1,36,972	1,43,000	6,028	...
Mad.-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	103	9	968	108	9	1,400	155	67,243	53,700	...	13,543
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (including Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda)	212	1,815	4,17,239	230	1,815	4,09,000	225	1,85,90,375	1,80,38,000	...	5,52,375
Palanpur-Deesa	55	17	935	55	17	600	35	49,371	37,000	...	12,371
South Indian	165	1,042	1,56,840	151	1,042	1,47,000	141	83,09,085	83,02,000	...	7,085
Mayavaram-Mutupet	91	54	3,652	68	54	4,000	74	2,38,712	2,41,000	2,288	...
Southern Mahratta (including Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Section)	116	1,165	1,29,113	111	1,165	1,15,000	99	64,95,541	64,01,000	...	94,541
Mysore sec. (Southern Mahratta)	105	290	31,082	105	290	40,200	130	14,64,731	18,07,000	3,42,269	...
Bengal and North-Western (including Tirhoot Section)	140	819	1,07,835	132	827	1,36,000	164	52,08,490	57,43,000	5,34,510	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	71	231	16,042	69	231	21,000	91	7,17,464	7,99,000	81,535	...
Assam-Bengal	61	360	27,326	70	286	23,100	81	6,23,094	9,36,000	3,12,906	...
Burma	175	886	2,13,100	241	937	2,07,000	221	73,31,514	76,61,000	3,29,486	...
TOTAL	232	10,191	26,08,155	256	10,170	26,35,300	259	11,11,72,418	11,69,78,700	58,06,282	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	211	2,797	6,08,704	218	2,883	8,50,000	295	2,66,65,688	3,21,72,000	55,06,312	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including the metre gauge link)	193	830	1,67,219	201	875	1,78,000	203	76,18,101	81,32,000	5,13,899	...
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	354	814	2,29,053	281	817	2,75,000	337	1,40,97,861	1,43,15,000	2,17,139	...
East Coast	94	535	43,289	81	535	58,100	109	22,48,312	26,68,000	4,19,688	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	73	28	1,872	67	28	3,500	125	95,220	90,600	...	4,620
Cherra-Companyganj	61	..	...	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 5,426	(d) 4,306	...	1,120
TOTAL	219	5,004	10,50,137	210	5,138	13,64,600	266	5,07,30,608	5,73,81,906	66,51,298	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (e)	407	1,491	6,06,773	407	1,491	7,99,000	536	2,93,39,220	2,66,22,000	...	27,17,220
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	630	401	2,07,075	581	401	2,03,000	576	1,41,13,227	1,28,13,000	...	13,00,227
Madras	253	840	2,10,321	250	840	2,04,000	243	1,01,75,798	1,05,36,000	3,60,202	...
TOTAL	397	2,792	10,55,072	389	2,792	12,06,000	453	5,36,28,245	4,99,71,000	..	36,57,245
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	255	17,987	47,43,397	264	18,100	52,05,900	291	21,55,31,271	22,43,31,606	88,00,329	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	158	160	23,270	145	160	34,400	215	11,92,313	16,02,000	4,09,687	...
Tarkessur	274	22	11,534	524	22	7,100	323	2,91,943	2,91,000	...	943
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	...	...	...	...	402	16,400	41	...	(f) 2,56,000	2,56,000	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	131	66	14,463	219	66	9,000	136	4,08,869	3,77,000	...	31,869
Bengal Dooars	140	30	4,132	115	30	2,700	75	2,62,139	2,65,000	2,861	...
Dibru-Sadiya	165	78	14,741	189	78	18,400	236	6,21,943	7,49,000	1,27,057	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	...	...	...	54	1,700	31	...	(g) 89,700	89,700	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	51	12,464	244	51	13,000	255	7,13,426	6,92,000	...	21,426
TOTAL	179	413	80,604	195	809	1,02,700	118	34,90,033	43,21,700	8,31,667	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	28	74	1,929	26	74	2,000	27	95,300	92,400	...	2,900
Bhopal-Ujjain	80	114	8,984	79	114	7,100	62	4,44,820	3,31,000	...	1,13,820
Nagda-Ujjain	53	34	2,003	59	35	2,500	71	(h) 60,047	95,100	35,053	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	191	334	70,532	229	334	79,700	239	30,50,497	33,43,000	2,80,503	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	159	13	844	65	13	500	38	1,07,118	55,600	...	51,518
Rajpura-Bhatinda	159	108	13,717	127	108	10,700	99	8,53,975	6,24,000	...	2,29,975
Kolar Gold-fields	330	10	4,177	418	10	4,800	480	1,54,971	1,91,000	36,029	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. (including Mysore-Nanjangud)	77	66	5,954	90	66	4,600	70	2,48,028	2,79,000	30,972	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	85	93	5,385	58	93	5,200	56	3,91,801	3,11,000	...	80,801
Kolhapur	70	29	1,620	56	29	1,400	48	1,09,477	77,900	...	31,577
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	63	72	5,587	78	79	4,900	62	2,20,467	1,87,000	...	33,467
Anklesvar-Párdi (Rajpipla)	...	...	...	...	19	500	26	...	(i) 6,200	6,200	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,521	69	22	1,400	64	66,784	53,300	...	13,484
TOTAL	125	969	1,28,253	132	990	1,25,300	126	58,09,381	56,40,500	...	1,68,881
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	108	334	50,031	153	334	31,700	95	17,12,649	15,59,000	...	1,53,649
Jetalsar-Rájkot	81	40	5,305	117	40	3,300	72	1,79,423	1,84,000	4,577	...
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	54	1,500	28	...	(j) 97,800	97,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	67	304	34,518	95	364	19,700	54	11,64,370	10,72,000	...	92,370
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,535	42	60	2,000	33	1,21,090	1,11,000	...	10,090
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,021	64	94	5,300	56	3,58,180	3,87,000	28,820	...
TOTAL	82	895	99,370	111	952	63,500	67	35,35,712	34,10,800	...	1,24,912
GRAND TOTAL	239	20,207	50,51,624	249	20,923	55,57,400	266	22,83,66,007	23,77,10,606	93,43,603	...

(a) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(b) Information not received.
(c) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 13th June, 1896.
(d) Total earnings from the 1st April to the 12th June, 1897.
(e) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(f) Total earnings from the 10th November, 1897, to the 5th March, 1898.
(g) Total earnings from the 1st May, 1897, to the 5th March, 1898.
(h) Total earnings from the 15th July, 1896, to the 6th March, 1897.
(i) Total earnings from the 1st July, 1897, to the 5th March, 1898.
(j) Total earnings from the 8th April, 1897, to the 5th March, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from the Local Gazettes, and give the District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary in the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes.

No.	Name of Province and District.	For the week ending the 19th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 20th February, 1898.			For the week ending the 5th March, 1898.			For the week ending the 12th March, 1898.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.
	Madras.												
1	Nellore	5,259	134	5,393	6,590	176	6,766	6,915	164	7,079	7,039	137	7,176
	TOTAL MADRAS	5,259	134	5,393	6,590	176	6,766	6,915	164	7,079	7,039	137	7,176
	Bombay.												
1	Sholapur	8,660	4,095	12,755	8,349	4,004	12,353	8,001	3,747	11,748	7,682	2,824	10,506
	TOTAL BOMBAY	8,660	4,095	12,755	8,349	4,004	12,353	8,001	3,747	11,748	7,682	2,824	10,506
	Central Provinces.												
1	Balaghat	...	83	83	...	76	76	...	62	62	...	57	57
2	Raipur	...	180	180	...	161	161	...	156	156	...	...	...
3	Bilaspur	...	75	75	...	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	338	338	...	281	281	...	218	218	...	57	57
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROVINCES	13,919	4,567	18,486	14,939	4,461	19,400	14,916	4,129	19,045	14,721	3,018	17,739

The dates at the head of the table are the dates of the *Gazette of India* in which the Provincial totals were published. The figures, however actually show the numbers on relief on each preceding Saturday. All previous returns should be read subject to a similar correction.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated 18th March, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 5th, 1898.

During the first two days of the week under review the weather was fairly quiet and fine over the Indian region, and practically no rain fell throughout the whole area. On Tuesday, the 1st of March, a change set in. A sudden and very rapid barometric fall occurred over the Punjab, and a well-defined and deepish depression was shown over that province. Light snow fell over the Kashmir and Baluchistan Hills, but only strong squally cyclonic winds were reported over North-West India. Subsequently a low pressure area was slowly transferred eastward down the Gangetic Plain, light showers of snow occurring over the Himalayas and light showers of rain over the Gangetic Plain. In the rear of this low pressure area an exceedingly rapid rise of the barometer took place, and a large anti-cyclonic area, with steep surrounding gradients, was established over North-West and Central India. Strong dry winds blew out from this high pressure area and these winds were accompanied with a most remarkable fall of temperature. This depression of temperature was the most important meteorological feature of the week. The depression of temperature was most marked on the 4th, when, omitting Burma and the Peninsula, the mean temperature was 13° lower than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 27th.*—Pressure had been steady over North-West India and had increased slightly to rapidly elsewhere. The barometer was high and uniform over Northern and Central India, whence pressure slowly decreased southward. The winds were generally northerly over the Bay area, generally easterly over the west of the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was high for the time of year over the Punjab and Sind, over Bombay and the Central Provinces, over the extreme south of the Peninsula and over part of Burma, while it was low elsewhere. The principal variations from the normal were +7°·0 at Quetta +6°·6 at Surat, —7°·2 at Vizagapatam and —6°·4 at Benares. One or two local showers were reported, but the general weather was rainless.

Monday, February 28th.—The pressure changes were generally upward. Pressure was uniform and higher than usual in all parts of the country The winds were practically unchanged. The mean temperature was high for the time of year over the Punjab, Sind, Bombay, the Central Provinces, the west and south of the Peninsula and part of Burma, but remained low elsewhere. At Surat the variation was +7°·6 and at Jessore —7° 1. The weather had been practically rainless.

Tuesday, March 1st.—The barometer had risen over Baluchistan and fallen over India and Burma. The fall had been exceedingly rapid over the Punjab and a deepish depression was shown over that province. Over the Bay and the Peninsula pressure remained very uniform. Strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed in the north-west and light variable winds elsewhere. The mean temperature exceeded the normal average over North-Western and Central India, the west and south of the Peninsula and part of Burma and was below the normal elsewhere. The excess was 8° 6 at Khandwa, the deficiency 6°·7 at Jessore. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and a few drops of rain at one or two plains stations.

Wednesday, March 2nd.—The barometer had risen slightly to rapidly over North-West India and had fallen elsewhere. A large high pressure area was shown advancing over Sind from the westward, while a shallow low pressure area was travelling eastward down the Gangetic Plain Over the Peninsula and the Bay there had been no important change. The winds were westerly to northerly in the north-west of India and southerly to easterly over North-East India and variable over the Peninsula. The thermometer had fallen very fast and an area of very low temperature, relatively to the normal, was appearing over the extreme north-west of India. Temperature was also lower than usual over the Peninsula and the north of the Bay; while, on the contrary, over

the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of India and Bombay there intervened a large area of excessive temperature. Light snow had fallen over the North-West Hills, and light rain at a few stations on the plains of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Bihar.

Thursday, March 3rd—The barometer had fallen over the Peninsula, North-East India and Burma and had risen elsewhere. The rise in the north-west and centre had been very rapid and the high pressure area which was appearing over Sind on the 2nd had covered the whole of the north-west. Gradients were very steep over the Gangetic Plain, the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula. The winds which blew out from this high pressure area were strong to a gale in force. The area of very low temperature had extended eastward and covered the whole of North-Western and Central India, while over Bengal, Assam and Burma the heat was somewhat excessive. Light snow had been received over the North-West Himalayas and light showers of rain over North-East India.

Friday, March 4th.—The barometer had risen over Bengal and the north of the Peninsula and had fallen elsewhere. Baric gradients were slighter than usual on the 3rd, but otherwise the distribution of pressure was unchanged. The winds were also unaltered. Extremely low temperatures for the time of year were reported from all parts of the Indian region, except Burma and the south of the Peninsula. The deficiency was between 15° and 20° over the central districts. A few local showers were reported from Bengal and Ceylon.

Saturday, March 5th.—Pressure had continued to increase over North-East India and the east of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the changes were unimportant. Pressure was high over North-West and Central India, low over North Bihar, Lower Burma, the Bay and the West Coast, but the pressure differences were less than on the two preceding days. The winds were practically unaltered and were light to fresh in force. Temperature had generally risen except over Burma, Assam, Bengal and Madras, but in all provinces the mean temperature was lower than usual. The deficiency averaged 12° over the Central Provinces, 11° over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal and only 0°·3 in Madras. There had been no rain of any importance.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the past week have been most remarkable and the variations of the mean temperature from the normal have been exceptionally large. During the first three days of the week the western half of India experienced a generally excessive and the eastern half a generally deficient temperature, but, on Wednesday, the 2nd of March, an area of exceedingly low temperature made a sudden appearance on the Sind frontier, and subsequently this area extended quickly eastward and finally enveloped almost the whole country.

The following table gives temperature data for the week under review:—

Province.	February 1898.		March 1898.					Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·9	—0·4	+0·1	+0·5	+0·5	+1·1	—0·8	+0·3
Bengal and Assam . .	—2·7	—2·6	—1·4	+2·2	+2·3	—7·2	—11·3	—3·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—3·8	—2·8	+2·6	+4·4	—9·6	—14·3	—11·0	—4·9
Punjab	+0·1	+0·6	+3·1	—3·5	—14·0	—12·4	—8·5	—4·9
Bombay	+1·1	+1·9	+1·7	+1·3	—2·8	—3·3	—1·9	—0·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·4	+2·6	+3·5	+4·4	—4·1	—15·4	—12·1	—2·8
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·5	+3·2	+5·5	+1·9	—12·2	—14·8	—9·6	—3·6
Sind and Rajputana . .	—1·4	+1·4	+5·2	7·8	—15·8	—14·5	—8·8	—6·0
Madras	—2·5	—1·7	—1·3	—2·1	—1·3	+0·4	—0·3	—1·3
Mean for whole of India .	—0·7	+0·2	+2·1	+0·1	—6·3	—8·9	—7·1	—2·9

On the 27th February the mean temperature of the whole country was nearly normal, though the different provinces showed considerable opposite variations. On the 28th the mean temperature exhibited an upward tendency, though the average for the whole country was still nearly normal. On the 1st of March the upward movement had reached its maximum and the mean temperature of the whole country was 2° higher than usual. On the 2nd the temperature had begun to fall and the suddenness of the appearance of the cold *wave* on the Sind frontier was shown by the fall of 13° in Sind and Rajputana. By the 3rd the cold wave had extended to all provinces except Burma and Bengal, by the 4th to all except Burma and Madras, while by the 5th it had reached all the provinces of India. Though most widespread on the 5th, the cold was not, however, so intense as on the 4th, when in the Central Provinces the variation from the normal was —15° and in the North-Western Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana —14°.

Rain.—The low pressure area, which traversed Northern India from west to east between the 1st and the 3rd of March, occasioned a certain amount of rain on the plains and of snow on the hills of Northern India, but with this exception any rainfall during the week under review occurred during light scattered showers. The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that, though the rainfall area was somewhat more extensive than that of last week, the rainfall amounts were almost equally small. During the present week rain was received in 21 of the rainfall divisions, as compared with 9 during the previous week, but of these 21 divisions no less than 17 received an average actual rainfall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. There were thus only four divisions, *viz.*, Assam (Surma), North Bihar, the Punjab Hills and the North Punjab, which reported effective rainfall, and within these four divisions the amount ranged from 0·34" in the North Punjab to 0·10" in the Punjab Hills and to 0·11" in the Surma division of Assam.

In Cachar about one inch of rain is anticipated during the week under review, and in East Bengal, the Assam Hills, the Brahmaputra valley, Deltaic Bengal, the hills of the North-Western Provinces, the hills of the Punjab, and the hills of Baluchistan about half an inch of rain or a little more. Hence in these few divisions the rainfall deficiency for the week is more or less of importance, but in all other parts of the country the anticipated rainfall is exceedingly small and the absence of rain is unimportant.

With the present return a new rainfall period is commenced, and the information given in the three last columns of the table is the same, in another form, as that given in the first three columns.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 5th March 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 27th February to 5th March 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 27th Feb. to 5th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·03	0·50	—0·47	0·03	0·50	— 94
	7. Assam Surma	0·11	1·03	—0·92	0·11	1·03	— 89
	8. Do. Hills	0·06	0·56	—0·50	0·06	0·50	— 89
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·02	0·41	—0·39	0·02	0·41	— 95
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·40	—0·40	0	0·40	— 100
	11. Central do.	0·04	0·15	—0·11	0·04	0·15	— 73
	12. North do.	0·08	0·09	—0·01	0·08	0·09	— 11
	13. Bengal Hills	0·08	0·12	—0·04	0·08	0·12	— 33
	14. Orissa	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·15	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·05	0·13	—0·08	0·05	0·13	— 62
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	17. North do.	0·17	0·04	+0·13	0·17	0·04	+ 325
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·01	0·04	—0·03	0·01	0·04	— 75
	19. South Oudh	0·03	0·01	+0·02	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	20. North do.	0·02	0·02	0	0·02	0·02	0
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·01	0·03	— 67
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0·02	0·08	—0·06	0·02	0·08	— 75
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·01	0·11	— 91
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·01	0·53	—0·52	0·01	0·53	— 98
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	28. Central do.	0·02	0·17	—0·15	0·02	0·17	— 88
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·19	—0·19	0	0·10	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0 0	0·67	—0·57	0·10	0·67	— 85
	31. North Punjab	0·34	0·37	—0·03	0·34	0·37	— 8
	32. West do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	34. Madras South-Central	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·01	0·09	— 89
	35. Coorg	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·10	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	..	.	...	..	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·09	0·62	—0·53	0·09	0·02	— 85
Rajputana and Central India	49. Central India East	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	57. Madras South	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	— 100

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 10th March, 1898.*

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th March.*—The rainfall during the week was *nil*, except for light showers in Tinnevelly and Travancore. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation except in Malabar and the Circars. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops are fair in parts, but are generally suffering from want of rain. The harvest continues, and the outturn of crops is generally middling. Pasture and fodder are growing scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars and the Deccan, elsewhere they are steady, but have risen very slightly in Nellore. Dry grains are near or dearer than scarcity rates in Kistna, Nellore, and North Arcot. There is no improvement in prospects. The numbers on relief in Nellore were—test workers—1,504 men, 2,736 women, 1,749 children, total 5,989. Gratuitously relieved in kitchens—dependants—3 men, 6 women, 98 children, total 107. Grand total on relief—6,096.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th March.*—The standing crops have been injured by frost in parts of Shikarpur. Harvesting of late crops continues generally, and preparations for next season are in progress in nine districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in seven districts. Fodder is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have risen in three and fallen in nine districts; elsewhere they are stationary. The price of *jowari* in Sholapur was—18⅝ seers per rupee. The average number on relief works including dependants was—Sholapur 7,534, of whom 7,168 are relief workers, and 366 dependants. Of relief workers—2,349 are men, 3,632 women, and 1,187 children. Of dependants—14 are men, 25 women, and 327 children. On gratuitous relief—Sholapur 2,654, of whom 1,110 are men, 1,159 women and 385 children.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th March.*—No rain during the week, except in Chittagong, where rain is badly needed. The general prospects of the crops in all other districts are reported to be favourable. The harvesting of the spring crops and of sugarcane is going on. Some damage has been done by insect pests to the oilseed crops in the Narail sub-division of Jessore. The collection of opium is proceeding, but in Hazaribagh it is retarded by strong winds. Ploughing for early rice and jute is going on, but rain is required. Prices continue steady. The fodder-supply is everywhere good, except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th March.*—Seasonable weather prevails. Harvesting of the spring crops is general in the eastern and has commenced in the western districts. Opium is being collected. Prospects are everywhere reported favourable. Extra crops are doing well. Supplies are sufficient and prices are either stationary or falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar districts. Harvesting of the rape seed crop is in progress. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for autumn crops have commenced. Sugarcane is being sown in Amritsar. Prospects and condition of standing crops are generally reported good. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The gram and barley crops have been damaged to some extent by high winds in parts of Hissar and Ferozepore. Locusts appeared and laid eggs in parts of Shahpur; the eggs are being destroyed. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts; green fodder is now procurable in Sialkot. Prices are unchanged in Hissar, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, and Sialkot, and are

falling elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 12 to 17 seers, gram 14 to 16, barley 20 to 23, bulrush millet 18 to 22½, maize 18½ to 25¾, great millet 20, and rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th March.*—The weather is generally clear but clouds occasionally bank up, and Damoh has received 15 cents of rain. The nights are cool but day temperature continues to rise. Harvesting of spring crops progresses and is nearly completed in a few districts. Prospects remain generally favourable, but slight damage has been caused by insects to gram in Balaghat. Scarcity of labour for harvesting is reported from places in Jubbulpore. Ploughing of fields for summer sowings continues in portions of Mandla, Chhindwara, Wardha, Bilaspur and other districts. Sowings of irrigated rice are in progress in the Sironcha tahsil of Chanda. The price of gram has fallen rapidly; it is now selling in most northern districts at 17 or 18 seers per rupee. The quotations for wheat have eased but to a less extent. The prices of *juar* and rice fluctuate slightly but continue low. Relief is confined to 55 children in orphanages in Balaghat. A test work started at Balaghat attracted 90 persons.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th March.*—In Lower Burma threshing is nearly completed in Thongwa and completed in other districts. In Upper Burma the crops of the season are generally reported healthy. Destruction of wheat by insects is reported from Monywa township, Lower Chindwin district, and wheat has also suffered from blight in Sagaing. The harvesting of island and riverside crops, such as peas, beans and tobacco is continuing throughout. In Upper Burma prospects are generally fair. Wheat and gram are being reaped. Hillside clearings, in preparation for the rains, are in progress in Thayetmyo and the Southern Shan States. Cotton-pluckings are approaching completion for the season. The cultivation of dry weather paddy is in progress. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Rangoon, Bassein, and Myaungmya and slightly in Prome, Thongwa and Henzada and has fallen slightly in Pakokku; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th March.*—No rain except a slight fall in Lakhimpur. Rain is wanted for low land transplanted rice in Sylhet. Land is being prepared for early rice in the Assam valley and for low land winter rice in Sylhet Sowing of early rice has commenced in Nowgong and Sibsagar. Gathering of pulses and mustard and pressing of sugarcane are nearly finished. Pruning of tea is nearly finished. In Assam valley tea has begun to flush and promises well; plucking has been started in Nowgong district. Prices—common rice—Silchar and Tezpur 10½ seers, Sylhet 11 seers 6 chittacks, Dhubri and Sibsagar 12, Gauhati and Dibrugarh 10, and Nowgong 9 seers per rupee. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga hills, Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scanty in parts of Nowgong.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th March.*—MYSORE: Prospects of season are generally good. Prices have risen in Bangalore. Tumkur, and Hassan; fallen in Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga. Paddy has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur.

COORG: Threshing of rice and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) nearly completed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th March.*—BERAR: The weather is warm. Threshing of *jowar* has been completed. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. Land is being prepared for the ensuing rain crop. The fodder and water-supply are ample. A general fall in the price of wheat is reported. Prices—*jowar*—Akola 24, Amraoti 24, Basim 20, Buldana 23, Ellichpur 23, Wun 22 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The spring harvest is progressing. Weeding of the winter rice crop is going on in parts. Prices of grain shew a

tendency to fall. Prices—wheat 6¼, coarse rice 7, and *jowari* 12¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Drinking water is getting insufficient in Bhopawar. Agricultural operations are in progress in all agencies. The condition of the standing crops and the probable outturn are good everywhere. Agricultural stock is in fairly good condition. Pasturage is good in all agencies. Prices are falling in Gwalior and Bhopawar and are steady elsewhere. Opium is in fairly good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa. Opium is being collected in parts of Bhopawar agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th March.*—The standing crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of crops is in progress in Kherwara, Jhallawar, Kotah and Kerowlee. Slight damage to crops by locusts is reported from parts of Jaisalmir. Agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady in seven states and are falling elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 15th March.*—The weather is cloudy. Prices continue below normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 15th March.*—No rain. Slight fall in prices. Condition of standing crops fair.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th March.*—No rain. The weather is seasonable. Prospects are very good.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks were as follows :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
Madras . .	7,039	137	7,176	5,989	107	6,096	—1,180
Bombay . .	7,682	2,824	10,506	7,534	2,654	10,188	—318
Central Provinces	...	57	57	90	55	145	+88
Total .	14,721	3,018	17,739	13,613	2,816	16,429	—1,310

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 11th March, 1898.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Pannappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

PROCEDURE.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The list of business before the Council to-day being exceptionally heavy, it may be convenient if I mention the manner in which I propose to deal with it.

"I propose that the Council should take the ordinary interval at 2 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock, if I see no reasonable prospect of finishing the business to-day, I shall suggest to the Council that we should break up at the next convenient stage of the proceedings and resume at 11 o'clock to-morrow with the object of completing the consideration of the business on the paper."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked: —

"1. Will Government be pleased to state if the Local Administration have been requested to enquire into the condition of the Central Provinces during the recent famine, and how far they have been able to withstand it?

"2. If so, will Government be pleased to obtain non-official local opinion in the matter and also so to conduct the enquiry as to enable it to ascertain whether the high percentage of 65 to 74 inclusive of cesses assessed in many places in the recent re-settlement of land-revenue in the Central Provinces had the effect of reducing very greatly the power of the malguzars to bear up against the effects of the calamity, and to render that aid to their tenants and others in the villages which even now the Government and the people expect from them and which in many places was offered and in many other places actually demanded and received from them?

"3. Will Government be pleased to state what has been the total increase in the land-revenue demand and in the cesses including patwari-cess under the operations of the new settlement undertaken since 1885?

"4. Will Government be pleased to state what has been the increased cost to the Administration from (1) increase of establishment, and (2) from increase of pay of existing establishment since 1885?

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN replied :—

"*Question 1.*—All Local Governments and Administrations, and amongst them the Administration of the Central Provinces, have been requested to include in their reports on the recent famine a full examination of the question whether the people have shown themselves better or worse able to meet famine than before. The local inquiries and inspections which formed a necessary feature of the operations for famine relief will, it is believed, furnish ample material for dealing with this question, and the Government of India do not propose to set any other enquiries on foot.

"*Question 2.*—Any investigation into the possible connection between the effects of famine and the incidence of the land-revenue assessment would yield in the Central Provinces no results of value, as those of the districts recently resettled, in which the land-revenue assessments have always been highest in proportion to assets, are situated in the portion of the Provinces which was least affected by famine.

"*Question 3.*—Since the 1st October, 1885, the land-revenue demand of the Central Provinces has increased by Rs. 22,83,233, and the demand on account of cesses, including patwari-cess, has increased by Rs. 3,33,107, of which however Rs. 23,000 is merely nominal."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND replied :—

"*Question 4.*—The total increase of cost from 1885-86 to 1896-97 has been from Rs. 43,42,000 to Rs. 54,53,000. It is quite impossible to say how much of this increase is due to additions of new appointments and how much to increase of pay in old ones. For example, if a clerkship on Rs. 40 is added to an establishment already consisting of two clerks on Rs. 30, it is pure matter of opinion whether the new clerkship is an entirely new one or is an increase of one of the old ones from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40."

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that he be substituted for Mr. Rivaz as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PETROLEUM ACT (1886) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN also moved that the Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India. He said:—"The Select Committee have gone through a variety of suggestions made for the amendment of the Bill as it was first brought before the Council. The Report of the Committee will show that in the case of a very large number of these suggestions, effect has been given to them by altering the wording of the Bill. It is not necessary for me therefore to make any mention of the points on which we have accepted the suggestions, but I will, with the permission of the Council, notice a few points on which we have not accepted the suggestions made. The first of these is a difficulty which arises in connection with the definitions, namely, that the words 'Post Office' have two definitions according as Post Office is spelt with small letters or capital letters. There is a certain incongruity in this, but we have copied in this respect the English Consolidating Bill, and, as a matter of fact, there is no difficulty in distinguishing which of the two expressions is used wherever they occur: one refers to a particular building or place, and the other refers to the Department of the Post Office. The next point on which certain suggestions have been made is with regard to section 6, which defines the responsibility of the Post Office officials. Some persons, mostly, strange to say, officials, and not members of the mercantile community, have desired to fasten upon the Post Office officials a greater responsibility than the Bill originally provided. We have, however, in this respect adhered to the original Bill, and one good reason for doing so is that it defines the responsibility of Post Office officials in terms which as nearly as possible express the English law on the subject. The difficulty of making a Post Office official liable for mere negligence, that is to say, for doing something which, if he had taken better care, he would not have done, arises out of the circumstance that Post Office business has always to be done at enormous pressure. It does not suit the mercantile community to have to send their letters to the post office a few hours before they have to be despatched. The consequence is that both in the despatch of letters and in delivery of letters any extremely careful sorting of the letters is a practical impossibility. Of course it may be said, with reference to this, 'increase your establishments and you will have everything better done and more carefully performed'; but increase of establishments means increased expenditure upon them. It also means increase of space, and that also means increased expenditure. If we have to spend more than we do upon the Post Office, we cannot afford to continue to carry letters at a half-anna rate. Every person will, I think, admit that after all the Post Office, when they do make a mistake by mis-sending or mis-delivering a letter, do it only under extremely exceptional circumstances, and I am quite sure that the public will prefer to receive the present measure of service at half an anna to having a more perfect service performed for them at a higher rate. Section 11 provides that, if an underpaid postal article is sent by post and the addressee is not found, and if thereafter it is returned to the sender, the sender shall be chargeable with the forward postage. It has been said that this charge is not at present made upon him, and that may be the case, but it is a charge that obviously ought to be made. If a person posts a letter which is understamped, he requires of the Post Office a service which is not paid for in advance. It is true we can recover this from the addressee when the letter is delivered, but, if the addressee is dead, the responsibility ought to rest upon the person who sends the letters and not upon the Post Office. The Post Office has performed a service for which it ought to be paid, and, if the sender has not paid, the responsibility seems to me to properly fall upon him as he can easily avoid

the charge by properly prepaying his letter. A very large amount of violent language has been poured out upon section 20. The whole of this violent language is based upon a complete misunderstanding. It has been imagined that this section lays down that no newspaper or any other document containing any seditious article could be sent by post, and that a subsequent section, which refers back to it, provides a punishment for any person who thus posts a seditious article ; but if reference be made to the wording it will be found that it is directed against the practice of putting seditious or libellous or scurrilous matter outside postal articles. A person if he desires to put anything outside his letter beyond the address of the person to whom the letter or article is to be sent does so at his own responsibility. If he adds scurrilous or offensive matter to the address, it is right that he should not be permitted to use the Post Office as the disseminator or conveyor of that scurrilous, defamatory or seditious matter. The kind of practice which is chiefly aimed at is this sort of thing Some person desires to vent his spite upon a Native Chief, and instead of addressing him in respectful terms and by his proper designation as 'The Maharaja' of so and so, he addresses it to the 'Robber Chief' of so and so. Or a person addresses a letter to a lady, and embodies in the address some words which imply disgraceful conduct on the part of that lady. This is a thing which obviously ought not to be permitted, and in every Postal Law to which my attention has been drawn there are distinct provisions against it. We do not take any power to open Post Office packets or letters or newspapers in order to find whether there is any sedition inside of them ; but we take power when libellous and seditious writing is stuck outside a letter, to prevent the Post Office being used for the conveyance of that letter. I trust with this explanation a large number of people, who have, as I say, poured out violent language upon this section, will be satisfied that we are not attempting the great interference with their correspondence which they imagine. With reference to section 39 the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce has suggested to us that we ought to provide in the law that, when a letter or article fails to be delivered, the fact should be notified by the issue of local lists. We have not provided for this in the law, but as a matter of fact the practice is carried out under the rules of the Post Office. All the law provides is that undelivered articles should be dealt with in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct. The reason why we are not able to adopt the suggestion of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce is this : if we were to take upon us the responsibility of publishing lists of undelivered articles at all the post offices in the country, the result would be a very large amount of perfectly useless labour thrown upon our officials, because the number of post offices where people would take the trouble to, or be able to, read such notices is extremely small. The practice of the Department—which practice will be continued—is to publish notices of the kind only at the principal post offices, that is, at those places where they will really serve some useful purpose. At a place like Cawnpore of course they will be published. We therefore fully accept, so far as the working of the Department is concerned, the suggestion of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, but we do not embody it in the law, as we cannot embody it in the law without carrying it too far. Another point to which objection has been taken is section 47, which provides for the summary recovery of small sums, chiefly due from persons in respect of postage. The procedure is laid down that the amount should be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him. A section of an Act was quoted in the margin of this, but unfortunately it was quoted by a wrong year. The consequence is that officers in criticising this section have failed to observe that, under the law to which reference was made, when an officer of the Postal Department proceeds to recover the amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, he does not proceed to recover it himself, but sets the land-revenue authorities in motion. That is what was suggested to us in those criticisms as desirable, and the law as it stands, as I have explained, provides it. There is one other suggestion of the Cawnpore Chamber which I desire to take cognizance of. It is a suggestion not arising upon the Bill as before the Council, but arising generally in the administration of the Department. It is this, namely, that a letter which weighs over a tola, but less than a tola and a half, may bear a postage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas instead of, according to the existing practice, two annas. Personally I have every sympathy with the suggestion of the Cawnpore Chamber of

Commerce. I know that the last letter I happened to post just turned the scale at one tola, and I was obliged to put an extra anna upon it. My feelings were exactly those described by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce, for I perceived that if I had only put the enclosure of the letter into another envelope, I should have sent both letter and enclosure for one and a half annas, but sending them together I was charged two. The suggestion of the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce has been referred by me to the Director General of Post Offices for consideration, and the Chamber will no doubt be satisfied if I say that I have made that reference and cannot at present give any definite answer upon the point. With Your Excellency's permission I shall take up the Bill ten days or a fortnight hence with a view to its being passed before the session ends."

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT (1882) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. He said:—"The Bill which I am asking leave to introduce amends in two details the existing procedure of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. The first amendment which we propose is this. There is a difficulty at times in providing a substitute for the Chief Judge when he goes on leave. The Madras Government have called our attention to a difficulty which arose there, and we propose to provide that any person who is qualified to be appointed substantively a Chief Judge may be, during his absence, appointed to act. This is the first matter dealt with by the Bill. The second matter dealt with by the Bill is this. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the High Court has power to make rules of practice and procedure for the Small Cause Courts, and the Calcutta High Court has recently framed some rules with a view to accelerating the proceedings in the Calcutta Small Cause Court; but the learned Judges who framed these rules have withheld them hitherto because they thought that in two respects they might be *ultra vires*. The rules propose that under certain limitations and conditions authority should be given for the Registrar to dispose of undefended cases and certain minor interlocutory matters. The learned Judges of the High Court doubted whether such a rule would come within the powers of regulating the procedure of the Court. At any rate it is better to remove that doubt and to declare expressly that the power to make rules includes the power to enable the High Court to authorise the Registrar, and in his absence the Deputy Registrar, to dispose of undefended cases and interlocutory matters."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette and the Calcutta Gazette in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure be taken into consideration. He said:—"On this motion I do not propose to address the Council. There are a good many amendments down for consideration, and I have no doubt I shall have an opportunity of speaking on those amendments. I will only say at the present moment that the amendments do raise in many cases doubtful points—points on which the Select

Committee themselves felt great doubts, and on which I am sure the Government will be very glad to have the consideration and decision of the Council at large."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said :—" My Lord, I think that, whatever be the view taken by any member of this Council of the Bill which is before us, there will be a general admission that the task undertaken by the Hon'ble the Legal Member and the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep has been performed by them with great ability, and, although I am not prepared to subscribe to all that is embodied in the Bill, there is much in it in which I heartily concur.

" My Lord, the Criminal Procedure Code is a law of every-day reference. If an alteration of a few words here, a slight addition there, or an explanation or illustration in another place would add clearness to it, everyone ought to be grateful for such amendments. My own experience as an Honorary Magistrate in the province I have the honour to represent has forced upon me the conviction that some of the amendments which the Bill proposes to make are necessary, and that the smooth working of the law is likely to be much facilitated by greater plainness of language and the introduction of additional explanations.

" But the consideration of a measure of such length and importance requires a great deal more time and more special knowledge than I am able to bestow on it. I would therefore leave the consideration of all verbal amendments and of all knotty and subtle points in the Bill to the Hon'ble Members learned in the law, and confine myself to some very brief observations upon two or three matters of general interest.

" As regards the proposal that offences under section 124A of the Penal Code should be triable by a District Magistrate or a specially empowered Magistrate of the first class, I should be failing in my duty were I to disguise the fact that it has produced something like consternation amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. Personally speaking, I have the highest respect for those members of the Civil Service who fill the offices of Magistrates in this country. Still it will not be denied that, as a whole, they do not form so experienced and so skilled a body of Judges as the Sessions Judges and the Judges of the High Court. They have not that judicial habit of mind, acquired by a course of long and systematic training, which characterises the latter. Magistrates have no jurors and assessors to assist them in their deliberations, and offences under section 124A are of as highly technical character and often tax the best abilities and the nicest discrimination of a Judge and a jury. There is, therefore, much reason for apprehending that the new procedure, if sanctioned by the Legislature, will be attended with injurious results to the well-being of society, and will greatly imperil the safety of individuals criticising public matters.

"Moreover, it must be remembered that Magistrates are essentially executive officers and subordinate to executive authority. Public writers and speakers direct their criticism more often against the actions of the executive than against the proceedings of the Legislature or the judiciary. It is therefore feared, not without reason, that it will be difficult for an executive officer to bring an unbiassed mind to the consideration of such cases. The supposed safeguard of the previous sanction of the Local Government will not be sufficient to ensure the confidence of the public.

" On the contrary, it is apprehended that the sanction given by Government will make it extremely difficult and delicate for a Magistrate, who in his executive capacity is subordinate to the Local Government, and at whose instance the prosecution would in many cases have been initiated, to acquit a prisoner and so shake the prestige of the prosecuting Government. Every trial for sedition is a trial of strength between the Government and the prisoner; and it would therefore seem to be an essential principle that such trials should be held in Courts independent of the Executive.

" I would therefore humbly suggest that all cases under section 124A of

the Penal Code should continue to be triable by Courts of Sessions and High Courts as heretofore.

"My Lord, with regard to the power proposed to be given to a Magistrate to require security for good behaviour under section 108, for the dissemination of seditious or defamatory matter concerning a Judge, I would beg leave to observe that such a procedure would amount to a revival of the Vernacular Press Act in an apparently judicial garb, for the effect of it would be that all newspapers would be placed under executive control, which would not only lower the status of the Press, but even demoralize it by preventing the expression of honest and candid opinion on public questions. It would place the Press under the complete control of the very persons who, as the Calcutta Bar have pointed out, 'by virtue of their public position and the very wide powers they enjoy, are likely to be the objects of disapproval and often of strong criticism at the hands of the Press, and who, therefore, will be the most intolerant of such criticism and the most inclined to be prejudiced against the journals publishing such criticism.' That the actions of Magistrates will often be subjects of adverse criticism at the hands of the Press cannot be reasonably doubted; that the mind of a Magistrate may be prejudiced by local feelings and a thousand other causes, everyone, I believe, will admit. It is for Your Excellency's Council to consider whether the safety of individuals criticising public officials will not be jeopardised by placing them under the thumb of the very persons who are likely to be criticised, and whether the terrorism of the section will not be fatal to that independence on which the usefulness of the Press admittedly depends.

"My Lord, in the consideration of this question there is one important element which cannot be entirely overlooked, and that is the association of feelings. I confess it is a sentimental consideration at best, but it is very important nevertheless. The power conferred by the section has hitherto been used as a means of regulating the conduct of bad and desperate characters. But editors and managers of papers, however faulty and intemperate may their writings be, cannot be classed in that category. These men will feel greatly mortified and terribly humiliated when they come to know that, though respectable members of society, they may, for trival offences, such as defamation and the like, which in no way affect the safety or the dignity of the State, be branded as *badmash's* or abandoned wretches whom society looks down upon with contempt. It is for Your Excellency's Council to consider whether such an apprehension is likely to impart a healthy tone to their writings.

"Whilst on this topic, I would, with Your Excellency's permission, advert for a moment to a first principle. In matters of inheritance, adoption, religious and social usage, and dealing between party and party, it was determined by an ancient statute that the laws of the Hindus should apply to the Hindus, and the laws of the Muhammadans to Muhammadans. But as regards crimes it was settled at a very early period that neither the Hindu nor the Muhammadan law could with justice be administered, and the criminal law of the country came to be administered according to English principles. So strict was the adherence to these principles that a Hindu was hanged for forgery, though the Court that passed the sentence knew that it would be abhorrent to the feelings of the Hindus. I think I speak the sense of all my educated countrymen when I say that the English criminal law is highly appreciated for its fairness, and the Indian criminal law, being framed on that pattern, is similarly appreciated. I do not see, my Lord, that any circumstances have arisen to justify a departure from the principle of the English law. In England security for good behaviour is demanded from vagabonds and men of desperate character, and I cannot imagine why in India a writer or speaker should be treated as a loafer merely because he is supposed to have slandered somebody.

"I therefore contend that men charged with defamation concerning a Judge or sedition should be dealt with according to no extraordinary procedure, but according to accepted principles, by tribunals above every suspicion of bias or incompetency. It has sometimes been contended that England is a free country with a homogenous population, in which subject and sovereign belong to the

same race, and that, therefore, the same liberal principles of criminal jurisprudence that may be applicable to England will not suit India. Paradoxical as it may seem, I beg leave to submit that the conditions of India call for the recognition of even more liberal principles than those which prevail in England. The history of that country and the records of its State trials show how many have been the trials for treason, conspiracy and other offences of that kind, whereas in our country, under British rule, on the contrary, such cases may almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. I think it necessary also to point out that precisely because races and creeds, and therefore interests and prejudices, are so numerous and diversified in India, the difficulty of obtaining a fair trial is greater than would be the case in England. In England a prisoner is tried by a Judge and a jury of the same race and religion with him, who understand his language and appreciate his prejudices. The Judge is subordinate to no executive authority and is subject to no executive bias. There is no danger of the prestige of the Government being damaged by an acquittal. The situation here is very different, and I have not the heart to emphasize the distinction by an elaborate reference to details. I can only state my conviction that in this country a person charged with an offence against Government stands in need of special safeguards of a legal character against a failure of justice.

"My Lord, I hope my remarks with regard to the procedure in the trial of offences under section 124A of the Penal Code and to the enlargement of the scope of section 108 of this Code will not be taken as evidence of sympathy with rebels and libellors or as a brief on behalf of their friends. I am afraid sometimes hardihood of statement is apt to be taken as evidence of sympathy with persons disloyally inclined. But I am aware and my own conscience is guarantee for such a statement that that feeling—I mean of disloyalty—does not exist anywhere *in an appreciable form* among a very large majority of Her Majesty's grateful Indian subjects, and I am sure it does not prevail *so largely* as to call for any exceptional procedure such as that laid down in the above sections of the Bill.

"With regard to the rest of the Bill, my observations must be brief.

"As regards sections 256 and 257, I am of opinion that the procedure in the trial of warrant-cases is likely to be rendered more cumbrous by the innovations introduced.

"As regards section 392, I think the law ought to be made clearer to the effect that boys under 14 should be punished with a light rattan on the hand.

"With regard to section 259 and sections 451, 456 and 457, I have two amendments to propose, and I will make whatever observations I have to make on them whilst proposing the amendments which are against my name.

"I think a provision which is likely to facilitate the ends of justice would be that when two or more accused persons have to be tried at the same time, and for the same offence and in the same Court, the Court should have the discretion to examine the accused together or separately as it thinks fit.

"With regard to the clauses 561, 562 and 563, those which relate to the release of first offenders, I feel confident that the operation of these sections would prove very wholesome. The power to release first offenders upon probation of good conduct is, I understand, very extensively made use of in England, and the carrying out of the same principle in this country is urgently needed both in the interest of the prisoners and of society. This I had the honour, my Lord, to point out to Your Excellency's Council in the course of my observations on the Prisons Bill of 1894. I then observed that the trivial offender of tender years and yet undepraved morals, the honest and industrious citizen whom a momentary impulse of passion or violence of provocation had betrayed into the commission of an assault, the modest female whom the strength of temptation had impelled into a breach of trust or a petty theft, the young and artless who had been the dupes of the designing,—'the serious consequence of sending such offenders to prison and of allowing them to be contaminated by association with confirmed and hardened criminals, in whom the moral sense was altogether

dead, would be at once apparent.' In the interest of justice and humanity, such culprits ought to be restored to society with warnings to amend their morals and to cultivate habits of honest industry. I therefore give my hearty support to these new provisions regarding the treatment of first offenders, which, while securing for the prisoner the element of punishment (for to a first offender the ignominy of standing as a felon in the dock is often a sufficient punishment) and of protection and reclamation, will act as a preventive against a prolific generation of crime.

"As regards section 565, requiring habitual offenders on release to give notice of their intended residence to the police, I may observe that I would have gladly welcomed the retention of the section as it was originally drafted, for I am of opinion that very strict police-supervision is necessary in the cases of habitual offenders. I am aware that, even after the recasting of the section by the Select Committee, it has been held by many that too much power has been left with the police—a power that will lend itself to abuse in their hands. I myself do not share these apprehensions. Having regard to the state of things in my own province, I welcome these provisions as most useful and necessary. That the framers of the law have been actuated by the very best intention will never be questioned. That surveillance ought to be exercised over habitual offenders, and that a system which has worked well in England, France and other continental countries should have a fair trial in this country, everyone will admit. Whether the rules laid down by the Local Governments will be worked with discrimination, or otherwise, by the police, is a different matter altogether, and one that rests entirely with the Executive. But the provision itself I consider a move in the right direction.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I would only be expressing the mind of many of my countrymen when I say that they gratefully appreciate the marked and in many respects satisfactory improvement which the Bill has undergone at the hands of the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA, with the special permission of the President, handed in a speech which he had prepared, but was unable, through indisposition, to deliver. It will be found at the end of these Proceedings (Appendix A).

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"This Bill contains a second batch of innovations as to the impolicy of which my conviction is just the same as what I avowed as to the first batch. But in closing the debate at the last meeting Your Lordship said that your Government would be satisfied with nothing less than what was given then. I hope that Your Lordship has not made up your mind to wind up to-day's debate also with a like decisive pronouncement. By and by and in dealing with the amendments of which Hon'ble Members have given notice, I shall endeavour to point out how the two cases are different and how certain of the arguments, insisted during the last debate on behalf of the Government, do themselves necessitate a departure in the present instance. In closing the debate on the last meeting of the Council, Your Lordship, in calm and dignified language, expressed the hope that when the Bill then on the eve of passing was given a fair trial, some of the feelings then excited might subside. Those were certainly reassuring words as regards the mode of trials in store for public men, and the grateful country has not been slow to value them highly. It will nevertheless be affectation on my part, if I say that, as yet, there have been any signs of such subsidence or any cause for it; for how could there be any such, when that fair trial is yet to take place, to which Your Lordship looked forward as calculated to allay anxieties, which, with the profoundest respect for Your Lordship, I cannot bring myself to regard as unduly excited. For all that, I feel bound to declare my sincere conviction that, notwithstanding the undiminished continuance of the apprehensions then entertained, the ebbing of the tide of excitement will be begun and greatly accelerated, if only we accept certain of the amendments on the agenda paper. That we can well do so may be easily shown. In following that course we shall be doing only what

we ought to. Take for an instance those relating to the new section 108. It must be in the recollection of us all that, when we dealt with the new sections 124A, etc., of the Penal Code, it was strongly urged upon us, on behalf of the Government, that the prior sanction by the Local Governments would prove an effectual safeguard against unfair or hasty action by freakish or high-handed magistracy or police. That guarantee the Government is bound to extend to this analogous case. Its presence told heavily in favour of the Government then. Its absence ought, in logical and common fairness, tell in a like degree against the innovation now proposed. To leave the proposal at least without the modification which my friend Mr. Sayani has asked for, is tacitly and practically to let in that very state of things which Your Lordship rightly abhorred, *viz.*, an executive control of the freedom of utterance by public men. Subtlety and ingenuity apart, nothing short of a concession in this respect will get rid of a strong impression to that effect from the minds of men of common sense; for if the safeguard of a prior sanction of the Local Government was necessary as regards sections 124A, etc., the present is an *à fortiori* case for it. The most cogent reason for the acceptance of some such amendment has yet to be told. It is this. It is the Government who, acting in its full sense of responsibility, asks for the power given by this section. Upon that Government its subjects have a right to lay the entire burden of responsibility by entreating it to take the initiative in this as in other matters of gravity. Despite much that might be said to the contrary, it is by the establishment of mutual confidence between the Government and the people that the smooth working of any measure can be ensured, and, having regard to this inter-dependence, the people are clearly entitled to secure the intercession of their Government against the tendencies and possibilities of busy policemen and hasty magistrates, smitten by what the Americans call "cursedness," or goaded by some real or fancied personal affront. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the action of the Government in matters like this is expected to ensure an intense and judicious caution, while neither the inquisitorial meddlesomeness of the police nor the exercise of even the judicial function of the magistracy is subject to any such wholesome break-power. Quite as much and nothing less is necessarily implied by all those provisions which prescribe a prior sanction, and I think that I venture on no debatable or unsafe ground in asking that a like provision be made to control the operation of section 108 of this Code as well. Reserving my further remarks to be made as the amendments come up, I think I may say at this stage that I believe, and I hope I am right in believing, that we have met to-day in a spirit of restored kindliness and with a frame of mind, not combative but prone to promote harmony; and I make bold to be sanguine that we shall proceed to consider this new sheaf of changes with a sympathetic regard for the not unjust fears felt all round and with a temper favourably disposed to make an offer of a fair measure of concessions to the public demand. Much of what I meant to add at this stage has already been well put by my friend Mr. Chitnavis. Without taking up time by repeating them, I shall conclude with saying that I heartily endorse almost all his remarks."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said :—" My Lord, greatly improved as the Code now is in many respects over the old, thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep and the arduous labours of the Select Committee,—the first offenders and habitual offenders sections are a distinct gain—still there remains an *amari aliquid* though quite different from that which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu finds in it.

" My Lord, I regret the changes that have been made since the Bill was first published. Provisions introduced to strengthen the administration of the law and prevent innocent witnesses being put to serious inconvenience and enable swift justice to be done have been completely changed. The vigorous and masculine bantling which was conceived and brought to birth in the bracing air of the Himalayas has, in fact, suffered severely, as so many other babies do, since its transportation into the enervating air of Calcutta. This Council of Doctors will, I hope, administer, before we separate, a few strong tonics for restoring it

to health. Curiously enough, my Lord, almost the last paper we received on the Bill confirms what I say. This has been sent us from the Secretary, Vakils' Association, Calcutta High Court, and expresses their gratitude to the members of the Select Committee for removing from the Bill as amended most of the objectionable matters in the Bill as originally framed. Now, my Lord, I have not a word to say against the vakils of Calcutta. They are, no doubt, a very intelligent body of men, who have expressed their opinion conscientiously, accordingly to their lights and their interests. That opinion, in common with the opinion of any other of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, merits, and no doubt will receive from this Council, dispassionate consideration. Were this a highly technical Bill like the Transfer of Property Act for instance or the Negotiable Instruments Act, one could receive the vakils' comments with much respect. But in regard to a Bill to enable the Government and its officers to keep order and repress and punish crime amongst Baluchis and Pathans, Rajputs and Sikhs, Jats and Mahrattas, when the Select Committee weakens it and the Bengali vakil applauds it, my Lord, it sounds suspicious. '*Non tali auxilio et defensoribus istis tempus eget*,' which I may roughly translate for my friends who do not know Latin—the Calcutta vakils are not precisely the best advisers of Government in a matter of this kind.

"Another criticism, I venture to submit, is that the Code is far too long and contains a great amount of matter which is not required by 99 out of 100 of the persons who have to use it. What does a third-class Magistrate or a constable in the Sind Desert or Baluchistan or the Anamalli Hills want to know of the procedure in Presidency Magistrates' Courts or in the High Court for instance? Next, I submit, that in an Empire with at least 23 different nations and languages, it is a mistake to lay down too iron a procedure for the prevention and punishment of crime. Some years ago, when the Under Secretary of State for India, Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, was speaking on the Act which enables Your Excellency's Government to make Regulations for certain parts of India, he said—

'There are certain districts in India which are scattered up and down, and which are not nearly up in point of civilisation to the ordinary level of Indian society, to which, in fact, the legislation, say, for example in Lower Bengal, is just about as applicable as the legislation which was good for Surrey, as Surrey is, in the year 1870, would have been to Lochabar on Strathspey in the year 1370.'

"And the same principle can, I submit, be extended more widely. Procedure is mostly a matter of pure local expediency, not of principle. There is no statute of procedure at all in England which is certainly a free country. You cannot of course avoid having one Code for all India in regard to some matters. Local Governments, for instance, cannot legislate so as to affect the jurisdiction of the High Courts. And there would be one particular danger in the Supreme Government letting too much power slip out of their hands, *viz.*, provisions might be extended to one province which could not be allowed to another, and trouble might arise from that. Still there are a good many minute details as to the arrest, taking security, bail, summonsing and examination of witnesses, which the Government of India might wash its hands of and leave to local Police Acts. The Code in its origin was only tentative. It began with 445 sections; 90 more were added in 1872 by Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and it is now 565 sections long. And you may think this Code will last; but its very expansion makes it only the more vulnerable. Since Lord Hobhouse and Mr. Whitley Stokes tried their hands on it in 1882, no less than 16 amending Acts, or on an average one a year, have had to be passed to fill up omissions and make the law clear; and so it will be with this Code. My Hon'ble friend on my left has written a magnificent portly volume full of rulings on previous Codes. Perhaps some one may think it will now shrink to more handy dimensions. Is it not plain that the more we add to the Code the greater the opportunity we give for divergent interpretations? Take, for example, a sensible section of the first Code, to the effect that mere irregularity in procedure should not as such entitle a guilty person to be acquitted. Promptly the High Courts set to work to say of this and that irregularity that it was not an irregularity, but a breach of the law, and

did vitiate the proceedings, and this Council long ago came to the stage of making long catalogues of irregularities that do not vitiate proceedings, and now we are to solemnly enact (on account of one sapient Court's decision) that if a Magistrate in the hurry of signing his daily correspondence has initialled a warrant instead of signing his name in full, this warrant is not void. Could anything be more ridiculous? Each High Court, too, as the Council knows, is a law unto itself, and if Mr. Justice Rhadamanthus sitting in Bombay says 'black is black' we too often find Mr. Justice Minos sitting in Calcutta say 'No, black is white.' When this Bill becomes law, the lawyers will pounce upon it like a pack of hounds on a fox. They will tear it to shreds in no time, each one striving so far as he can, and as it suits his own views to put his own interpretation on what the Legislature must have meant. My Hon'ble friend's treatise will soon be double its present thickness. And the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers or his successor will wearily and disheartened have to try and put the Code straight again. I well remember, my Lord, a speech by Sir Fitzjames Stephen, or perhaps Mr. Whitley Stokes, in which the superior merits of Codes over case-law were extolled. And, my Lord, if Government itself refrained from publishing the various decisions of the different High Courts, and if the Judges, as some of them do, refused to hear cases quoted and stuck to the plain provisions of the law, applying it to each case as it arose, Codes would be admirable things. But there are Judges who will not stick to the Code. Nothing pleases them better than to write reams of references, not merely to Indian, but to English, cases. And the Government publishes these, though expense precludes more than a small part of the magistracy having access to them So you get back to case-law after all. My Lord, it is impossible for the Council, whatever its wisdom and capacity, to foresee every point that may arise in interpreting the Code. It is Sisyphus over again, and the more you amend, the more weapons you put into the hands of a narrow-minded section of the Bar which has not been nurtured in English air or on English traditions. They look not to the object of the law but fight about the meaning of the English language, while there are individuals who deliberately use the provisions of the Code to obstruct the administration of justice by way of showing their independence. You tie up your Judges and magistracy in a tightly tied tangle of codified red tape to prevent the misuse of arbitrary power in the theory of it, while you deliberately refrain from attempting to control the abuses of the Bar in your desire, as Englishmen, to give an accused every fair chance. However, I do not like to take up the time of the Council with further criticisms. We have got the Code, and all we can do is leave as few loopholes as possible for misinterpretation; and this, I believe, thanks to the labours of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers and the Members of the Select Committee, has been done. Still I cannot help feeling that the Code should be much shorter and that the sooner much elaborate detail is cut out the better.

"One more remark I venture to make, my Lord, even at the risk of repeating myself. Let me invite attention to one portion of the letter sent to us by the Calcutta Bar in regard to one clause of the Bill:

'The Bar cannot regard the fact that the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces. Madras, Bombay and Burma and the majority of the authorities consulted approve the decision of the Allahabad High Court as sufficient to close the discussion on this point. The opinion of such purely executive bodies cannot be accepted as in any way conclusive on a legal question of this kind.'

"I have not mentioned this on account of the *ex cathedra* tone adopted, but I wish to express the hope and confidence that 'that purely executive body,' the Government of India, will in the future as in the past consult and act upon the practical opinions of the Local Governments rather than upon the views of legal theorists when passing an important Bill of this kind; for a great deal of the peace of the country depends upon it."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"I wish to say a few words with reference to the speeches made by the Hon'ble Members of this Council who preceded me. It seems to me that the remarks we have been listening to are hardly applicable to a motion to consider the Report of the Select Committee

on the Bill. They would seem to me to be more appropriate when either the Bill is introduced or when the motion was put that the Bill be passed, and I am trembling to think what may overtake us when that stage may be reached."

The Hon'ble BABU JOY GOBIND LAW said:—"My Lord, in considering the Bill as a whole, there is one fact which stands out conspicuously, and that is, that it embodies to a great extent the suggestions of the executive officers of the Government, and very little the recommendations of the non-official communities. Naturally those who are charged with the administration of a district or division and are responsible for its peace would wish to be possessed of as much power as possible, but the question arises whether those who are governed would view it in the same light, and from the number of amendments on the notice-paper it is apparent that this is not the case. Now I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am far from suggesting that the governing classes wish to have powers for the purpose of misusing them; on the contrary, I willingly give them credit for the best intentions; but, my Lord, so long as human nature is what it is, there will always be some danger of misuse, not intentional misuse, but sometimes misuse with the best motives. Therefore, my Lord, it is absolutely necessary that safeguards should be provided. Now, the revisional power of the High Courts is one of these safeguards, but it is now intended to take it away to a certain extent. Look at clause 108, empowering Magistrates to require persons to show cause why they should not be bound down for good behaviour. Now, this appears to me to be going behind the substantive law which was passed the other day. What we are saying to the person concerned is in effect something like this: 'you are charged with such and such an offence; we are not going to put you on your trial and have you convicted, but we order that you find surety, and, if you fail to do so, you must go to jail'; and this notwithstanding the fact that the person has never been put on his trial. Now these are a few of the instances which await consideration, and in considering them I have no doubt the Council will look at the clauses of the Bill, not only from the point of view of the administrator and the executive officer, but also from that of those who will be affected by them. It is also to be remembered that the Council is not legislating in view of an emergency."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"Taking a lesson from the laconic speech by the Hon'ble Sir H. Prinsep, just delivered, I should like, on this occasion, to be as brief as I possibly can. On the whole, I am entirely in favour of the second reading of the Bill, so to say, I could not be otherwise. I must at least be loyal to my own position. I sat on the Select Committee and shared in the protracted discussion that we had there from day to day. Of course, I have to move and support certain amendments, which I propose to maintain. Beyond that, I think, I have not much to say against the Bill, or its general arrangement. No such measure, I presume, can be ideally perfect, and that observation would equally apply to the proposed legislation."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said:—"My Lord, I beg leave to make a few observations upon the Bill before the Council. It is a Bill consisting of 565 sections, besides 5 schedules. It is mainly a Consolidation Bill, with the exception of two important amendments. To consider the Bill properly the Select Committee would have had to go through the whole of the mass of literature in the shape of both criticisms and suggestions, as also through various judicial decisions. This part of the work was performed by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep. Owing to this fact, as also to the great industry and the deep insight and experience which he brought to bear upon the Bill, and the great care and impartiality, as also the lucidity and brevity, with which he placed the pith of the whole of the aforesaid criticisms and suggestions and the decisions before the Select Committee, the work of the Select Committee was much lightened. Without the aforesaid aid the Select Committee would have found the task entrusted to it a most laborious one, and would in all probability have not been able to place its Report before the Council in time to allow of its considera-

tion during the current session. For the valuable aid thus rendered the Select Committee owes its acknowledgments to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep, and as one of the members of that Committee I avail myself of this opportunity and beg publicly to tender to him my grateful thanks.

"Referring to the Bill generally, it may be observed that, in the form in which it went to the Select Committee, its general tendency was towards enhancing the powers of the Police and of the Magistracy and restricting the remedies of the accused; that tendency has to some extent been modified, but the Bill, even in its present form, is not what it ought to be; further modification is desirable, but almost impossible, as it is very difficult to get a Bill materially altered in Council, after it has emerged from the Select Committee.

"As to the two amendments hereinbefore referred to, notice had been given of them in the Council on the 21st December last. They form a part of the intended legislation announced on that date. The portion relating to the Penal Code has already become law. The portion relating to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was placed before the Select Committee, and has been considerably modified by it. My opinion regarding these latter amendments is the same as I expressed regarding the former at the last sitting of the Council. I humbly think these amendments, even in their modified form, ought not to be passed.

"It was stated that the amendments were intended 'to supplement the substantive law by providing a prompt and workable procedure.' *Primâ facie*, I admit, it is a good intention, provided the substantive law which is intended to be supplemented has been generally approved of and is such as has to be daily applied in the ordinary course of the administration of justice. Neither of these conditions, I submit, is present in the case of the substantive law which is intended to be now supplemented. Indeed, the substantive law evoked considerable opposition, instead of approval, and in its former form had generally been allowed to remain a dead-letter, and circumstances have not arisen to put it now in constant force. In ordinary times such law is, by a consensus of opinion, hardly resorted to, even in countries where the rulers and the ruled belong to the same community and speak the same language and the ruled are adequately represented in the Councils of the rulers. There is the greater reason, therefore, why such law should not be resorted to in a country like India, under the British rule, inasmuch as the rulers and the ruled are of different communities, speak different languages, and the ruled cannot effectually bring their views and sentiments, even on important questions, to the notice of the rulers, and as a necessary consequence freedom of speech and writing are indispensable to avoid misunderstanding, and form a useful medium of conveying the real sentiments of the ruled regarding the measures, the actions and the policy of Government, and contribute to successful administration; for in every country the administration is rendered successful only so far as the acts and the measures of Government approximate to the genuine requirements of the subjects, and the more the administrative and the legislative machinery of Government is in touch with popular thought and feeling, the better it is for the Government as well as for the subjects. The so-called 'prompt and workable procedure' hereinbefore referred to and intended to 'supplement the substantive law,' will simply tend to prevent the expression of the real sentiments of the people, and thus, instead of doing any good to either the rulers or the ruled, contribute to render still more wide the wide enough gulf already existing between them.

"It has been contended on behalf of Government, 'How much license of speech can be safely allowed is a question of time and place,' that 'Language may be tolerated in England which is unsafe to tolerate in India, because in India it is apt to be transformed into action instead of passing off as harmless gas,' that 'in legislating for India we must have regard to Indian conditions, and we must rely mainly on the advice of those who speak under the weight of responsibility and have the peace and good government of India under their charge.' Further, it has been suggested 'that the safeguards to honest discussion and disapprobation as distinguished from disaffection lie not merely, perhaps not so much, in the expressions in which the law may be clothed as in the judicial common-sense with which the law will be applied and the political common-sense with which the rights of free discussion will

be used.' At the same time it is also admitted that 'the advantages of free and intelligent criticism and discussion of the acts and measures of Government, and of pointing out abuses and failures and suggesting remedies are apparent and undeniable, and the liberty of the Press is a household word dear to the heart of every Englishman, that a large number of the newspapers in India, English and Vernacular, have carried out these objects and have discharged their duties as fearless critics to the benefit alike of governors and governed,' that 'contentment and good-will can only be produced by just and beneficent government and not by repressive legislation.' In fact, no Government ought to check or retard the educational or political advancement of the people under its charge, for to do so can in the long run only tend to the prejudice of both the Government and the people. The law is but the mirror reflecting the spirit of Government, and the expression of public criticism can only follow general modes of thought, habits of life, and form of language. It is true there has lately been a considerable progress in education, and the English language and Western thought have been to some extent adopted in this country. But the Indian people, as a whole, are slow, and Government has to be watchful that legislation does not press too heavily on the tender plant of liberty and of civilisation which has been sown by itself.

"I shall now refer to the new amendments. One of them is the new section 108. In order to ascertain how it will affect the people, it will be sufficient to express what the section really is in its full details. The section runs :—

'Whenever a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who within or without such limits, either orally or in writing, disseminates or attempts to disseminate or *in anywise abets* the dissemination of—

(*a*) any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(*b*) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(*c*) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,

such Magistrate may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.'

"Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code provides—

'Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, *or otherwise*, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection, towards, Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished.'

"Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code provides—

'Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations, *or otherwise*, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished.

"The word 'Judge' under the Indian Penal Code denotes not only every person who is officially designated as a Judge, but also every person who is empowered by law to give, in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive, or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive, or who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.'

"A person is said to commit criminal intimidation when he—

'threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act, which that person is legally entitled to do as the means of avoiding execution of such threat.'

"A person is said to defame who—

'by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person, intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person.

'A person abets the doing of a thing who instigates any person to do that thing, or engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy and in order to the doing of that thing, or intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.'

"It is obvious from the above statement of the section that the section in its full development is so wide and so far-reaching as to be capable of being easily made applicable to any person, however well-meaning, honest or inoffensive such person may be. Any person may become liable to be taken up under the section. The section, therefore, will be a standing menace to all persons, as it is impossible in human nature to remain absolutely silent or perfectly passive. What is more, it will press more heavily on good persons, who will always be afraid of coming under the law, whilst reckless persons will become more reckless than before, as both careful and careless persons will be alike liable to fall under the law. When law is too severe, the people are likely to become more reckless.

"But, as if this is not sufficiently bad, the information to put the Magistrate in motion need not be in writing, much less upon oath or solemn affirmation; nay, further, the informant need not be a respectable or a reliable person. He may be an unworthy, unreliable or even disreputable person; and yet on his information, which may be good, bad or indifferent, a Magistrate may proceed. Further, under certain circumstances the word "may" has to be construed as 'shall,' and the Magistrate under those circumstances shall be bound to proceed.

"Again, no previous Government sanction is necessary for initiating such proceedings. The Magistrate is free to proceed against any person at his own will, and practically upon his own motion, provided such person happens to be personally within his jurisdiction; and it does not matter at all whether such person is alleged to commit the act or to abet the act within or without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

"Again, the person proceeded against is not entitled to know who the informant is, and he has no means of proceeding against the informant even if such information is deliberately and maliciously false, inasmuch as the information is not on oath or affirmation. He has no opportunity of cross-examining the informant in order to show to the Magistrate that there cannot be any foundation for the information or that the informant is not worthy of credit. In fact, the person proceeded against is in the position of a person who is suddenly stabbed in the dark and is to be treated as a criminal, and his reputation and his position in society are liable to be taken away from him without giving him a proper chance of establishing his innocence or defending his character.

"Now, when such person informed against is brought before the Magistrate, he has to show cause under the section why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with or without sureties for his good behaviour. In other words, the information which, as has been already above pointed out, may not be worth credence at all, is to be taken as a *primâ facie* case against him, and he is to be put on his defence. He has to show cause why he should not be bound over, or, in other words, to prove that the information against him is not true. The principle of English law is that every man is to be presumed to be innocent unless and until he is proved to be guilty. But this section makes a diametrically opposite presumption, namely, that all persons informed against are to be presumed to be guilty. What cause can such person show? It is generally difficult, sometimes impossible, to prove a negative. The only thing a person under these circumstances can possibly do is to state that the information is false and that he is a respectable person; and he may call a few persons to state that they know him and believe him to be a respectable person. Thus the inquiry provided for under section 117 as to the truth of the information and the injunction to take such further evidence as may appear necessary

are almost futile. In almost all such cases the inquiry must end against the informed person, as the Magistrate may not be satisfied.

"Now, if the Magistrate is not satisfied, he can make an order on the 'informed' person to execute a bond for good behaviour for a period not exceeding one year and also that he should give sureties. In fact, the person is to be treated as a vagrant or a suspected person (see section 109), or as if he were 'by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief or by habit a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen, or habitually protecting or harbouring thieves or aiding in the concealment or disposal of stolen property or habitually committing mischief, extortion or cheating or attempting to do so,' the only difference between the latter and the person informed against under section 108 being (1) that the person informed against is to be called upon to give security for a period up to one year whilst the habitual offender is to be called upon to give security for a period up to three years, and (2) that the person informed against *may* be called upon to give sureties whilst the habitual offender must be called upon to give sureties (see section 110).

"Now, supposing the person informed against is ordered to give sureties and he is not able to give sureties—which is not at all improbable, having regard to the fact that he will be considered as a person obnoxious to the authorities—then 'he shall be committed to prison' (see section 123), and such imprisonment may be rigorous or simple (see section 123, clause 5), that is, the person may be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one year.

"From the above statement of the effect of section 108 and the manner in which it is liable to operate, the following conclusions, it is humbly submitted, may reasonably be drawn:—

(*a*) that it is an impolitic section, inasmuch as it is contrary to the ordinary principles of the administration of justice and goes far beyond the limits usually observed in such matters;

(*b*) that it is an unfair section, inasmuch as it is contrary to the principles of English law, and to justice, equity and good conscience;

(*c*) that it is an unjust section, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with the other parts of the Indian criminal law and procedure;

(*d*) that it is a demoralising section, inasmuch as it is calculated to silence careful people and to make careless people more careless still, or, in other words, to stop good people from expressing their honest opinions and to make bad people worse; it will prevent people whose opinion is worth listening to from speaking out, and tend to increase the volume of mischievous sound;

(*e*) that it will put too much power in the hands of the police and the Magistracy;

(*f*) that it is calculated to create and to increase unrest, although the ostensible object of the section is to diminish and remove such unrest, as it is a matter of political danger;

(*g*) that it is calculated to encourage bad people, who will be enabled by means of the section to feed upon innocent people by keeping them in fear of being falsely informed against, and thus create the disturbance of public tranquillity, to diminish and remove which disturbance it is to be enacted;

(*h*) that it is calculated to prejudice Government, as it will unjustly tend to diminish its popularity.

"For the reasons hereinbefore stated the best course would be to drop the section altogether. If, however, Government has made up its mind to enact the section, and cannot see its way to abandon it, then, it is humbly submitted, Government will be pleased to allow the section to be modified so as to render it less liable to the objections above enumerated. It is the principle of the English law that it is better that nine guilty persons should escape rather than that one innocent person should suffer. English love of justice and fair play is proverbial. It

was only the other day that an eminent English Judge is reported to have publicly stated in England—

'In the struggle now going on among the nations to secure the largest share of the commerce of the world, their best hope of securing their share consisted, not so much in any appeal to force but in the fact that wherever the English commercial community went, they carried with them that sense of justice which recommended English commerce and Englishmen of commerce to every one with whom they dealt.'

"There was very recently a unanimous chorus of hostile criticism in the Anglo-Indian Press in Calcutta and in other places in India, as also in the Press in England, against the new Sedition Act. Was it because the Anglo-Indian Press or the Anglo-Indian community or Englishmen at home were afraid that the new Act would be put in force against them or any of them? No. It was their sense of justice, their sense of fair play, and not fear, that prompted them freely and fearlessly to express their disapprobation against the measure. Even Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India is reported to have said that repression was not intended, and the Government had no desire to coerce the Native Press, which requires guidance and not restraint. The section, therefore, ought to be hemmed in by providing that it shall not be put into force against any person without the previous sanction of the Local Government, that the orders thereunder made shall be subject to appeal, that the information upon which a Magistrate may act shall be on oath or solemn affirmation, that the whole of such information, together with the name and address of the informant, shall be communicated to the person informed against, that no surety shall be required, and that the period for which the bond may be called for shall be a very limited one, and that the imprisonment in default shall be simple.

"History teaches us that empires are best maintained by justice and mercy, which are their most permanent foundations, as they produce love and confidence on the part of the people.

"The people of India are extremely loyal and law-abiding, and the generosity of Government will only make it more popular and stronger, and its mercy, justice, judgment and sympathy will become more prominent; for clemency, though it may at moments seem to be weakness, is in reality only another form of prudence, and, whatever may be the faults of the Indian people, ingratitude is not one of them.

"Coming now to the change proposed to be made in Schedule II, column 8, section 124A, the observations made regarding section 108 are also applicable to this proposal. The pleas put forward are (1) that it is advisable to provide a simple and easy method of trying trivial offences and trival offenders, and (2) the publication and notoriety consequent on solemn proceedings which defeat their own object should be avoided. If the latter argument is pursued to its logical consequences, it may even be concluded that even a summary trial before a Magistrate is inadvisable, as, though it is summary yet it must result in some publication and notoriety. As to the former argument, the nature of the offence is such that the accused must necessarily have a formal trial, inasmuch as the administration of law has to be carried on upon the rules of justice, equity and good conscience, and the offences of the nature covered by section 124A must be tried with all the formality and safeguards hitherto observed. Trial of political offences ought not to be easily resorted to and ought not to be easily resortable. A great, strong, just and sympathetic Government ought not to be easily aroused to stoop to notice slight ebullitions of temper on the part of its subjects, for a frequent resort to a law of this nature, instead of raising the prestige of Government, will only tend to lower it. Trivial offenders and trivial offences ought to be left severely alone.

"Again, if the proposed change is made, an Indian accused will be tried by a Magistrate without jury and will be liable to be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years. On the other hand, if the accused happens to be an European, he can only be tried by jury and sentenced up to six months. Thus the mode of trial and the amount of punishment will both be different in the two cases. That this tendency to differentiate the trials of the European and the Native subjects is neither fair nor politic will, I hope, be admitted on all hands.

"I will now proceed to notice some of the proposed changes in the Bill, treated as a Consolidation Bill.

"*Sections 162 and 172.*—These sections as originally drafted were highly objectionable, inasmuch as they were calculated to prevent informations given to the police from being reduced to writing, and, if reduced to writing, from being signed, and in either case from being used by or on behalf of the accused in order to enable them to contradict the informants or the police. The sections were in fact entirely in favour of the police and its informants and against the accused. The old law took cognizance of the fact that in a considerable number of cases the evidence afforded by the history of a prosecution as gleaned from the information given to the police from time to time was very useful in coming to a correct conclusion, and that it was by a reference to this information that many innocent persons had been enabled to regain their freedom, and the novel change sought to be introduced naturally attracted public attention. The new sections were accordingly considered and reconsidered, were to a certain extent modified, and ultimately assumed their present form. They are still materially different from the existing law on the subject. To understand the matter fully it should be remembered that usually some person goes to the police and tenders information, or the police ask for information of some person. Upon information thus obtained the police initiates proceedings and evidence accumulates, and it frequently happens that the case at a later stage either assumes an exaggerated form or changes colour or is otherwise materially affected. The accused or those who appear for him naturally want to see on what basis the case was first initiated, and whether it has since changed, and if so how, so as to be in a position to contradict the police and its informants and thus show conclusively why the Court should not attach undue weight either to the first information or to the subsequent additions or changes or otherwise, as the case may be. It was objected, however, that the information formed a part of the prosecutor's brief, that usually information was not correctly written down, as the police were so over-worked as not to be able to do so. It was even contended that, if the information was required to be used, it should be 'proved' by the accused before it could be used. The above objections and contention have only to be stated to carry their own refutation, and it is to be hoped that the present law will be allowed to remain in the interests of justice and of fair play, inasmuch as it is both unjust and unfair that persons should be allowed to come forward to attack the innocence and the character of fellow human beings, and yet be shielded from being shown up in their true colour or from being exposed for telling untrue or incorrect tales and fabricating false evidence.

"*Section 275.*—The Council is aware that, under the present law, on the Original Criminal side of the High Courts, all offences are tried by a jury; that before the Court of Session in the mufussal in some districts, certain offences are tried by a jury. The difference in constitution between the High Court jury and the Sessions Court jury is that in the mufassal the majority of the jury should, at the option of the accused, practically consist of his own countrymen. A question regarding this difference was raised in Select Committee, and the answer given was that it was a very large question which had been recently gone into, and it was not intended to re-open it for some time. *Primâ facie*, there seems to be no reason why the system should not be assimilated.

"*Section 439, clause (5).*—This clause is unnecessarily harsh and will, it is hoped, be allowed to be omitted.

"*Section 526, clause (8).*—It is submitted that the trial should not proceed beyond the stage at which the accused is called on for his defence. To do otherwise would be to defeat the very object of the section, for it would be giving the right with the one hand and taking it away with the other. What is the use of allowing a person to apply for a transfer if the Court against which the application is to be made is to be allowed to go on with the trial to the end?

"In conclusion, I beg to say that, having regard to the bulk of the Bill and its importance, it is satisfactory to note that the sections really objected to are few, and that, but for the two amendments and a very few of the consolidation sections, there would have been no very hostile criticism. This fact shows

how careful and assiduous my Hon'ble friend the Legal Member has been over the Bill; and having regard to the fact that my Hon'ble friend has been lately exposed to such a large and voluminous amount of unfavourable criticism, I think it is my duty to express my admiration for the mastery of law, great assiduity and concentration of attention which the Hon'ble Member has brought to bear upon his work."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"I am sure that the Council have listened with interest to the general observations addressed to it on the subject of the Criminal Procedure Code, but, so far as the speeches have concerned specific sections of the Code, I think that the Council will agree with my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep that the discussion upon those particular sections had better be taken when we reach the sections concerned."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—" Various points have been raised in the course of the discussion on the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. For the most part I think these points would have been more conveniently discussed when we came to consider the particular clauses. In fact, the discussion has turned rather on particular provisions than on general principles. But one or two questions of general principles have been raised, and perhaps at this stage I may say a few words in reply. My friend Mr. James has certainly raised some general questions about the form of this Code, and I think that taking his speech as a whole we may say that he has damned it with faint praise. Well, to a great extent I agree with him, but he must be aware that there are limitations under which we undertook to do this Code. As I said before, it is a consolidation Bill. What we are doing is on the whole useful work. We are reducing sixteen Acts into one, and the Committee, for whose labours I am exceedingly obliged, have done all they can in revising these sixteen Acts now consolidated into one to remove doubtful points—points of doubt and difficulty—which have arisen on the construction of those Acts. I quite agree—and I am sure that all the members of the Select Committee will agree with me—that though we worked hard and assiduously, we do not regard our labours as final. In a Code of this sort there will always be defects, in a Code of this complexity fresh points will always arise, and no doubt as they arise they will have to be met by fresh legislation. In a matter of this kind you cannot have finality, and a man who would talk about finality in legislation of this kind would be about as wise as a man who would talk about finality in boots and shoes. Legislation in course of time wears out. Legislation in matters of procedure has to be adapted from time to time to the varying wants of the people to whom it is to be applied, and of course there are always circumstances which cannot be foreseen and which when they arise result in conflicting decisions of the High Courts which the Legislature has eventually to remove. I quite agree with my friend Mr. James that the old Code of 1861, which I am sorry to say we are both of us old enough to remember, was a shorter, and I venture to think a better, Code than the present; but it would create the greatest possible confusion if we attempted to get rid of the Code which has now been in force for fifteen years and to substitute a new and even a better Code. That is a task which the Government of India are certainly not prepared to undertake. Looking at this Code as an English lawyer, I must say I am struck by its complexity, its cumbrousness, its over-minuteness, its attempt, which must be futile, to regulate every case that can possibly arise; but I am assured by those who know India better than I do that people in India like to have every movement and action of their lives regulated by law, and that this Code, though it would be utterly and absolutely unsuited to England, where matters are left to the discretion and practice of the Courts, is nevertheless required and necessary in India. At any rate in the present Bill we propose simply to consolidate and as far as we can to clear up difficulties in the existing law and to go very little further. Well, now I come to some general remarks made by my friend Mr. Sayani. He has given us a very careful and a very able criticism on certain details of the Bill, and when we come to those details we shall be able no doubt to consider them; but there were one or two general observations of his to which I must say I take exception. He says that in this legislation against

sedition we are preventing people from expressing their real sentiments. Well, I am sorry to hear that, because all we are dealing with and all we are endeavouring to prevent are offences against the law of the land, and I hope he does not mean that people cannot express their real sentiments without offending against the law. To quote again his words that "good people cannot express their honest opinions" without contravening and disobeying the general law of the land. What is it that the Penal Code makes punishable? It makes sedition punishable, and it makes the offence of stirring up class hatred punishable. I really hope that when people express feelings which are seditious, or that when people are trying to stir up hatred of class against class, they are not expressing the real sentiments of the Indian people, and I do not think they are. Fair criticism we do not touch, honest criticism we do not touch; we are glad to have it, and it seems to me that there is ample scope for writing, and that a good man can honestly express his thoughts, without raising class hatred and without stirring up hatred against the Government established by law in British India. I have before me, I am sorry to say, some very recent extracts from the Native Press which certainly, reading between the lines, appear to me to be attacking the measures of the Government for dealing with the plague in Bombay and which endeavour to stir up the people against the plague precautions—precautions in which the officers of Government are risking their lives to save the people. And what is the result? We have seen it in to-day's papers which give us the details of the sangunary riots at Bombay Are the Government right or are the Government wrong to make an effort to check writings and speeches which so quickly bear such evil fruit?"

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I only wish to say a word on a point of order. If I had understood the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep to make a distinct appeal to me, of course I would have given a decision at the moment; but as the question has been mooted I think it right to say that I do not think that any discussion which has taken place on this occasion has been out of order. It has always been the practice, and I think a convenient practice, of this Council that on a motion for taking into consideration the Report of a Select Committee full opportunity should be given for the discussion of the general principles of the measure. That is in accordance with Parliamentary practice, either on a motion for going into Committee on a Bill, which is practically what the Council are going to do now, or when after Committee the Bill is reported to the House; and I think that in many ways the particular motion which we are now considering is a perfectly proper and convenient stage at which to take a general discussion on the principles of the measure. Of course I can quite see that it is inconvenient that Hon'ble Members should take the opportunity of a general debate to enter into the discussions of the particular clauses which are going to be moved hereafter, but that is a point for their own consideration having regard to the convenience of their colleagues in the Council, and I did not see anything which occurred to-day on which I thought it proper to interfere."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL moved that in clause 10, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "for a period not exceeding six months" the words "for such period as the Local Government may consider necessary" be substituted. He said:—"My Lord, in moving the first amendment that stands in my name, I would wish to say that the Bill as now presented to the Council is the result of very careful and prolonged consideration by the Select Committee, and while I approve generally of its provisions I think that amendment on two points is called for.

"In section 10 (2) the period for which a Local Government may appoint Additional District Magistrates has been limited to six months, on expiry of which the appointment will cease, although in some places extensions will be absolutely necessary.

"Fresh appointments can no doubt be made under the provisions of the

section, but this will give rise to unnecessary correspondence and at times probably cause inconvenience. The Government of the Punjab have in their opinion on the Bill pointed out that the proposed sub-section will not meet the difficulty felt in the Province to which I belong, and there seems to be no reason why any period should be fixed.

"The matter is one entirely for the Local Governments, and, if appointments were left to their discretion, all cases, whatever the necessary time may be, *i.e.*, more or less than six months, would be met. If the Local Governments are granted power to make such appointments for six months, they can unobjectionably be given the power to make appointments for more than that period when this is found to be absolutely necessary.

"With these remarks I commend the motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—" I am sorry to say I cannot ask the Council to accept my friend's amendment, and I will shortly tell him the reasons. The section gives a new power. It enables a Magistrate of the first class to be appointed as Additional District Magistrate for a period not exceeding six months. My friend wishes to cut out the six months, but clearly it is not advisable that in ordinary cases there should be two kings of Brentford. We do not want two District Magistrates except under special emergencies. Of course, say in the case of famine, plague or any sudden calamity, when the District Magistrate's whole time is taken up in dealing with that calamity, it is desirable that somebody else should be able to carry on his ordinary routine work, but we think that the period of six months is a full period to be allowed for this particular appointment, and of course in any case of urgency a fresh appointment could be made, but we think that ordinarily the appointment ought not to be made for more than six months and that the Local Government ought to appoint a Magistrate expressly if they wish to have an Additional Magistrate after the six months have expired."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said .—" I have no intention of voting for my Hon'ble friend's amendment, as it is not accepted by the Government of India, but I may say that it would be certainly an advantage in some parts of India to have the power. For instance, when the present district of the Upper Sind frontier is joined to the District of Shikarpur, in accordance with a scheme that has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it will probably be very desirable to give the powers of a District Magistrate to the first Assistant Collector at Jacobabad, so as to alter our relations with the Baluch tribes as little as possible. Similar arrangements have been made in the Bombay Presidency before. The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor will recollect that in the Panch Mahals the first Assistant Collector was invested with the full powers of a District Magistrate. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers says that the Government is not prepared to accept the amendment I do not wish to press it, but I simply make the remark that it might be a convenience in the Punjab and in other places as well."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said :—" My Lord, since this amendment seems to have been suggested by the letter from the Bengal Government which was issued under my authority, I think it as well to say that I am satisfied with the provision in the Bill. As this is an exceptional power, I think it well that it should be given in such a way that the matter should not escape attention. The Bill as originally framed allowed a term of three months only, but this has been increased by the Select Committee to six months."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"I agree with the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens."

The motion was put and negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved that to clause 18 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following sub-clause be added, namely :—

"(2) The powers of a Presidency Magistrate under this Code shall be exercised by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or by a salaried Presidency Magistrate,

or by any other Presidency Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to sit singly, or by any Bench of Presidency Magistrates."

He said :—"I desire to submit, for the consideration of the Council, certain amendments designed to make clear and improve the position of Presidency Magistrates as left by the Select Committee. I am strongly opposed to any unnecessary interference with the existing jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by a detailed account of the origin and the history of these Courts. They are in fact a survival of English law. Under Act XIII of 1856, the powers of the old Police Magistrates (now the Stipendiary Magistrates) were defined. They might try summarily all cases which they were competent to dispose of finally. They could in offences against property sentence up to six months without appeal when the value of the property did not exceed Rs. 50. In offences against the person they could deal with all which were not felonies, sentencing without appeal up to four months. In all other cases they committed to the Supreme Court. No procedure was laid down for their guidance. By the Presidency Magistrates Act of 1877, a procedure was laid down and their powers were raised to those held by first-class Magistrates in the mufassal, but no appeal was given from sentences of imprisonment up to six months or fine up to Rs. 200. These provisions were reproduced in the Code as it now stands. No complaint has, so far as I am aware, ever been made regarding this final jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates. The High Court has in its revisionary jurisdiction ample power of setting right any mistakes made, but in fact the interference of the High Court is seldom invoked.

"In one respect, however, there has been a departure in Calcutta from the intention of the Legislature when passing the Presidency Magistrates Act. It seems clear that the intention was that the Magistrates should be Stipendiaries and trained officers. The wording of the Act of 1877 permitted the appointments of non-Stipendiary Magistrates, and large advantage has been taken of that by the Local Government to appoint Honorary Magistrates who may be gentlemen without any legal training, and who may exercise, sitting singly or in Benches, the full powers of the Stipendiary Magistrates.

"Now I think it certainly desirable that such powers should only be exercised by persons duly qualified. I think they may be safely exercised by any Stipendiary Magistrate and by those among the Honorary Magistrates whom the Government may deem qualified by experience or training to exercise a co-ordinate jurisdiction. I am also willing to allow them to be exercised by Benches of Honorary Magistrates, because we can by rule regulate the composition of these Benches, and in the plurality of Judges there will probably be wisdom. But beyond this I would not go. The Government is much indebted to the gentlemen who give up their time to the work of the magistracy, and of the services of many of these we shall be glad to avail ourselves as heretofore, but there is no doubt that some gentlemen are 'honorary' not merely in the sense that they are unpaid, but as having been appointed solely *honoris causa*, and they must till they gain experience sit with other Magistrates. I do not think it necessary to complicate work in Calcutta and increase the appellate work of either the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the High Court by giving socond or third-class powers to individual Honorary Magistrates. I move therefore the amendments standing in my name. That to section 18 gives effect to the foregoing proposals. That to section 21 empowers the Local Government to settle the subordination of the Presidency Magistrate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate—a matter which is not sufficiently met by the power to make rules. In section 411 I propose to restore to the Presidency Magistrates their existing powers."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"I think the Government may accept the amendment proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The gist of the matter is this. The Madras Government on two occasions proposed to

us that Presidency Magistrates should be made subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the same manner as Magistrates in the mufassal are subordinate to. the District Magistrate, and that on the whole seems to be a right principle. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sayani informs me that in Bombay the Presidency Magistrates are subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and that he exercises powers over them somewhat like those which a Chief Justice exercises over the Judges of the High Court. The question is really a Bengal question. It is only in Bengal that you have Honorary Presidency Magistrates. No doubt the Code contemplated Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, but the system of appointing Honorary Magistrates has grown up in Calcutta, and in Calcutta alone, and it is therefore a Bengal question. No doubt their position hitherto has been somewhat indefinite, and instead of enacting simply that the Presidency Magistrates should be subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate it is better to put the matter into the hands of the Local Government, who in dealing with the question will have regard to existing practice and to existing susceptibilities also."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"I do not offer any objection at all to the principle laid down by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the amendment of clause 18, but it seems to me, and I would offer this for consideration by him, whether the terms of the amendment are correct. He proposes that the powers of a Presidency Magistrate shall be exercised by any other Presidency Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to sit singly or by a Bench of Presidency Magistrates. Now, from the terms of the law I am inclined to think that every Presidency Magistrate is empowered to sit singly, and therefore if there is to be any crippling of jurisdiction I submit for consideration whether it ought not to be that a Magistrate should be declared to be competent to sit only on the Bench rather than he should be empowered to sit singly. I would draw attention to section 20 of the Bill and I would also offer for consideration this : that there is no power given to the Local Government to confer this authority on any Bench or any Presidency Magistrate. Something should be added to the law enabling the Local Government to give such power. It says here 'any other Presidency Magistrate empowered by the Local Government,' but the Local Government should be empowered to confer this authority."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"As regards the wording of the amendment I placed myself in the hands of the Legislative Department, and I feel pretty certain that they have covered the point to which the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep refers. The provisions of the section appear to me perfectly clear."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said:—"My Lord, I only wish to say that I took occasion, while the Select Committee were sitting, to look informally (by the courtesy of the Chief Magistrate) into the working of the system in Calcutta. And as a result of that informal examination I concur generally in the proposals of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I would only say this in answer to my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor sent in this clause. We looked at it and thought it sufficient and left it unaltered, and I do not myself see that any one can misunderstand it. It would seem to me to be a very strange and curious interpretation that would lead to misunderstanding these plain words. It is quite true that the clause does not say that the Local Government may empower the Presidency Magistrates to sit singly, but it says a 'Presidency Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to sit singly.' That amendment is proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor and will precede section 20. I do not know I am sure whether the English rule of construction applies to the Indian statutes, but it is a very clear rule of construction in England that wherever a statute gives a power or states a rule every incidental

power for carrying it out is implied and understood. I do not know whether that is a principle which is accepted in India or not."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR also moved that to clause 21 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following sub-clause be added namely :—

"(2) The Local Government may, for the purposes of this Code, declare what Presidency Magistrates are subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and may define the extent of their subordination."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that in clause 35, sub-clause (3), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "confirmation or", in line 1, be omitted. He said :—"These words were left in by mistake in section 35. They are consequential on the amendment which the Committee made in section 31."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that the following be added to clause 55, sub-clause (1), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely :—

"(d) any person who is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community."

He said :—"I should like to be permitted to make this amendment on behalf of the Government I represent. It is not for that reason only, but because in Bombay we have had so much disorder and conflict with the law that I feel bound to bring forward this amendment.

"The expression was in the law once. It was taken out in 1882, proposed in the Bill as introduced to be replaced, but was struck out by the Select Committee. I would put it back again.

"What I say is this : if the Bombay Government say that they want an officer in charge of a police-station to be empowered to arrest a person who is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, give them that power."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"This no doubt is an amendment for consideration by the Council, but my friend Mr. James is absolutely wrong in his facts. These words have not been taken out by the Select Committee. I quite agree that similar words were taken out in section 110, but they were not taken out of section 55 and they never were in section 55. They may have been in the previous Codes, but I have no doubt Sir Henry Prinsep will be able to tell us that. It is a matter no doubt for the Council to decide, but looking at it personally I think this is a dangerous power to entrust the police with to enable a policeman to arrest without warrant a person who he considers to be desperate and dangerous. That is a very extensive power, because a person whom a policeman thinks to be desperate and dangerous a Magistrate might not think desperate and dangerous. It is a very different thing entrusting the power to a Magistrate and to a policeman. Personally I am against the amendment, but I quite agree it is a question for the Council to decide."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :—"I ought to have said the words were in the older section 110 and not in section 55."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said :—"I beg to confirm what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill. The words which were considered by us in the Select Committee seemed to be a very dangerous power to confer on a policeman, for it would enable him practically to put under arrest any person who made himself in any way objectionable by declaring him to be a dangerous person. We considered in the Select Committee whether

these words should be retained in the section which enables a Magistrate to make an inquiry for the purpose of taking security for good behaviour. Similar words appeared in the Code of 1872, but they were taken out of the Code of 1882 because they were considered to be too vague by the Select Committee in the preparation of this Bill. My Hon'ble friend on the right (Mr. James) is perfectly correct in saying that these words re-appeared, but in the Select Committee the question was again considered, and it will be observed from the Report of the Select Committee that though the words here were struck out there was a fresh sub-clause introduced which would practically restore their effect."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI said:—"I also beg to say that I am against the proposed amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"As regards the section now under discussion I am at one with the Legal Member. When the Council comes to consider the motion to introduce similar words which governs the action of Magistrates I shall have something more to say."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My position is precisely the same as that of my Hon'ble friend Sir John Woodburn. I think such powers can hardly be intrusted to the police, but I shall be glad to see them restored to the Magistrate."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES:—"I beg to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"My Lord, may I ask leave to move an amendment which is not on the list of business and fits in between motions 12 and 13 on the list. I regret very much that three of my amendments came in late, but in the press of work I was not able to get them in by the prescribed hour, but I hope the Council will allow me to put the amendment now."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I would only mention that any Member may object to the moving of this amendment as no previous notice has been given of it; but as I understand no Member objects, I shall allow the amendment to be put."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS then moved that for sub-clause (2) of clause 107 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Procedings shall not be taken under this section unless the person informed against is within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction."

He said:—"I may shortly explain what are the reasons for this amendment. Under the old section 107 the words were somewhat vague and there was considerable doubt whether a Magistrate, when he had information that any person was likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or do a wrongful act that might occasion a breach of the peace within his jurisdiction, would have power to summon that person from another jurisdiction into his jurisdiction in order to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace. The matter came before various Courts. It came before the Court of Allahabad and it came before the Court in Calcutta. Two leading cases on it are to be found, one in Law Reports 6 Allahabad and the other in Law Reports 12 Calcutta Series.

The courts were of opinion that the words were ambiguous, but that they ought to construe them with reference to the fact that the jurisdiction was local and also with reference to convenience, and they pointed out the very great inconvenience that would arise from construing them as enabling a Magistrate to summon a man from the utmost ends of the earth. This is a very large country, not a small country like England, and the power that would have been given under the other

interpretation which was negatived by all the Courts and which is now given by the amendment which has been introduced in the Select Committee is the power to summon anybody all over India for the purpose of giving security. For instance, my friend the Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law has got large properties up in the east of Bengal; a riot occurs there: he may be summoned there and, as we know by the decided cases, he may be made to go there, and when he gets there he will find probably that there is nothing against him. If a Magistrate thinks that a zamindar is at the bottom of the disturbance though there be no evidence against him, he may put him to the disagreeable task of wandering about from place to place, and when he gets there he will then not bind him down at all. I have not seen a case in which it was found that a zamindar when bound down under such circumstances was not let off in revision. In the meantime he has travelled about all over the place. To take an extreme case, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Eastern Bengal, in fact wherever he has any property at all and wherever a row takes place on that property and the policeman thinks it would be a good thing to bind down the zamindar and says there is reason to believe he is at the bottom of it. This is no fanciful grievance. It is what took place very often. Take the case of *Dino Bundo Mullick* reported in 12 Calcutta Series. The man was an old man living here in Calcutta. He happened to have acquired a piece of property up at a place called Bongong. He had never been there; he had never seen the place; there was a row between some villagers with regard to the crops and boundaries and various other things; so the policeman in the ordinary course thought it would be a good thing to bind down the zamindar. In that case I think it was the Deputy Magistrate who issued the summons. The man sent up a medical certificate, but the Deputy Magistrate was not satisfied with the medical certificate and he sent down a warrant to apprehend him here in Calcutta, and bring him to Bongong. It was objected to first of all that there was nothing in the information to show that this man had really done anything or was going to do anything. It was objected that the Magistrate ought to have dispensed with his personal attendance under section 116—but that was not the object, the object was pressure, and he exercised pressure on this man and tried to put him to the inconvenience of this long journey. This was the doing of a Deputy Magistrate and this is provided for in sub-section (2) where it says that power to summon people from all over the place is confined to District Magistrates and Chief Presidency Magistrates. But the other case in Allahabad was the District Magistrate, and whom did he summon? The Dewan Joy Prokash of the Dumraon Raj, a most respectable and peaceable old gentleman. He had nothing whatever to do with the matter except this. The Dumraon Raj had acquired a piece of property in the Hazipore district and in due course of time the servants were going to sow crops. Somebody else objected to their sowing the crops and accordingly a policeman said there was to be a row and the zamindar was at the bottom of it, and as they could not very well take the Raja of Dumraon himself up there they considered they would bind down the Dewan, and accordingly they summoned him to appear and bound him down in the sum of Rs. 35,000. It was urged that they had no jurisdiction to do so. It was pointed out that there was no evidence whatever to show that he was going to do anything wrong, nor was there any evidence to show that the servants of the Raja were going to do anything wrong, but only that somebody else was going to object and that there was going to be a row. There are a great many other cases, but it was decided that they had no jurisdiction to do this, otherwise so far as we could see the thing would be going on as before, but when the Courts both in Allahabad and Calcutta finally decided the question by a Full Bench they decided on the ground of the true construction of the statute and on the ground of convenience that there was no such power existing then. Now it is proposed to give this power and I understand that the justification for it is that in certain cases there are persons who are living near the borders of one district and are creating a riot in the other. With regard to that the proper course has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep in another case in 11 Calcutta Series. The thing is simple: all you have to do is to send information to the other district, and if it is an adjoining

district the difficulty will not be very great as to witnesses, and it is as I understand with regard to those cases where the supposed offender is living near the borders of the district and stirring up strife over the border—it is for them—that you want large powers. It is said that it was found impossible to provide for these people who live near the borders without giving this very wide power, but I venture to think power could be given to summon a man say twenty miles over the border. If a man lives within ten or twenty miles I think the power should be given; but what is objected to is and what I have seen myself is making people travel a very long journey with no object. It may be thought I am suggesting something which does not happen, but I know that in a number of cases there has been a very strong tendency on the part of Magistrates to use this section in order to put pressure, though there were nothing worthy of the name of evidence before him. What is certain is that he is the zamindar, and the policeman thinks and the Magistrate very often also thinks that being a zamindar his servants would not do an act if he did not encourage them to do something of that kind. I think an additional burden is cast upon proprietors if they are liable to be trotted all over India whenever there is a row in a zamindari. I do not object to their being bound down in the district where they reside if any case is made against them, but I do object to their being trotted about all over India to answer an information which in nine cases out of ten has no substance in it on a process which never ought to have been issued.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"This amendment is no doubt a matter which is deserving of the careful and candid consideration of the Council. It is a matter on which personally I can form very little opinion; it is one of those matters which you have to deal with in India; but what I would like to say is this that the matter was very carefully and exhaustively discussed in Select Committee by gentlemen who had ample knowledge of India, and the Select Committee came to the opinion that it was necessary to provide that people who lived outside the district and who were creating a disturbance in the district should be capable of being summoned at once to answer for their conduct. It was mentioned in the Committee that very often these rows were got up by people who carefully kept themselves outside the district. Well the Committee did consider the very suggestion which my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has made. They considered whether it would be possible to determine any limit of area within which this process should be issued outside the district, and they came to the conclusion that it was not possible to fix any limit. They thought that the best way of dealing with the difficulty was to meet it in another way and to provide that only the District Magistrate should have the power to issue process to people outside his district. They thought that by putting in this proviso to sub-section (2) they would call attention to the fact that these powers should be exercised with care and caution and of course they are subject to revision.

"It is quite possible that one or two hard cases may have arisen in the past; it is quite possible, though I hope it is not likely, that hard cases may arise in the future, but then there are two ways of dealing with this without cutting down the legal power. In the first place, the High Court can revise the order, and in doing this they can lay down general principles of discretion on which Magistrates are to act, but which we can scarcely embody in the Code itself; and, in the second place, the Local Government can also by circulars lay down rules for the guidance of Magistrates in exercising a jurisdiction of this kind. I cannot help thinking that the fact that the Code by its provisions says that this jurisdiction is only to be exercised by special Magistrates under special precautions will prevent the power being abused. However, it is a matter for the Council; it is a matter purely for Members of ripe Indian experience and not for me."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said:—"I can confirm what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill as to what took place in the Select Committee. Personally I was in favour of the amendment of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, but on reconsideration I have felt difficulties which might possibly arise and I consented to the modification of the clause as made by the Select

Committee which seemed to me to be perfectly safeguarded against any possible mischief. I would wish in connection with this subject to draw the attention of the Council to an analogous provision in respect to the trial of offences. The law provides that when a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done or of any consequences which have ensued the offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction anything has been done or such consequence has ensued, and if Chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to cognate matters be considered, it will be found that somewhat the same principle has been observed in respect of offences committed by other persons and in relation to which some particular person not within the jurisdiction is concerned. Therefore it seems to me that, if a person who is not resident within the jurisdiction abets or is found by the Magistrate to have abetted the apprehended breach of the peace out of the jurisdiction, he will be properly amenable to the jurisdiction. I am perfectly well aware that bogus cases may be got up for the purpose of annoying zamindars, but it is possible to get up bogus cases of every description, and there is no more reason to suppose that bogus cases of this character will arise than cases of other descriptions."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said :—" My Lord, this sub-clause was framed to meet the case in which a person in one district is endeavouring to disturb the peace in another. If the amendment be carried the guilty principal has merely to remain in one district while he foments disturbances in another. The only course would be to move that Magistrate who is not interested in the preservation of the peace (since the dispute is not in his district) to bind down this principal. Such a course would involve much delay, not only in initiating the proceedings, but in conducting them. Evidence of the expected breach of the peace would have to be taken to the second district, probably much to the detriment of the necessary proceedings in the first. The proviso contains an important safeguard, since no junior or subordinate officer would be in a position to take action unless both the person informed against and the place where the breach of the peace is apprehended are within the limits of his local jurisdiction

" It is only the senior executive officer of the district who could exercise the powers in question; and it is only in exceptional cases that they would be required. In the instances described by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans there was nothing against the gentlemen and there were not grounds for proceedings being taken against them in any district whatever.

" But if we take the case of a principal in an adjoining district, who is really instigating riots, I think it must be admitted that he ought to be bound down. The case of a man being dragged from one end of India to another is, I venture to think, one eminently unlikely to occur in real practice."

The Hon'ble BABU JOY GOBIND LAW said :—" I am afraid this would be rather a dangerous power to give the police. I can quite believe my friend the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans stating that Magistrates may sometimes think it would be a good thing to call a zamindar to account, whether he was concerned in the matter or not, or whether there was reliable evidence or not, and that by merely summoning him the disturbance would be put an end to by him somehow, either by concessions or by something else or by spending money. Therefore I am quite of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' opinion in thinking that it would be rather dangerous for a zamindar to be in such a position. As regards bogus cases, it is true they are likely to turn up anywhere, but in this particular case it would entail an amount of hardship which would not occur in other cases, where one has to defend himself at his place of abode."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—" With reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans I am bound to say that no such cases as he has mentioned have occurred to my knowledge in Upper India, and, unless His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to press the amendment, I think for the reasons which have been given by the Legal Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens that I should support the Select Committee."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"So far from desiring to press the amendment I would call attention to the fact that the Government of Bengal submitted to the Select Committee reports which showed that both Judges and Magistrates in large numbers approved of the extension of the authority of the Magistrate to persons outside his jurisdiction who might be concerned in acts likely to cause a breach of the peace within his jurisdiction. The existing judicial rulings suggest in fact an inconsistency in the Code. It would seem obvious and reasonable that when power is given to Magistrates to proceed against residents of their districts for conduct affecting the peace in other districts, they should also be empowered to proceed against residents of other districts for conduct affecting the peace in their own districts. The latter power is indeed more necessary than the former, for the Magistrates are more concerned in, and more responsible for, their own districts, and should have full power to act against disturbers of the peace wherever found. Such persons are really abettors of offences who, under the law, may be prosecuted within the district where the offence was committed though not resident there.

"I think myself that the criticisms of this section illustrate one of the points to which attention has been already drawn, namely, the attempt made in the Code to provide for every contingency that may arise. We are legislating for Magistrates of ordinary common-sense, and not for men like the exceptionally stupid Deputy Magistrate who dragged that unfortunate man down from Calcutta to Bongong. We must assume that Magistrates will do their duty in a reasonable way, and although it is quite true that this section may be employed in the case of a zamindar yet that is only one case out of many. In a disturbance of the peace we know practically that we have to deal with people occasionally who keep themselves behind the scenes, and if a Magistrate gets information that is good enough to satisfy him that there is such a person behind the scenes, then I say he should be able to get at him whoever he is."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers replies that there is the power of revision. The answer is the same as in the case of sentence of whipping. The whipping comes first and the revision afterwards. In this case the man has gone his journey, and been trotted about there, and in all probability there is no conviction at all because there is no case. The power of revision does not in the smallest degree meet the evil that I am complaining of. My Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep has said that it is nothing worse than happens to them in an ordinary criminal case when a false charge is brought against them. Yes, but it is a false charge of some definite act generally upon oath. Somebody has got to make the charge and they can prosecute that man for perjury or sue him for malicious prosecution, and that man has got to think twice before he makes the charge, but here it is merely that the Magistrate is informed and what is the nature of the information. I have seen it any number of times ; a policeman says there is a *chur* there, and there are two powerful zamindars, and very likely there will be a disturbance when the crops come to be reaped, and I think they ought to be bound down to keep the peace as I think they are at the bottom of it. That is exactly what happened in the case I have mentioned in the North-West. If there have been no such cases in Upper India it is probably because the Allahabad Court has ruled that there is no jurisdiction to make such orders. The matter is before the Council now and it is for the Council to consider. It may be that this debate and the reference of what has been laid down in the various Courts as regards convenience may do something to prevent the same abuse growing up again. Otherwise as far as one can see it is only too likely to do so."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—6.

The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga.

Noes—14.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.

The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.

The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in clause 108 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee between the word "information" and the word "that", in line 8, the words "on oath or solemn affirmation" be inserted. He said:—"The effect of this amendment, if accepted by the Council, will be that the information will be such as will, if necessary, give to the accused the power of knowing who his informant is and the power of cross-examining the informant, and there will be some material before the Magistrate on which proceedings may fairly be taken. If these words are not inserted, then the Magistrate can act on any information, whether written or oral or in any other shape or form. I have already given my reasons for proposing this amendment, and I hope it will prove acceptable to the Council. I wish, however, to say one thing—that the order in which I sent in my amendments was that the amendment proposing that clause 108 of the Bill be omitted was placed first. Of course there must be good reasons why this present amendment No. 13 has been put in first in the agenda paper."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"May I interrupt the Hon'ble Member to explain that it was done under my orders. According to the Parliamentary rule the proper course is to amend a clause and then if it is desired to omit it to make the motion for omission."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI:—"I only referred to this fact for this reason that if that amendment had been put first and carried, the amendments purporting simply to modify the section would have been rendered nugatory and we should not have had to take up the time of the Council in dealing with them."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"Quite so: but according to Parliamentary rule if the amendment had not been carried and the clause had been carried, my Hon'ble friend would not have been able to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"This is an amendment which I must oppose, and not as Chairman of the Select Committee but speaking as a member of the Government. The Hon'ble Member desires to introduce certain words of which he has given notice, but the section as it stands is uniform with sections 107, 109 and 110. We intend to keep the procedure uniform. There is no reason to put in those words when they are not in sections 107, 109 and 110, and the Government desire to stand by this clause as they have drafted it in this respect."

The Hon'ble MR. CHARLU: "I very strongly support the amendment. Of course the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill spoke as a member of the Government, but I speak on behalf of everybody else. Perhaps I am not altogether right in saying so. Let me correct myself and say that I speak on behalf of the Government as well as everybody else.

The Government itself would like in the interests of its subjects to protect every subject to this extent, that he should not be annoyed or vexed without a sufficient foundation, and it strikes me that the suggestions made by my Hon'ble friend would alone afford a proper foundation for the protection of the person."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH:—"I cordially support the amendment, but on the principle that something is better than nothing, as I

should prefer to get as much as I can in that direction—I mean in the direction of bettering the position of the people for whom I advocate, and of those who might come under the operation of the proposed law."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:—"I only wish to remark with reference to this amendment that it is based mainly on the fact that the gentlemen who moved and supported it have got what I may call newspapers on the brain. They view everything from the point of view of the native editor and its possible effect upon him. This section is not specially directed against newspaper editors, but against the class of wandering preachers of sedition in Upper India and elsewhere, who have to be dealt with promptly and summarily, and with whom the Magistrate has to deal as he would with any other description of budmash. There are amendments on the paper which I think will sufficiently safeguard the position of newspaper editors, and I shall be quite content if the section is amended as proposed. As regards this particular amendment I see no reason why it should be placed on quite different lines from those on which the corresponding sections are placed."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI :—"I am sorry, my Lord, that the reason given by my Hon'ble friend the Legal Member for retaining section 108 in its present form and not allowing the amendment which I propose to insert is that there are other sections in the Code, section 107 and others, which also do not provide that the information should be on oath or solemn affirmation. It may or may not be that the other clauses are perfect. But whenever an amendment or a proposal has to be considered I humbly venture to think that the only considerations to be taken into account are whether such amendment or proposal is good or bad, and whether there are good reasons for it or not. I submit that I have already stated reasons which are good, and that the reason that the other sections do not contain these words and that therefore this section should not contain them is, I submit, not a good reason. Then, as to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks that probably I have on my brain the newspapers, I may say this that I have nothing to do with the newspapers; I am not the proprietor, editor, publisher or printer of any paper; I am simply what all of us are, namely, a reader. Then, as to the remark that probably the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' mendment will put it all right, I submit that that amendment is not at present before the Council, that the reasons I have given for the amendment I now propose are good reasons, and that the amendment should be accepted."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL moved that in clause 108 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the words "such Magistrate", in line 24, the words "after he has fully satisfied himself as to the truth of such information" be inserted. He said:—"My Lord, sections 124A and 153A having been inserted in the Indian Penal Code, the Select Committee found it necessary to frame section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code as it stands in the Bill as amended, but the insertion of the words I have proposed would, in my opinion, have removed all apprehension as to unnecessary trouble and difficulty being caused to persons who are the objects of enmity or ill-will and against whom false information may be laid.

"No doubt section 112 proceeds on the assumption that due enquiry will have been made by a Magistrate before any action is taken; but having regard to the fact that section 108 is new and to the discussions that have recently taken place on the sedition sections of the Indian Penal Code, it would be an advantage to make the duty of the Magistrate quite clear and to let it be distinctly understood that he is required to satisfy himself as to the truth of information received, before the person accused is required to show cause why he should not be required to execute a bond.

"There are in India certain persons who, owing to differences in caste and creed and consequent enmity or ill-will, would not hesitate to endeavour to bring disgrace on or cause harm to others and thus seek to injure innocent

persons. The words I have suggested would be a valuable safeguard, and I hope that the amendment I have proposed will be acceptable to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I must oppose this amendment. I quite sympathise with the Hon'ble Member's intentions in moving it, but if we inserted these words in this section I think we should have to insert similar words in nearly every section of the Code. No Magistrate ought to act, or would act, without due consideration and without what he considered to be proper and solid information. That must be left to the discretion of the Magistrate."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said :—" My Lord, I beg to support the amendment. As a native of India, having personal knowledge of the many animosities and jealousies that exist among the several castes and classes that inhabit this vast Empire, I think the reasons given by my Hon'ble friend Pandit Suraj Kaul in support of his amendment are convincing."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH :—" I am in support of the amendment. The insertion of similar words in other parts of the Criminal Procedure Bill will not, I submit, destroy the symmetry of the Code. If the insertion of those words, can take the sting out of the section, which is open to serious objection, I think, the words that have been suggested to be used in the clause, ought to be inserted there."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in clause 108 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, between the word "may" and the word "in", in line 24, the words "with the sanction of the Local Government" be inserted; that the words "with or", in line 27, be omitted; that for the words "one year", in line 29, the words "three months" be substituted. He said :— " I have already stated my reasons for these amendments and will now leave them to the Council to deal with them as they please."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I am afraid I must oppose these amendments on behalf of the Government. As regards the first amendment my Hon'ble friend proposes that proceedings under this section should only be instituted with the sanction of the Local Government. Well, we are prepared to meet him half way there. My Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has formulated an amendment which after careful consideration we shall be prepared to accept, but that amendment provides that in the case of registered publications where you have a registered proprietor, the person who has a permanent address, that then the sanction of the Local Government or the Government of India shall be required before proceedings are instituted. That certainly is quite as far as we can go. As my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out, this clause is not aimed specifically at writers or editors; it is aimed at seditious people. You have people preaching sedition who are here to-day and gone to-morrow. The Magistrate must be empowered in these cases to act promptly. Even in the case of newspaper sedition it may occasionally be inconvenient that very prompt action should not be taken. But on the whole we think that where we have a responsible person with a registered address that there we can put up with some delay and that the matter may be left until the sanction of Government can be obtained. As regards my friend's second amendment he proposes to reduce the period for which security is taken from one year to three months. That I think would render the section almost nugatory. I do not see the object of it. He is afraid of people being needlessly harassed; they will be equally harassed by a proceeding to bind them down for three months as they would be harassed by a proceeding to bind them over for one year. I think on the other hand when proceedings are taken, and taken justifiably, it is well that they should be bound over for a substantial period. As a matter of fact, I think this section will require to be very little used. The knowledge that this section is embodied in the Code, the knowledge that this power exists, will, I think, in most cases suffice to bring people to their bearings."

The Hon'ble MR. CHARLU :—"I support the amendment and I consider the reason given for opposing it as not sufficient. It is said that the section aims at those roving men who have no place of abode and who are here, there and everywhere, doing mischief by exciting the mob by inflammatory utterances. But the words of the section go far beyond. They cover even men who can be as readily spotted or got at as the printer and proprietor of a newspaper. The reason assigned is, therefore, utterly insufficient. To be consistent with it or rather to provide for the precise case which alone will justify the section, the words in the section must be considerably modified, so as to confine it to the roving mischief-makers referred to."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH :—"I beg to support the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that clause 108 of the Bill be omitted. He said :—"The large number of amendments, I believe about 67, which are on to-day's list of business, in connection with the Criminal Procedure Bill, of which some have already been disposed of, satisfactorily, clearly indicates that the Bill is still susceptible of emendation and improvement in many respects.

"The bitter experience I have had unfortunately of the fate that attended the several amendments which were moved on the memorable 18th February last, and negatived successively, with the exception of a single one, dissuades me, I confess, from pressing the amendment that stands against my name. I feel, however, I am bound to move the amendment, and in doing so I should like to offer a few observations besides those which I have made in my note of dissent appended to the Report of the Select Committee. With due deference to the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Hon'ble the Legal Member, that the clause is not meant to operate against newspaper writers, I submit, there is nothing in its language to warrant absolutely the accuracy of that observation.

"As section 124A has been amended and a new offence created and embodied in section 153A in the Indian Penal Code, it is not only not necessary but extremely undesirable to insert clause 108 as proposed and settled by the Select Committee.

"It has been observed that the amended provisions of the substantive law, as laid down in the Indian Penal Code, are of a *punitive* character; while those proposed to be embodied in clause 108 of the Criminal Procedure Bill are simply *preventive* in their nature. I regret I find myself unable to share that view. To my mind, the clause, if allowed to stand, will provide a new punishment in a different shape for substantially the same offences which are penalised in a graver form by sections 124A and 153A, and by the clauses relating to defamation and criminal intimidation—a punishment which will, in its practical operation, impose a far severer restraint upon the freedom of speech and of the Press, than even the amended and other provisions of the Penal Code do. Clause 108 penalises virtually in a preventive form the acts made punishable by the sections to which it refers, taking away the salutary safeguards with which prosecutions under those sections are hedged in.

"In my opinion, it would be equally unnecessary and extremely rigorous to insert clause 108 in the Criminal Procedure Bill, when the provisions of the Indian Penal Code have been made rather effective by amending section 124A and enacting section 153A.

"It is obvious that under the clause in question (108), as soon as a person is found to be disseminating or attempting to disseminate in any wise, or attempting the dissemination of any seditious matter, etc., he becomes virtually, at that moment, liable to the punishment prescribed by section 124A or section 153A,

for exciting feelings of contempt, hatred or enmity, as the case may be. The proper course to adopt, in such a case, would be to proceed against the supposed offender, and, if he is convicted, the Court convicting him may, if it thinks fit, call upon him, to execute a bond for his good behaviour, after the term of his sentence is over, for such period as it may seem fit to it.

"The Select Committee has considered it desirable not to give District Magistrates power to initiate prosecutions for offences under section 124A or section 153A, unless the sanction of the Local Government has been previously obtained. Such a conviction precedent does not, however, attach to the initiation of proceedings under the clause in question, and the result is that it places speakers and journalists completely under the control of Executive Officers, who would presumably be most intolerant of adverse criticism. It is, therefore, not safe to entrust such officers with so wide powers, when we remember, that such powers are never entrusted to Magistrates, even in England.

' The Hon'ble the Legal Member has on another occasion observed that it was considered undesirable to revive the Vernacular Press Act, but the insertion of the proposed clause will virtually mean the revival of that retrogressive and obnoxious legislation with an extended scope, as it will bring under its operation, not only journalists, but also public speakers. It has also been remarked that critics of the better type will not find themselves hampered in criticizing through the Press, public or administrative measures, if they do so, moderately and temperately. But remembering how wide a definition has been given to sedition, and bearing also in mind what is unfortunately a fact, that animadversion upon measures of Government, even in a subdued tone, does in many instances prove disagreeable to those whose acts are criticized, it cannot be said that there is no reason to apprehend that the vesting of such powers, as are proposed to be conferred by clause 108, on Magistrates, who, being ordinarily Executive Officers, would naturally attach too much importance to their ideas of preserving order, will place an undesirably severe restraint upon the liberty of speech and of the Press.

" This, in my opinion, would be deplorable, for it is necessary for the good administration of the country that the Government should be kept informed of what the people think honestly of its laws and measures, though their views may sometimes be found expressed not in discreet or guarded language.

" As to sub-section (*c*), the recommendation by the Calcutta Bar that the course proposed by them, should be adopted, and the sub-section itself abandoned, is an acceptable one.

" For these reasons, amongst others, I would suggest that clause 108, as settled by the Select Committee, should be omitted altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I must oppose this amendment on behalf of the Government. On previous occasions I have explained the scope of this clause and our intentions with respect to it. Now I find this clause, curiously enough, is attacked from opposite quarters. My friend Mr. Chitnavis in his opening speech first of all commended our procedure for binding over first offenders instead of sentencing them, and now when we propose to apply a similar procedure to people who commit press offences he raises objections to it. He says in the case of an ordinary first offender, 'well, it is a good thing that a trivial offence should be dealt with not by punishment, but by simply binding the man over.' Why then does he object to a similar procedure being applied to press offences. I think this is very necessary, and for this reason ;—that there is a very great deal of mischievous writing in this country which is written irresponsibly. Addressed to and circulated among ignorant, credulous and foolish people, it may do an infinity of harm. It may produce effects far beyond what is intended by the writer, but the writer himself is simply a foolish, silly person who writes irresponsibly ; who, if I may use a phrase used on the last occasion, is a person who smokes in a powder magazine. Well, in those cases, although the writing may be exceedingly mischievous in its effects, we desire not to punish the writer but to warn the writer, and we have devised a procedure which

will call his attention to the fact that he must not smoke in a powder magazine. There are one or two other remarks that have been made which I should very much like to notice. There is the assumption running through all the criticisms on this clause that it is to be used against people who criticise Government or who, as my friend Pandit Bishambar Nath says, write or speak things which are disagreeable to Government. I wonder where he gets that from. It is not in the clause; the criminal law forbids the offence of exciting disaffection against the Government; it forbids the offence of raising up class hatred under certain specific conditions; it forbids the offence of criminal intimidation; and it forbids the offence of defamation. This section can only be used, not against people who say disagreeable things and who criticise the Government, whether fairly or unfairly, but only against people who have committed offences against the law of the land. It is in this respect that this section differs wholly and absolutely from the old Press law. For instance, under the Act of 1878 the Press was subject to license. I have no doubt that the Government of the day used the power moderately and wisely, but they had power to control and license the Press, and if they had chosen to make a foolish use of the Act, they could have prohibited writing which had absolutely nothing to do with sedition. I suppose if you have a law under which the Press is licensed and the action of Government cannot be supervised, it would be possible to withdraw the license because the editor had, say, red hair or for any other reason you like. We have deliberately eschewed a Press law. We have said we do not want to license the Press. We have said we desire to have a free Press, free to publish everything that is not contrary to the law. It is only if and when the Press chooses with its eyes open or anybody else chooses with his eyes open to offend against the ordinary law of the land that he can be proceeded against under this section or any other section of the Code."

The Hon'ble MR. SAVANI :—" I also am in favour of the amendment, as I gave notice of a similar amendment. I am very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers that it is not the intention of the Government to make use of this section against any but those who actually and undoubtedly offend against the law."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said :—"My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, in the most interesting and skilful speech with which he opened the discussion on this Bill to-day, spoke of disaffection being nowhere now visible in an appreciable form. This is an important variation from the expressions which were used at the last meeting of Council, when the existence of disloyalty in India was altogether denied. My Lord, I sympathise with the feeling which dictated those expressions. We are all of us unwilling to admit that such a thing as disloyalty can exist in India. But the facts are against us. The Courts of justice in India in a series of recent cases have found that disloyalty does exist, and that it has to be punished. We cannot shut our eyes to what has been so plainly presented to us or pretend that there is peace when there is not peace I should be sorry to believe that sedition was widespread or frequent, and I am satisfied myself that it is neither. The assurances which have been given us by Members of this Council who have the best means of judging, I frankly accept as evidence that the sedition of which we have had proof is confined to a limited circle. And I am further quite ready to believe that what the Courts have found to be sedition sometimes began without actual disloyalty, but grew out of unrestrained indulgence in intemperate language. It is for this, among other reasons, that I support a measure the aim of which, as Mr. Chalmers truly said, is prevention rather than punishment. In the interests of good government it is always better that crime should be prevented than that it should be allowed to come to a head, however exemplary and effective the subsequent punishment may be. The lamentable riots, which were yesterday reported from Bombay, furnish fresh proof of the suddenness and fierceness with which passions may be roused in this country in an ignorant mob and of the imperative necessity of arming the executive with all the powers of prevention which possible forewarning may render it expedient to use.

"I am myself perfectly willing that even this preventive jurisdiction shall be exercised only under the express authority and sanction of Government. This will give assurance that it will be exercised with moderation and prudence; but that provision should exist for the use of preventive measures, when occasion requires, is the opinion of every responsible Government in India and of every High Court without exception. The only dissentients in the High Courts were Justices Ghose and Banerjee, Judges of a soberness and soundness of judgment which must always carry weight, and even they accepted the measure now before Council with the proviso which will be agreed to to-day. I can add nothing to this unanimous opinion of all that is responsible for the peace and order of India.

"I said just now that the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis had described disloyalty in India as hardly appreciable. In quite recent issues of respectable Native papers it has been loudly asserted that disloyalty does not exist. On this matter I should like to say one word as to the effect produced in England by this language. The interest in India has never been so keen and so universal as it is in England now. Sympathy has been roused by the unprecedented calamities which simultaneously befel this unfortunate country last year. But an active organization had, I understand, been made to circulate in England the argument that the utterances of Mr. Tilak were not sedition. Now the ordinary Briton is a simple man who pins his faith on facts when he can get them. He asked himself, What is this? The Queen's Privy Council presided over by Her Majesty's Lord Chancellor has held that Mr. Tilak was guilty of sedition. Is it the case that the Indians who profess to be men of leading and the representatives of enlightenment in their country think and hold that disloyalty is their privilege? Is it for this that the British Government has patiently persisted in its policy of education, and has from step to step advanced them in the administration of the country?

"I do not like to speak of the dark resentment which the attitude I speak of roused in the minds of people in England. It is a result which every friend of India and of the Indians must deplore, the more so that this has happened at the very moment when the English race had been drawn to the Indian with cords of the strongest sympathy and regard. England had expended herself in such an effort of sorrowful and open-handed charity as she had never made for her own suffering poor. And at this very moment came from enlightened Indians the insistence of their deliberate association with disloyalty and sedition. I cannot sufficiently regret and deplore it. The endeavours of those who seek to establish and spread a hearty concord and co-operation have been sorely thwarted.

"The feeling will pass away with the generous forgetfulness which I think I may say is the characteristic of the English race. But I am sorry that a line should have been taken which gave birth to, and keeps alive, the distrust that has been so grievously provoked."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that the following be added at the end of clause 108 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

"No proceedings under this section shall be instituted without obtaining the previous sanction of the Local Government as provided by section 196 of this Code."

He said:—"For the reasons submitted in my note of dissent, I beg to propose that no proceedings under clause 108 should be instituted without obtaining the previous sanction of the Local Government as provided by section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Bill.

"The gravity of the penalty imposed upon a person required to be bound down demands that the preventive action provided for by the clause in question, should be made subject to the sanction of the Local Government. Such a person must undergo a severe punishment in the event of his inability to

furnish the requisite security, and when he is once bound down, he suffers in his trade and business and particularly in his dealings with Executive Officers, who would stigmatise him as a felon."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I must oppose this amendment, but I must say at the same time we can go a long way to meet the Hon'ble Pandit's suggestions. The next amendment is an amendment which we shall be prepared to accept. That will go a long way towards meeting what my hon'ble friend has just proposed. The reason we cannot accept his amendment can be very shortly stated. As I have already said, we have not only to deal with newspapers or writers of books or people of that kind, but we have to deal, especially in Northern India, with people who preach sedition, and who are perhaps exciting people by their preaching on plague operations and other matters causing unusual unrest to prevail. It is clear that the Magistrate in such a case must act promptly, but prompt as his action ought to be, let me point out this : all that the section empowers him to do is to call on the person against whom he proceeds to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The section does not enable the Magistrate to do anything in the absence of and without hearing the person who is called upon to show cause. It merely provides that he may call upon the person to show cause, and after hearing what he has to say may, if necessary, bind him over ; but no man will be harassed without having a full opportunity of being heard and stating his case and of having it considered by a very responsible officer. We have confined these powers to District Magistrates, Chief Presidency Magistrates and to specially empowered Magistrates of the first class."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—" I have considerable sympathy with the motion the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath has brought forward, but I think that, as far as the law is concerned, it will be quite sufficient if the Council accept the amendment which will be moved presently by my friend Sir Griffith Evans. In the case of Bengal, however, I should be quite prepared, myself acting as the head of the Local Government, to issue executive instructions that Magistrates taking proceedings under this section should report their proceedings to the Government, and the Government would naturally exercise their power of revision and stop proceedings in cases where these seemed to have been needlessly instituted. There can be no doubt, however, that in the greater part of Upper India and in other parts of the country it is desirable that the Magistrate should have an unfettered hand."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that the following be added to clause 108 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely :—

> " No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, or printed or published in conformity with, the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, except by the order or under the authority of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf."

He said :—" The last words of the amendment are taken from section 196. The effect, roughly speaking, is to require the same sanction of Government when proceedings are instituted under section 108 against the Press as is required in all cases of a prosecution under section 124A. The result will be that Magistrates will be able to take proceedings without Government sanction in all other cases, but will require Government sanction before taking proceedings in respect of a newspaper article. It may be asked why this distinction should be made between oral and written sedition. One reason is that oral incitements to a mob of ignorant people are apt to lead to immediate disturbances and may require immediate action without waiting for sanction. Another is that many seditious preachers are migratory and must be caught at once if they are to be stopped, whereas newspaper editors and publishers have a fixed address and a fixed occupation and can be found at any time. But the main reason is a different one. A portion of the

Vernacular Press has been allowed to drift into a very lamentable condition for many years, and the curb which it is proposed to put upon them by this section will have to be applied with great discretion and judgment. I mean no disrespect to the Magistrates in India when I say that I do not think this power can be safely entrusted to them. Able and conscientious as they are, the comparatively isolated lives that they lead in the several districts are not favourable to the wide outlook and sense of proportion which are necessary to deal effectively with this evil. Many of them are also too young. It is, I think, essential that this power should be exercised by persons of the ripest judgment, living in a serener atmosphere, away from local feeling and excitement. In fact, I do not think that any one but the Government ought to use this power with any prospect of the good results which are intended.

"As however the statement has been re-iterated to-day that there is no sedition or no 'appreciable sedition' in India, I desire to make it clear that it is from no sympathy with the view that I move this amendment. I will not waste time in the barren discussion of whether sedition is the right word to describe what does exist. But I have since the last meeting of the Council waded through a large mass of authorised translations of extracts from the Vernacular Press for the year 1897, and this is what I find. I find statements that the Government are not willing to spare one cowrie from their coffers to save the lives of the famine-stricken people; that they have always plenty of money, but they will not spare one cowrie which is really shameful; that the people were dying of famine, and the Indian Government were continuing their wicked policy of draining the resources of India and deliberately concealing from the English people and the Queen the fact that the people of India were dying. On the top of this one finds a further statement that they will not apply, to relieve the people, even the money which the liberal English people had subscribed. I find it is said that the people who came out here to rule India were not of the respectable classes, but were a low order of persons who had no regard for the interests of the people they came to govern, and that the English fattened like swine upon the produce of the country and insulted the inhabitants. One finds it stated that the Viceroy had come out here for no other purpose than to wander in the cool heights of Simla, with a pomp and state which he could never have enjoyed in his own country. It would have made one smile if it were not for the sadness of the thing, to find so strange a portrait. One finds that the English people are callous to the sufferings of others, that they are unmoved by the misery and death of the natives by famine, but that, when it came to the plague, they feared that they themselves should die, and that thereupon they made rules by which whole villages should be burnt because they were afraid to die themselves. This is the kind of thing which everybody can read for himself and call by any name he pleases except honest criticism. The task of Government is very difficult with regard to the plague. It is how to save the people and the country from the fearful scourge, while interfering as little as possible with their religious and social prejudices, but this task becomes well nigh impossible if the people are taught that the Government and the officials do not care whether the people die or not, but are only anxious to save their own lives. I will give the Council the exact words of one of these loyal people :—

> 'A lasting blot of infamy will fasten itself on the white race for the crores of Indians who have died of famine.'

But according to some of my hon'ble friend, this cannot be seditious, for we have this remark :—

> 'Half-starved, bound hand and foot, is it likely we should rebel against the powerful British Government?'

Next we have :—

> 'The old vigour of England and the respect for justice is gone. There is no longer safety, and people tremble for their lives, honour and property.'

"This is the kind of thing they have been teaching the people while the famine officials have been spending their lives and health in endeavouring to cope with it, while the plague officials have been braving the plague and making unparalleled

exertions in order to save the lives of the people. The evil is great and is so deep-rooted that it will require wisdom as well as firmness to deal with it. Any indiscreet action would recoil on the Government. When it is found that the manufacture and sale of this kind of poison is prohibited and no longer yields a safe livelihood, I hope the tone of malignant perversity may be abandoned and something more like honest cricitism may take its place. But it will take time. But as regards oral incitements or anonymous leaflets which may create intense excitement, prompt measures were absolutely indispensable. With regard to having sworn information, I would refer the Council to section 190. Under that section, the Magistrate may take cognizance of an offence on receiving a complaint or a police report or on his own knowledge or suspicion. Now, there was no reason whatever with regard to these offences why any further safeguard should be necessary. It has been said that in certain cases, even as regards these newspapers that they might be issuing an inflammatory article at a moment when plague operations were going on or when a cow-killing riot was imminent, they might create a breach of the peace and it might be desirable to deal with them promptly, but notwithstanding that considering that they are people with a registered address who can always be found and considering that the Magistrate might give them intimation that if they did repeat the offence this section or some other effective section would be put in force against them, thought that on the whole it would be a wiser and more statesmanlike course to enact that in no case should proceedings be taken against the Press except under the orders of Government. As regards the information against the Press, it must consist mainly, if not entirely, of an article from the paper. There will be no conflicting oral evidence, and when they apply to the High Court for revision, they will be very nearly as well off as if there were an appeal. Revision, and not appeal, has always been the remedy under the other security sections. With the safeguard given by the amendment, I hope that much of the alarm caused by this section will abate, and that it may to some extent realise the hopes and expectations of its framers as a preventive section in dealing with a great and growing evil."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"On behalf of the Government I think I may accept this amendment. In our original scheme we proposed that this procedure of binding people over not to commit further offences should be left to the discretion of ordinary Courts to be worked in the ordinary way. There is a great deal to be said for our original idea, but if the public think that they would have increased protection by the Government taking upon themselves the responsibility of deciding whether the proceedings should be instituted or not in the case of written publications, I am willing to accept that responsibility and to accept this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI:—"I am in favour of the amendment because it goes to a certain extent to realise the same object as I intended to realise by my amendment, but I am sorry to say that I do not agree with the reasons which have been given for it by the hon'ble the mover of the amendment. It is said that in the particular case of these articles Government should take the responsibility of considering the matter and give the sanction, as the evil has become so great that wiser heads are required to give the sanction. I should have thought that if the evil produced by the writings is greater, as stated by the hon'ble the mover of the amendment, than the evils produced by oral speeches, then those who commit offences by their writings ought to be more summarily dealt with than those who commit offences as oral speakers. Then again it would strike anybody that when oral speeches are made, the effect is momentary; it passes off like gas; but in the case of written matter the effect is greater and more permanent. However, as I said, I am prepared to support the amendment, not for the reasons which have been given, but because the amendment to a certain extent goes to realise the object I had in view."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"I wish to reply very shortly to what the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani has said. He has entirely misunderstood what I said as to oral and written sedition. I did not mean to say for one moment that the evil

was of the same character. The evil that is caused by the Press is an evil mainly of the future. It is not that there is any particular danger at the present moment, but as I said before, it is this: that if the minds of the people are poisoned with this continual writing, when the time of trouble comes, then we shall find that the cumulative effect for years has been to cause the white race to be regarded as some sort of foreign devils, as in China, and the tendency would be to get rid of them root and branch. When the time of trouble came instead of being, as it was in the Mutiny, a trouble between Government and its sepoys, the mob would turn on the hated race and the hated Government; but this is a matter for the future, and we can take time over it. But with regard to oral incitements—take the case of the outbreaks in Upper India and in Bombay. You may have an immediate riot, an immediate outbreak: you may have a cow-killing riot or you may have a riot like there was at Bombay yesterday in which they turned on the Europeans in this very momentary excitement which Mr. Sayani speaks of as being gas, but which resembles the gas of fire damp in a coal mine. It may be true that the evil of such outbreaks is not so great in the end as the gradual poisoning of the mind of a nation, but the evil that is done by a portion of the Press is an evil which we can afford to deal with more at our leisure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 109 (*a*) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the word "cognizable," in lines 6 and 7, be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, for thirty-six years it has been the law of the land that if any person is found concealing himself, and there is reason to believe he is doing so in order to commit any offence, the Magistrate can order him to find security for good behaviour. The Bill as introduced in Simla introduced the word 'cognizable,' thus striking out one half of the offence. No reason was given for this in the Objects and Reasons, nor has the Select Committee stated why it is necessary to change the law. Now the Bombay Government, which has had a good deal of trouble for months and years past, request that the law may be left as it is. They state: 'There seems no adequate reason for the restriction, which, it is feared, might prove inconvenient in cases of disturbance of the public tranquillity.' If the word 'cognizable' is left in, it means that a person coming into a Magistrate's district with the intention of committing any offence against the State, waging war for instance, rebellion or forgery, he cannot be arrested. I should therefore like to see the law left as it is."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"This is purely a matter for the Council to decide. It is quite true that the word 'cognizable' was inserted in the revision of the Bill in Simla because my hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep and myself, when looking through the schedule of cognizable and non-cognizable offences, thought that these proceedings were appropriate only to cognizable offences. The question was re-considered in Select Committee, and the Select Committee came to the same conclusion. However, it is a matter for the Council, and I daresay Sir Henry Prinsep will be able to give good reasons for the course which we took."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP:—"The introduction of the word 'cognizable' before 'offence' instead of allowing the law to express itself in regard to any offence was, I believe, done at my suggestion. The first object that I had in view was to make it correspond with section 55. The Hon'ble Member who has proposed this amendment expressed great anxiety to make section 55 correspond in respect to words that he proposed to introduce into section 110. It seems to me that the same principle applies in making it correspond with section 109 if the words to which it applies are the same in both sections. My reasons for the terms of this section as expressed in the Bill and as now objected to are the following. In the first place, the law in the Codes of 1861 and 1872 was not as is expressed in the law of 1882, and I can find no reasons why the law in 1882 was expressed in the way that it was, so as to give power to a Magistrate

to demand security for good behaviour in the case of a person taking precautions to conceal his presence with a view to committing any offence. It seems to me the law is quite sufficiently expressed if it relates only to cognizable offences, and I am inclined to think that in expressing it in the Code of 1882 there is an oversight in so far as it did not in this respect make that section correspond with section 55. Now my hon'ble friend has been so good as to refer to the recommendations of the Government of Bombay in which His Excellency in Council was disposed to omit the proposed insertion of the word 'cognizable.' If you refer to all the offences set out in the schedule relating to public tranquillity, you will find they are all cognizable offences, and therefore I cannot understood the exact reason which the Government of Bombay assigns. I would refer to Schedule II of the Code commencing at section 143, and the Council will see in the second column there, that in respect to every one of those offences the police may arrest without warrant. So far therefore it seems to me that the Government of Bombay has no reasonable ground for its objection. The hon'ble mover of this amendment refers to the offence of forgery. No doubt, that is a non-cognizable offence, but I cannot conceive any Magistrate should have power to take security for good behaviour from a person who has taken precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of the Magistrate with the view to commit forgery. I have been careful to examine the schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to ascertain the class of cases which are cognizable and which are not cognizable, and Members of the Council will find, if they wish to criticise or verify my statement, that all offences relating to property, such as house-breaking or theft, are cognizable offences. So far, therefore, it appears to me there is no reason why the Bill should not remain in its present form."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR :—" I support the amendment for the reason that it is hardly possible for a Magistrate to know beforehand the precise offence which a man lurking within his jurisdiction is contemplating, and that, if he has no power to act unless he has reason to believe that the offence contemplated is cognizable, he will not be able to act at all."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—" I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor in supporting the amendment. It seems to me that there would be great difficulty if you allowed a person who was brought up before a Magistrate under this section to plead that the offence he was intending to commit was not a cognizable offence, but was really sedition or waging war against the Queen. As the section stands, he would be actually entitled, on such a plea, to be discharged."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—" I have gone through the schedule, and I have not been able to trace any offence on which these proceedings ought to be taken that is not a cognizable offence with the exception of offences against the State. It certainly appears an oversight that State offences should be allowed to be plotted with impunity, and on that ground, and on the ground that there is really no necessity to make any alteration in the law, I should be inclined to leave the law as it stands now, and as it stood in the Code of 1882."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 110 (*d*) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the words "or cheating" the words "or counterfeiting coin or stamps" be inserted. He said :—" This is another recommendation of the Bombay Government. A Magistrate of certain high rank and jurisdiction may now call upon a person living within his jurisdiction, and who by repute or by habit is known to be a robber or to commit various offences, to give security for his good behaviour. The Bombay Government suggest that to the offences for which the Magistrate should take such action should be added the words 'counterfeiting coin or stamps or forgery.' I have omitted the word 'forgery,' but it appears to me that the offence of counterfeiting coin or stamps should certainly be added. For this reason, I will give the Council an example. In the

town of Poona there has been for years a gang of forgers, many of whom have been sent to the Andamans in my time, and I am also aware that in other places which I will not mention here gangs of coiners exist. It is perfectly obvious that if one of the Dowray gang, as the Poona gang is called, or one of the goldsmiths from these other places, were to come into a District Magistrate's jurisdiction, if the police were worth their salt, they would tell him that so and so had come and the Magistrate would have that man up at once. If he could show that he had arrived for some really harmless purpose, a marriage, say, or a festival, the Magistrate would probably hold his hand. But if he had taken quarters and settled down, it would be absolutely necessary to take some security from him that he was not going to form a gang in his place of new residence and commit the crime of forging coin or stamps. These offences are very dangerous ones in the interests of the State and especially of the poorer classes, and, as the Bombay Government recommend the addition, I hope that the Council will see no harm in its being adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I see no objection whatever. If the man is an habitual coiner, I do not see why he should receive any better treatment than a habitual receiver of stolen goods. I have no doubt my hon'ble friend Sir James Westland will have something to say on the subject of the amendment and the counterfeiting of coin and stamps."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—"In moving this amendment my hon'ble friend has not correctly stated what was stated by the Government of Bombay on this subject. Their letter runs thus :—

'I am to suggest for the consideration of the Government of India whether counterfeiters of coin and forgers of currency notes should not be included in section 110 (*a*).'

"No reason was given with this suggestion, and therefore the Select Committee thought the proposed addition to section 110 was unnecessary."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"In answer to the appeal of my hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers, I desire to say that I support this amendment. I should be very glad to see the offence of counterfeiting coin and stamps inserted with the other habitual offences under this section. There is one peculiarity about coin counterfeiters in India which does not attach to other offences, and that is, that when a man becomes a coiner, he practically becomes so for his life. The same is the case in England. A man who is a coiner and is known to have been such has to be watched during his life. It is that class of man against whom this section is directed, and therefore this particular class of offence is one that ought to be included."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—"I quite agree, and I would suggest adding the words 'currency notes' unless this is included in the word 'coining.'"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"The case is exactly the same with regard to counterfeiting currency notes. This offence is also committed by regular gangs and habitually by the same people in various places."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVENOR :—"Perhaps Mr. James would accept the proposal to include the words 'currency notes.'"

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :—"I shall be glad to accept Your Honour's suggestion."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I am not sure whether the additional words will refer to any section of the Penal Code or not. I quite agree in the principle, but I should like to consider the point with reference to the language of the Penal Code. I think no difficulty would arise. The Magistrate has only to satisfy himself under this section that a man commits the act in question. He has not to deal

with it under any particular section. All he has to do is to satisfy himself that a man is by habit and repute a coiner and counterfeiter of forged stamps or notes. I do not think any difficulty will arise by accepting the words suggested by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that the following be added to clause 110 (*d*) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely :—

" (*f*) any person who is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community."

He said :—" I have already said something on the amendment I proposed to clause 55 of the Bill. This Council has decided that the words are too vague to allow an officer in charge of a police-station to judge whether a man is desperate and dangerous or not, and arrest him *suo motu*. I venture, however, for the reasons I gave before, to suggest that the words which were in the former law 'desperate and dangerous' be re-inserted. I have heard it argued that the words are vague. At any rate, they existed in the law up till 1882, and the Government itself suggested their re-insertion in the law. The Select Committee have struck them out. I submit that the old law was better, and that a person answering to the description ought to have his security taken. Some may say that their experience has not brought them into contact with such a person, others that the classes already included in the clause, robbers, house-breakers, thieves and the like, embrace every known class of desperate and dangerous person. No doubt, there may be tracts where this kind of person is unknown, but I have in my mind one, at any rate, a villainous so-called Sirdar, a subject of the Khan of Khelat, who is an habitual firebrand in his own country and comes across the border to bully Sindhis in the hills, far away from any police or Government aid. Then I can think of a dismissed Arab Jemadar from the Hyderabad State, finding his way into Khandesh, and terrifying and extracting contributions from the ryots. In the happy tracts where such villains are unknown, the law will be a dead letter. Where they are found, the law is necessary for the protection of the public."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I think this is purely a matter for the Council to decide. As the Bill was originally drafted in Simla, the words which my hon'ble friend Mr. James wishes to insert were inserted, but in Select Committee we had a long discussion on the subject, and the question was raised that these words were too vague, that they did not denote any offence known to the law; that you could not point to a man having committed any offence, and it was a matter not of fact, but of opinion, whether a man was so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community. It was clearly a matter of opinion. The view taken by the Select Committee was that the power was a desirable one, but was too vaguely worded. They therefore inserted the words of sub-clause (*f*). They inserted in place of the old words the words 'habitually commits or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace.' That narrows down the description of a person to be proceeded against to a person who is actually a criminal. But, as pointed out, the words which my friend Mr. James wishes to re-insert were law for a very long time, and I am not aware that there was any very substantial ground for cutting them out of the Code of 1882. It is purely a question for the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN :—" I support this amendment. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. James has pointed out, the words which he wishes to introduce were in the Code of 1872 and were omitted from the Code of 1882 for no very particular reason. The matter came under discussion later, when the whole subject of legislation in regard to habitual offenders came before the Government of India. On that legislation every Local Government in India was consulted, and the conclusion which Lord Lansdowne's Government came to in 1892 on the advice of the Provincial Governments was that the words in the

Code of 1872 ought to be restored. Accordingly, when legislation in regard to habitual offenders was incorporated in the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code, part of the decision was that these words should be restored in the Criminal Procedure Code. On that decision every Local Government and High Court has again been consulted, and without exception they have supported the inclusion of these words, and I think that in view of the reasons which have been given by responsible Local Governments it would be expedient to accept my Hon'ble friend Mr. James' amendment and restore these words."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—" I am entirely of that opinion so far as Bengal is concerned. It would enable the Magistrates of this Province to deal with cattle-poisoners, incendiaries who cause enormous loss and suffering to the people in Eastern Bengal, where arson is commonly resorted to for purposes of revenge and hired assassins and bullies who are a terror to the villagers in some districts, probably in Backergunge. These people are quite well known and should be under control."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 144, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, between the words " danger to human life, health or safety " and " or a riot or an affray " the words " or a disturbance of the public tranquillity " be inserted. He said :—" This is another recommendation of the Government of Bombay. They desire to insert in clause 144, sub-clause (*1*), which enacts that a Magistrate may by a written order direct a person to take such order with property under his management as may prevent obstruction, annoyance or injury or danger to human life, or health or safety, the words ' or a disturbance of the public tranquillity.' It can hardly be disputed that in a country like India the Magistrate ought to have power to prevent a disturbance of the public tranquillity. For instance, we may take a town in the Dekkhan, where there has been considerable friction between the two principal classes of the community, the Hindus and the Muhammadans. One class determines to do something abhorrent to the religious prejudices of another; it may be to introduce for the first time the playing of music before a mosque while the Muhammadans are at prayers: it may be that the Muhammadans wish to take through the street where Brahmins and Bunniahs live a goat for the purpose of sacrifice.

"Now the Magistrate may say: 'The information at my disposal and the arrangements I have made are so good that I cannot honestly say that I fear a riot, but what I do fear is a great public ferment which may lead to bitterness of feeling and assaults, and I can safely say that the public tranquillity is disturbed.' That, my Lord, is the sum and substance of the amendment, and I venture to think that this Council may accept it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I see no objection to the insertion of the words. They are words that fit in with the others."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said:—" Section 107 of the Code has been expressly amended, both in the original Bill and in the Bill as altered in Select Committee, so as to include the case of ' disturbances of the public tranquillity ' not amounting to actual breaches of the peace. I would insert the proposed words in this section also. If it is necessary, as a preventive measure, to bind over persons likely to disturb the public tranquillity, it is equally necessary that the Magistrate should have power to issue these temporary prohibitive orders in like cases."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU moved that in clause 145, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, between the word " person " and the words " or by pleader ", in line 13, the words " or by an agent " be inserted.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I think my Hon'ble friend, if he looks at the definition of 'pleader', will find that it covers all that he requires. A pleader is defined to be a pleader authorized under any law for the time being in force to practise in any Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorised, and (2) any mukhtar or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding. I think, if a man wishes to employ a person who is not an accredited lawyer, he ought only to employ a person whom the Court admits to be a proper person to represent him, and that the Court ought to have at any rate a control over the matter. It is a simple point upon which others may be able to give a better opinion than I can."

The Hon'ble MR. CHARLU :—" Until we come to the end of the definition of pleader up to the word 'mukhtar,' there are certain persons who in some sense or another practise as pleaders. Then we have here 'or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act'. Practically the section confines itself to pleaders. The case may not be one where one must necessarily appoint a pleader, for if later on it becomes necessary for the pleader to be engaged it will of course be done; but why compel him in the first instance to appoint a pleader? As to taking the permission of the Court with reference to any other person than a pleader, it would prove a hardship. When is he to take the permission? Is it beforehand and how? If on the day fixed for the appearance, either the party must also come or run the risk of his proposed agent being rejected."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—" I do not think he is compelled to appoint a pleader. He has three alternatives: he can appear himself; he can appoint a pleader; or he can appoint anybody else whom the Court will allow him to appoint."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" The words used are similar to the words in the County Court Act at home. In County Court proceedings even a man's wife sometimes appears for him. It is exactly a similar case here."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—" Does the Hon'ble Member press his amendment?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHARLU :—" No, my Lord."

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS moved that to clause 145, sub-clause (3) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "upon such person or persons as the Magistrate may direct and at least one copy shall be published by being affixed to some conspicuous place at or near the subject of dispute," be added. He said :—" My Lord, there is a diversity of opinions as to whether a Magistrate acting under Section 145 has power to consider the claims of a party who had not been included in his preliminary order. I confess that I myself am disposed to agree with those who think that the Magistrate has this power. At any rate it appears perfectly clear that he ought to have it. The case is not that one of a mere civil dispute between certain parties, but of the prevention of a breach of the peace in respect of certain land, and obviously all conflicting claims likely to lead to disturbances should be considered whether they were brought to the Magistrate's notice in the first instance, or became apparent in the course of the proceedings.

"The object of my amendment is to provide for the publication of a copy of the Magistrate's order in a conspicuous place, and to permit the service of a copy on such person or persons as he may think fit. I hope that this will make it quite clear that the Magistrate may add parties not originally known by him to be concerned."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I imagine nobody will object to this amendment. It is simply a provision for giving more notice to the parties interested. The contentious amendment comes afterwards."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS also moved that in sub-clause (4) of the same clause of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "date

of the order before mentioned", in the second last line, the words "the time when the dispute arose" be substituted and that the proviso thereto be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, the amendment which I have to move relates to a matter of importance, and I fear that I shall trespass on the patience of the Council, though I shall endeavour to keep within the limits of what is necessary.

"Since there are probably Hon'ble Members who have not had practical experience of the working of section 145, I think it will be better for me to explain briefly the point at issue before I proceed to discuss it.

"Under the law now in force, as it has been interpreted by the High Court, whenever a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any tangible immoveable property or the boundaries thereof, he makes an order in writing shewing the grounds on which he is satisfied, and requiring the parties to the dispute to attend his Court within a specified time, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute. The Magistrate then without reference to title peruses the statements, hears the parties, receives the evidence which they produce, takes such further evidence as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decides whether any and which of the parties is then in possession of the subject of dispute. 'Then' has been interpreted to mean 'at the date on which the Magistrate passed his preliminary order.'

"This interpretation has been embodied in the Bill now before the Council. For 'is then in such possession' has been substituted 'was at the date of the order before mentioned in such possession.'

"My Lord, this chapter of the Procedure Code is of great importance in Bengal, especially in the Eastern tracts which form the delta of the great rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra. It is difficult for any one, who has not had practical experience, to realize the rapidity and extent of the changes caused by diluvion and alluvion every year. Such changes take place by the square mile, and it may well be imagined that questions arise of much intricacy and difficulty as to whether new lands are an accretion to this estate or to that, or form part of an island, or are a reformation on the site of a submerged estate. Such questions have an immediate and powerful interest for the turbulent and pugnacious inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who rush to seize possession, and do not refrain from using the most violent means.

"It is said that 'possession is nine points of the law;' in no country is this maxim better understood and more generally adopted as a motto than in Bengal. The man in possession is the defendant in a civil suit, and the defence is notoriously much stronger than the attack.

"Just as in the old days of seafights between sailing ships the combatants used to manœuvre for the 'weather-gage,' so now two claimants of rights in lands manœuvre for possession, each endeavouring to contrive that the enemy shall fight at a disadvantage.

"Now it is obvious that, between the time when the Police begin to make enquiries into a dispute regarding land, and the date of the Magistrate's order, there is an appreciable interval of time, during which it is possible to have a struggle for actual possession; and it has been proved by experience that this period is utilized for the purpose. The law, then, as it stands, and the draft now before us (without the proviso) invite breaches of the peace, and offer the maintenance of possession as the prize of the successful use of force.

"Considering that this is a most serious practical defect, the Bengal Government, in Mr. Bolton's report (which was written under my instructions and on my responsibility), urged that the date adopted in the clause should be reconsidered, and recommended that the date should be that on which the dispute began on the land or water, in respect of which there is contention. I pressed this view on the Select Committee with the result that the evil which I have described was recognized by the majority, and the proviso in the Bill, as presented to the Council with the Report, was added. This lays down that, if it appears to the Magistrate that any party has, within two months next before

the date of such order, been forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed, he may treat the party so dispossessed as if he had been in possession at such date. Unless lawlessness is to be encouraged and possession is to be awarded to the strongest and the least scrupulous, I think that this proviso is a most important improvement, if we are to retain the words 'was at the date of the order before mentioned.' There are, however, two objections which are of some weight, though I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep in regarding them as paramount. The first is that the parties ought to know from the first the exact case which they have to meet. As Sir Henry Prinsep says in a brief note which he has been so kind as to send me: 'As it is now proposed, the Magistrate's order would be as a snap shot on evidence which the other party could have no opportunity to meet.' To this objection there appear to me to be two answers. First, the proviso would be well known to be a part of the law, and there would be little difficulty in a party's coming prepared with evidence that he had held peaceful possession for two months before the Magistrate's preliminary order. Next, the Magistrate will be empowered by the law to take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary. To this Sir Henry Prinsep rejoins that the summary nature of the procedure will be destroyed. The enquiry will certainly be protracted to some extent, but it will be so protracted only if the case is complicated by forcible dispossession having occurred within the previous two months.

"I myself am inclined to object to this limit of two months as arbitrary and likely to be too short in some cases, and perhaps too long in others.

"On the whole, therefore, I would go back to the old law as it stood before the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was enacted, as it was intended by the Committee on the Code that it should stand after the enactment was passed, and as the High Court in earlier days interpreted it. I propose that the time when the dispute arose should be taken as the time which the Magistrate must look to as that determining the question of possession. This is the object of my amendment.

"Since I wish to go back to the law as it stood before the Criminal Procedure Code, I will ask the Council to bear with me while I briefly go through the history of this question.

"The oldest law to which we need refer is Act IV of 1840. It was (as described in the preamble) 'an Act for preventing affrays concerning the possession of land, and for providing relief in cases of forcible dispossession within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.' And in the 11th section it was laid down that the Act should not extend to any place beyond the limit of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or to the Settlements of Prince of Wale's Island, Singapur or Malacca, or to any place situated within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at Calcutta.

"With the other provisions we have no present concern; but there are two sections to which I invite the attention of the Council, namely, section 2 and section 4. The former enacted that whenever any Magistrate or other officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate might be 'certified' that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed concerning any land or produce of land and so forth in his jurisdiction, he should record a proceeding stating the grounds of his being so certified, and should call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court within a reasonable time and to give in a written statement as respects the actual fact of possession. The Magistrate then was to 'proceed to enquire what party was in possession of the subject of dispute when the dispute arose' (I am quoting the words of the section), 'and after satisfying himself upon that point,' to record a proceeding, declaring the party whom he might decide 'to *have been* in such possession, to be entitled to retain possession, until ousted by due course of law; and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time;' and 'if necessary' the Magistrate was required to put such party into possession and maintain him in possession, until the rights of the parties disputing should be determined by a competent Court.

"Section 4 enacted that, if any party should complain to a Magistrate, or other officer exercising the power of a Magistrate, that he had been without

authority of law forcibly dispossessed of any land, premises, water, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, the Magistrate or other officer should require the party or parties complained against, and any other parties concerned, to appear and make defence; and if after the examination of the necessary witnesses and documents the complaint appeared to him to be substantiated, he should record a proceeding, ordering the party complaining to be put again into possession of the subject of dispute, and maintained in possession until the right or possession should be determined by a competent Court.

"The general distinction between the two sections is this. Section 2 authorized (and indeed directed) the Magistrate to interfere of his own motion in order to preserve the peace, to declare who was in possession when the dispute arose and who was entitled to retain possession, if necessary to put him into possession, and in any case to forbid all disturbance of such possession except by due course of law. Section 4 on the other hand required the Magistrate to adjudicate on private complaints of unlawful dispossession, and gave him authority to replace the ousted party in possession.

"It has been pressed upon me that only section 4 enabled the Magistrate to restore an ousted party to possession, and that section 2 merely gave him power to restore a party who had been ousted during the pendency of the proceedings. I can find nothing in the words to support this opinion. The section seems clear; the Magistrate inquired who was in possession '*when*' the dispute arose, he declared the party whom he might decide '*to have been* in possession'—I am using the words of the Act—'to be entitled to retain possession, until ousted by due course of law,' and forbade all disturbance of possession until such time; and 'if *necessary*' the Magistrate or other officer as aforesaid was required to put such party into possession, and maintain him in it. In cases under section 4 the complaint was of dispossession, and the only remedy possible was to restore possession. In cases under section 2 the person entitled to retain possession might or might not have been dispossessed since the dispute arose. If he had been dispossessed, he was to be put in possession; if he had not been dispossessed, obviously all that was requisite was to forbid disturbance. Possession at the date when the dispute arose was the one point to be looked at.

"After this law had worked for about 21 years the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was enacted. I have examined the discussions in the Council and have found that the only point on which there was argument was the proposal not to re-enact the substance of section 4. The mover (Mr. Harington) thought that that section gave the Criminal Courts a jurisdiction more properly exercised by the Civil Courts. Mr. Seton Karr, the Member for Bengal, objected to the omission of section 4, which he considered as valuable as any other part of 'the excellent law of 1840.' He remarked that 'a great deal of praise and a great deal of abuse had been lavished on this useful enactment.' 'He would deprecate any encroachment on Act IV of 1840. It had been successfully worked by a large number of officers. It would occupy a long time to enumerate the disputes it had terminated, and the broken heads it had saved. It was of great simplicity and strength; of admirable versatility; and of peculiar adaptation to the diversified claims which were likely to be preferred to landed interests and rights in this country, which claims it was necessary that those who were responsible for the peace and security of the country should have the means promptly and efficiently to decide.'

"Mr. Harington (on the other hand) 'had had a very long and large experience of the working of Act IV of 1840, and he must say he knew no law which had been more perverted from its proper purpose, or in which the intentions of the Legislature had been more grossly departed from' .... 'The Magistrates often become in such cases Civil Courts of first instance, quite contrary to the intentions of the law, and much injustice was done in consequence. He had little doubt that if the cases referred to by the Hon'ble Member for Bengal as having been decided under section 4 of Act IV, 1840, were examined, it would be found that very many of them did not properly fall under that section.' Mr. Seton Karr admitted that mistakes occurred, but attributed half of them to 'young and inexperienced officers shifting the burden of proof on to the wrong party.' I may here mention on the authority of

Beaufort's Digest—a work which was no doubt once very familiar to my friend Sir Henry Prinsep, and to which even I (a comparative junior) had in my early days frequent occasion to refer—that cases under Act IV were triable by Assistants and Deputy Magistrates with 'special powers,' who were equivalent to the second class Magistrates of the present day; and it is not wonderful that officers of this rank sometimes failed to distinguish between such cases as legitimately fell under section 4, and such as were within the province of the Civil Courts. Now cases under section 145 of the Procedure Code are heard by the Magistrate of a district or subdivision or by a Magistrate with first class powers.

"The result of the discussion was that section 4 was not re-enacted; Mr. Harington said that 'the remaining sections of the proposed new chapter had been taken almost word for word from the existing law, and they did not appear to call for any particular remark from him.' The Chairman (I think Sir Barnes Peacock) remarked as follows:—'It was not proposed now by the clause before the Committee to give the Magistrate any greater power than he now possessed, or to take away from him any powers now vested in him. This clause only proposed to give the Magistrate a portion of the power conferred by Act IV of 1840, and when that Act might be repealed, provision could be made in the repealing Bill expressly keeping alive section 4 of the said Act, if it should be found necessary to do so.'

"I think, my Lord, that I have now shown that section 4 is the part of Act IV of 1840 which was objected to, and abandoned, as trenching too much on the Civil Courts, and that it was intended to re-enact section 2 in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 with nothing more than verbal amendments.

"One very important change, however, was imperceptibly introduced. Decisions passed under Act IV of 1840 could be appealed to the Sessions Judge, but that officer's orders could not be reviewed either by himself or by the Nijamat Adalat, which held as to the mufassal the place which is now held by the High Court. In regard to such cases (says Beaufort), 'that Court possesses no jurisdiction.' He goes on to say:—'Such being the case, the Court cannot assume o itself jurisdiction on the ground that the orders passed by a Sessions Judge are unwarranted or irregular. Sections 2 and 4, Act IV of 1840, declare in distinct and positive terms that the possession confirmed or given under the orders of the Magistrate is to be maintained until the right of the parties disputing be determined by a competent Court, subject only to one appeal to the Sessions Judge under section 8 of the Act; no review or further proceeding of any kind whatever is mentioned or contemplated by the Act.'

"When the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was passed, this rule was quite changed, and from that time till now the executive authorities have been equally perplexed and hampered by the action of the High Court. A law which has from time to time been re-enacted to assist those who are responsible for maintaining the peace has been persistently deprived of its effect by the Judges, who have had no direct interest in maintaining the peace, and whose only function has been to hold the Magistrates' hands. To the District Magistrate (and, I venture to think, to the people) it is of vital importance that the District shall be quiet; if the peace be broken, it is not the High Court that is held responsible.

"Not much inconvenience, however, resulted from the earlier rulings—probably because the Judges had Act IV of 1840 fresh in their memory, and had not forgotten the experience which they had gathered in subordinate offices in the mufassal. I do not wish to weary the Council with many quotations from these rulings, but desire to invite attention to one of them, namely, that given in 1879 by Judges Ainslie and Maclean (both of whom had had large District experience) in the case of Mohesh Chunder Khan, petitioner, reported in the Indian Law Reports, 4 Calcutta, page 417. 'The Deputy Magistrate' (they say) 'seems to think that if two parties come forward, one being lawfully in possession and the other struggling for possession, and the latter succeeds in ousting the former, he is to recognize the stronger and successful party as the one to be maintained in possession under section 530 although such possession has never been acquiesced in, and the struggle for it is in fact that which caused

him to interfere. This is an error. The Magistrate must look to possession which may be termed peaceful. He must go back to the time when the present dispute originated, and not to the dispute itself.'

"Very different from this is the ruling which is now in force, that of Justices Tottenham and Ghose in the case of *Ambler* v. *Pushong* given on the 24th February. 1885. But, before I quote it, I ought to say that a change had crept into the Code of 1882, which seems to justify those Judges in some measure. Section 145, after directing that the Magistrate shall make an order in writing requiring the parties to appear and put in claims in writing as respects the actual fact of possession, proceeds to say that he shall, after hearing the parties and so forth, 'if possible, decide whether any, and which, of the parties is '*then*' in such possession.' What is the meaning of this new word 'then'? I have referred to the papers in the Legislative Department and have found that it did not appear in the Bill as introduced in 1882, but was inserted by the Select Committee. Apparently the first idea of the Select Committee was to insert the words 'who at the date of the said order,' but these were crossed out and 'is then' substituted. It seems that this was regarded as a mere verbal amendment, since it is not noticed in the Committee's report. I cannot find that the question as between 'the date when such dispute arose' and the date of the Magistrate's first order, which 'then' is interpreted to mean, has ever been discussed, though there is a case in which a party appears to have claimed the benefit of his own turbulent conduct even up to the date of the Magistrate's decision. As against him, the date of the Magistrate's first order, and not that of the final decision, was held to be the proper date to be taken. I cannot help thinking that it was to provide for a case of this description, and not with the deliberate intention of changing the old law, that the word 'then' was introduced.

"The Judge in *Ambler* v. *Pushong* said as follows:—'For the petitioner it has been contended that "then" has its literal meaning, and means the time during which the enquiry is being made, or at any rate it cannot be construed as having reference to a period previous to the time when the case was instituted by the Magistrate; and this view, I think, is the correct one... ...He has simply to determine which party is *de facto* in possession at the time when he is enquiring into the matter. And I think that the law contemplates that the time of the institution of proceedings and the time of deciding the case is practically identical. It does not contemplate any change of possession pending the proceedings. The proceedings are intended to be prompt and to be concluded without any delay. In the present case the Magistrate distinctly finds that at the time when he instituted his proceedings, that is on the 18th October last, the first party were in possession *having two or three days before ousted the second party who had been in possession for some three or four weeks.* That being so, the Magistrate's simple duty was to maintain the first party in possession although he might be of opinion that they were in wrongful possession. He had no power in law in these proceedings to oust the party whom he considered in wrongful possession and maintain in possession the party whom he considered rightfully entitled to possession.'

"Such, my Lord, is the law as it is now interpreted; and such the law will remain if my amendment be rejected, and the proviso struck out as the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep desires! I ask the Council to consider whether it is desirable that a party should be maintained by the State in possession of land which he had seized only two days before the Magistrate's proceeding, when he must have been well aware that the Magistrate was about to act—seizing it from another party who had been in possession for three weeks. The ruling may shew what the law is, but it shews with equal clearness what it ought not to be.

"I will now proceed to offer for the consideration of the Council a few opinions given by executive officers for whose help the law was intended, and who are responsible for preserving the public peace.

"A few years ago, when I first took charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board of Revenue, I had to consider a proposal made by an officer in Eastern Bengal to ask Government to legislate with the view of transferring to Collectors part of the functions exercised by Magistrates under the Criminal

Procedure Code. The opinions of local Officers were asked for and received; and, though I ultimately decided not to ask for the suggested legislation, information of importance and value was collected.

"Mr. Forbes, then Commissioner of Dacca, wrote as follows:—

'That this difficulty is a very real and serious one is quite true, but it can, I think, be shown that it is a difficulty for which the law itself, as it now stands in Chapter XI, Code of Criminal Procedure, coupled with the strained rulings of the High Court is responsible, and there can be no doubt that it can be entirely removed by a judicious amendment of the provisions of that Chapter. The great stumbling blocks in the way of a Magistrate when dealing with a case under Section 145 are the various interpretations which have been given by the High Court to the words "possession" and "the party then in possession." "Possession" has practically come to mean any possession, long or short, peaceable or forcible; and the party "then in possession" has been alternately held to be the party in possession when the dispute originated, at the time when the police were first called in, and finally at the moment the Magistrate took up the case. Then, again, the High Court has at one time held that the Magistrate's enquiry should be a summary one, and at another that he was not justified in refusing to hear lengthy arguments of pleaders, or to grant processes for over 200 witnesses in a single case. The result is that the Magistrate is now called upon to decide between a set of scramblers for possession as to which one had succeeded at a certain moment of time in beating off the others; and the proceedings have come to be spun out to an inordinate length in ascertaining and determining what is soon afterwards pushed aside by the Civil Court as an altogether immaterial point. Under such circumstances it is not a matter for surprise that Magistrates are in despair, and lawlessness is rampant.'

"Mr. Forbes then goes on to point out the necessity for making it clear that the possession to be confirmed must be peaceable undisturbed possession—not necessarily undisputed, but one which is not forcibly disputed.

'It is one thing' (he observes) 'for a Magistrate to have to decide in a rough and tumble contest who is uppermost at a certain moment of time, but quite another for him to ascertain whether there has or has not been a continued peaceful possession by either party. The duty of deciding one of these Box and Cox cases at present bears a close affinity to the three card trick, in which the Magistrate usually guesses one way and the High Court another.'

"Another officer wrote:—

'An eminent counsel told me that Mr. Tottenham's ruling' (that in *Ambler v. Pushong*) 'had done more than anything else to encourage violence, lawlessness and homicidal riots.'

"Again:—

'Before Mr. Tottenham's ruling Magistrates never used to give effect to acts of fraud force and violence. They construed the words "actual possession" in a sensible and reasonable manner, that is to say, in the way the Legislature intended them to be construed.'

"Once more:—

'Mr. Tottenham's ruling, besides directly encouraging acts of violence and homicidal riots, has utterly demoralized the police in these disputes, and constitutes a strong incentive to bribery and corruption.'

"I may remark that I do not entirely agree with this officer, for I think that the ruling though pushed to the utmost limits, is still justified in the main by the existing law; but I indicate the consequences of that law.

"I now desire to refer to some of the opinions given by Bengal officers on the Bill as first drafted. Mr. Ahmed, the Inspector of Registration, writes:—

'Section 145 (4) and (5) say that the Magistrate should decide which party was in possession on the date of his first order. I think this is not right. It is generally the stronger party who takes forcible possession, and it is generally the weaker party who comes to the Magistrate for redress. The final order should be to declare that party to have possession and keep possession who was in possession when the dispute began. My experience is that this is generally more equitable.'

"Mr. Beatson-Bell, who has had much experience of one of the districts most concerned, says:—

'It is very desirable that the Magistrate should make over the property to the last person, if any, who was in peaceful possession. The Bill as it stands puts a premium upon forcible or clandestine seizure of property.'

"Mr. Faulder (an experienced and careful Magistrate) says:—

'It is necessary to fix the moment, possession at which is to be confirmed, but I think the moment proposed is too late. A Magistrate should not be allowed to upset possession given by a Civil Court, or to confirm possession obtained by force during the pendency of the proceedings, but under the proposed clause, he could only confirm usurped possession, however illegal and barefaced. The Calcutta High Court have ruled that the Magistrate should determine which party was last in undisputed possession immediately before the dispute arose, which led to the matter being brought into Court under Section 145. This seems to be the most reasonable moment to fix.'

"Mr. Agasti (the Native Magistrate of another Eastern Deltaic District) says:—

'I am afraid the solution of the difficulty about the time of possession is not so easy as is supposed. If possession at the date of the order mentioned in paragraph 1 of clause 145 is to guide the Magistrate, the result, in the overwhelming majority of cases in the Districts of Eastern Bengal, at any rate, where these disputes are the commonest, will be that the Magistrate will have to attach under section 146. Immediately previous to or at the date of, the order both parties will have exercised some act or other of possession, though such possession for one party cannot be peaceful If possession at the date of the police report, or receipt of other information was to be the guide the matter would improve a little, but even then all difficulties will not be removed; for parties generally begin fighting some time before the police become cognizant of the fact—through village chaukidars in the great majority of cases—or other information that can be acted upon reaches the Magistrate. Probably the difficulty may be removed by defining possession to mean only undisturbed and peaceful possession.'

"Another Native District Magistrate, the whole of whose observations well deserve consideration, though they are too long for quotation, says:—

'It is proposed to limit the Magistrate's enquiry to the fact of actual possession at the date of the Magistrate's order. This, I am afraid, will lead to dangerous consequences. In all land disputes, the party declared to be in actual possession by a Magistrate secures a great advantage over his adversary; and if the amendment become law, there will be keen competition to gain and retain possession of the subject-matter of dispute by violent and unscrupulous means, as soon as any enquiry is set on foot by the police or the Magistrate.'

"The Magistrate concludes his remarks as follows:—

'If the suggestion which I make is not adopted, I should urge that the actual possession (peaceful or otherwise) which should be the subject of enquiry, should at least be the actual possession, not at the date of the Magistrate's order, but at the date when the dispute is brought to the notice of the police or the Magistrate, whichever is the first of the two. Otherwise Magistrate and police officers will be placed in a very unpleasant situation. They will be compelled in many cases to take hurried action without full and proper enquiry, and unscrupulous policemen who, pending the issue of any order under section 145, Civil Procedure Code, may be deputed to keep the peace, will find great opportunities of obtaining bribes opened out to them, and they will be tempted to lend their aid to the man who can bribe them most to take possession of the subject of dispute by unfair means.'

"I fear I have exhausted the indulgence of the Council already, and I will refrain from further quotations. The opinions which I have read are those of no theorists or dispensers of technical justice; the authors are experts, are close to the facts, and upon them rests the burden of responsibility, and of practical difficulties.

"I think, My Lord, that I have now proved that the words which I desire to replace in the law have fallen out of it through no deliberate purpose; that the existing law which it is desired by some to accentuate, and to continue, is dangerous to the public peace, and that the Magistrates who have to depend upon this law find that they hold in their hands a useless semblance of a weapon.

"The British Indian Association, the Bar, and the Chamber of Commerce all agree in condemning it. In fact, all those who are practically interested are on this side. I ask the Council to give their opinions the most serious consideration. I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"This amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens no doubt raises a very important and a very debateable question. It is a question which we considered at very great length in the Select Committee, and what we did there was that we inserted a proviso which was a compromise between the opposing views. However, neither side is satisfied with the compromise. All I can say is this, that I hope the Council will carefully attend to the arguments brought forward on the other side by my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep, and after considering the arguments *pro* and *con* will come to a careful conclusion. I have only one word more to add, and that is about the history of the present matter. As the clause was settled in Simla, it was settled with Sir Henry Prinsep that the Magistrate in making his order should have inquired into the possession at the date when his order was applied for, and the reason for this was that it is important to have some fixed date at which the Magistrate is to act. The Magistrate under this clause is not to decide questions of title but is to confirm existing actual possession. But, then, when we came to consider the matter in Select Committee, this objection was pointed out to us. The Magistrate will probably not be put in motion and will not hear the case until the ordinary possession has been disturbed. When a man has been evicted that is the time when he runs off to the Magistrate for protection, and if the section remained as it was originally drafted, the Magistrate would be obliged to confirm him in possession. In Committee we saw the difficulties of both views and we came to the conclusion that *primâ facie* the duty of the Magistrate was not to go into questions of title but to confirm the party in possession. If, however, it turned out that any party had been wrongfully and forcibly dispossessed, it was thought that the Magistrate ought to take cognizance of such a case, and give back the actual possession to the party who had been so ousted ; but it was thought undesirable that the Magistrate should go into a long roving inquiry, and we therefore fixed the period at which he might re-place the party forcibly dispossessed in possession at two months. But neither party is satisfied with this rule, and I hope, therefore, the Council will clearly hear the arguments on both sides and then come to a decision."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT intimated, with reference to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep's desire to address the Council at this stage, that he thought this would be convenient and would be glad to give effect to the Hon'ble Member's wish by suspending the Rules.

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said :—"I am glad to have Your Lordship's permission to commence the debate on this amendment by stating the grounds on which it should, in my opinion, be rejected.

"The Hon'ble Member has presented a thrilling picture of the state of the lawlessness in some districts in Bengal alleged to have been caused by the present law, which it is proposed in the Bill to express in clearer terms. I venture to state that this picture is very exaggerated, and to add that if such confusion does anywhere exist it is due to imperfect acquaintance of District-officers with the existing law. It affords ample redress for all the grievances complained of, as well as for the prevention of all attempts to prevent the useful operation of section 145, and District-officers would have been better employed if they had encouraged the application of the present law rather than in advocating an alteration of it in a manner which has already been condemned as mischievous in its operation before the Code of 1861. It is also inconceivable that, if there had been such urgent need as now represented for altering it, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, in expressing his opinion on the matters requiring amendment in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, should never have referred to it, and that it should have been left for the Government of Bengal, temporarily administered by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment in 1897, to have laid such stress on this subject. I am, moreover, not prepared to accept Mr. Stevens' reading of Act IV of 1840. I have been long enough in the service of Government to have had practical experience and knowledge of that Act ; I have decided hundreds of cases under it, and therefore I am in a better position than one reading it for the first time to express an opinion on its meaning or the manner in which it was in actual operation in our Courts.

"This amendment will make a very material alteration in the present law which has remained unaltered since the enactment of the Code of 1861, and I appeal to Your Lordship and this Council whether such an amendment should be entertained at this late stage of the Bill, when this Council cannot have the advantage of the opinions of all the Local Governments concerned as well as of the Judges of the High Court on it. My Hon'ble friend who has moved this amendment has referred to some decisions of the Calcutta High Court in which the learned Judges have held that the possession to be found by a Magistrate is the possession at the time of the commencement of the dispute and not that at the time that the Magistrate has interposed to prevent a breach of the peace; but I can confidently appeal to a long series of cases reported in Law Reports since the passing of the Code of 1861, as showing that the law has not been so laid down by the High Courts of Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, while these solitary cases of the Calcutta High Court are met by an overwhelming majority of cases in the same Court in which the contrary view has been expressed and acted upon. I can also challenge an examination of the proceedings of the Legislative Council which will show that this view was accepted on debate when the Code of 1861 was being passed, and that never at any time when the Codes of 1872 and of 1882 were under preparation in the Legislative Department or under discussion in this Council was an alteration ever contemplated. I can also point to the reports submitted to Government of India, on its invitation for suggestions to amend the Code of 1882, that not one suggestion in the direction of the proposed amendment was made except by a few local officers in Bengal, and that in submitting these reports the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in a long letter to the Government of India never referred to the subject but placed such suggestions within the remark that 'many other suggestions have been made which were not considered important enough to include in this abstract.'

"So far, therefore, I hope that I have satisfied the Council it was everywhere practically accepted that it was the duty of the Magistrate in proceedings under section 145 to find only the actual possession at the time of his taking action to prevent a breach of the peace; that from the proceedings of the Legislative Council it is shown that that was the object of the law; and that there has been no idea on the part of the Legislature, from 1860 until now, ever to vary the law as expressed in the Code of 1861.

"It was in view of the few decisions of the Calcutta High Court to the contrary which imparted an uncertainty in the law that in discussions with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill I induced him to express the matter emphatically so that there should no longer be any doubt on the subject. The amendment thus made, which I maintain under the circumstances was only verbal, consisted in the last words of sub-section (*4*), to the effect that the Magistrate was, if possible, to decide whether any and which of the parties *was at the date of the order abovementioned* in such possession of the said subject; the words 'was at the date of the order abovementioned' being substituted for the words *is then*. This verbal alteration I would here again state has been passed without comment by all those reporting on the Bill except by the Government of Bengal, then administered by the Hon'ble mover of the amendment now before this Council, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam; so that it may be said that it has otherwise received unanimous approval. I happened to know that it was approved of by the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, and as I am much interested in settling this part of the law I was much disappointed at finding from their report that the Hon'ble Judges of that Court had made no mention of it, but on inquiry I have learnt that it was discussed at a full meeting of the Judges, who thought that it was unnecessary to refer expressly to this matter because the law thus set out was what it was and what it should be.

"On these grounds alone I submit to the Council that the amendment now under discussion should be negatived, or that at least, if the Council has any doubt on the subject, the matter which involves a considerable alteration in a most important part of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be referred for the opinions of other Local Governments and all the High Courts of this country rather than be now accepted at the instance of the Government of Bengal. I attach the highest

importance to this matter, not only because the amendment has not received proper criticism, but because, first, it will introduce an entirely new law into other Provinces, and a law which has hitherto never existed in those Provinces ; next, because the amendment introduces a summary jurisdiction which will interfere most materially with the present jurisdictions of the Civil and Criminal Courts ; next because such interference is, as I shall presently proceed to show, altogether unnecessary for the purpose of doing complete justice ; and, lastly, because it is certain to operate very prejudicially to the future determination of rights of property. I have also another, and to my mind, a fatal objection to the amendment in the vague terms in which it has been expressed.

"I must now ask the attention of the Council to the state of the law before the Code of 1861 in order that it may be better able to comprehend the object and scope of the amendment.

"There was then in force Act IV of 1840, only two sections of which need be described for the purposes of the present argument. Section 2 of that Act practically corresponded with section 145 of the Code of 1882. It did not, nor was it ever held to, enable a Magistrate in proceedings taken under it to restore a possession which had been illegally and forcibly disturbed unless this had been caused after he had taken action under that law. The latter part of section 2 was designed to enable this, and its operation was so limited. Section 4 of that Act provided for the restoration of a possession disturbed by illegal and forcible means. It empowered a Magistrate on complaint made to restore a person who had been illegally and forcibly dispossessed of land, etc., within one month before the date of complaint. Act IV of 1840, however, was in force only in the Bengal Presidency, including Bengal Proper and the North-Western Provinces. There was not, and there never has been, any corresponding law in force elsewhere. In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the Magistrates were, I believe, able to bind over disputing persons to keep the peace, but they had no power to declare or maintain possession of land, etc. The law in those Provinces gave power to officers in exercise of civil jurisdiction, generally of the lowest grade, to give relief in cases of forcible and illegal dispossession. As far as I can ascertain there was no such law in Bengal except that expressed in Act IV of 1840, section 4.

"When the preparation of a Code of Criminal Procedure came under consideration before the Legislative Council on the report and draft Bill prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners specially appointed for such purpose, it was decided (1) to repeal Act IV of 1840, (2) to give a general right to bring possessory actions for summary decision by the Civil Courts, and (3) to re-enact section 2 of the Act of 1840 so as to apply it to those parts of British India to which the Code of Criminal Procedure might be extended, and this was practically to the whole of British India. It will be seen that some opposition to this was raised by Mr. Seton Karr, who then represented Bengal in the Legislative Council, but after an explanation given by Mr. Harington, who was in charge of the Criminal Procedure Bill, it it was not pressed.

"Mr. Harington's remarks on this subject are deserving of attention because what was said in 1861 is as applicable to its fullest extent in 1898, and Mr. Harington's reputation as one thoroughly conversant with Indian law and of the highest experience and knowledge of all matters connected with the administration could not be equalled. He afterwards became one of the Members of the Viceroy's Council, and he is always referred to by Sir Henry Maine, one of his colleagues, in terms of the highest respect and veneration, and I venture to say that it would not be possible to obtain a higher certificate. Mr. Harington thus expressed himself :—

'He had had a very long and large experience of the working of Act IV of 1840, and he must say he knew no law which had been more perverted from its proper purpose. or in the administration of which the intention of the Legislature had been more grossly departed from. Instead of being restricted in its application, as the law intended, cases without number have been instituted under it, in which the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, and which should have gone to the Civil Courts. The Magistrates often became in such cases Civil Courts of first instance, quite contrary to the intentions of the law, and much injustice was done in consequence.'

"The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Barnes Peacock, who was Chairman, followed :—

'**Act IV of 1840 extended to two subjects, namely, first, retaining a man in possession and preventing a breach of the peace; and, secondly, under section 4 putting again in possession a man who had been turned out of possession. He thought that the duty of the Magistrate was to prevent a breach of the peace; and, if the Magistrate apprehended that a breach of the peace was likely to ensue, he might, in order to prevent such breach, declare who was in actual possession, and, having done so, retain that party in possession until a competent Court decided on the question of the right to possession. That he (the Chairman) thought was all that a Magistrate ought to do. If a person should be wrongfully turned out of possession by another party, then, under section 15 of Act XIV of 1859, he might go immediately to a Civil Court, and the Civil Court, without trying the question of right, would restore him to possession until the other party chose to assert his right by instituting a suit to establish his title to the property in dispute and to recover possession thereof. You did not want two different proceedings. If the case was to go to a Court of law, you did not want the Magistrate to put the ousted party into possession.**'

"That is exactly the position which I desire to maintain. The Council will bear in mind that this is an explanation of the Code of 1861. I have already stated that a careful examination of all the proceedings of the Legislative Council has shown that at no time during the preparation of more recent Bills on the subject or discussions on those Bills before they became the Codes of 1872 and 1882 was there any suggestion or inclination that I can find that there should be any alteration of the law in respect of the matter under discussion, though unfortunately the restlessness of draughtsmen, eager for improvement in expression, has caused a few verbal alterations; but if these verbal alterations are carefully examined, they do not mean any substantial alteration, and the proceedings to which I have referred bear this out. But, as I have also stated, there have been a few casual deviations in some reported decisions of the Calcutta High Court. These have never been followed even by other Judges of the same Court, and the overwhelming weight of authority of that Court is against them. If these cases are examined, it will be found that the learned Judges who delivered judgment in those exceptional cases amply illustrated the well-known and trite saying that hard cases make bad law. The parties for whom the Judges sympathised had other and sufficient remedies, and to these they should have been referred.

"And now I would ask, why is the law enacted in 1861 and twice re-enacted in 1872 and 1882 now to be altered? No cause is shown which did not exist in 1861, and then as I have shown the change in Bengal, and in Bengal alone be it remembered, was justified. Surely the Council will hesitate before restoring to Bengal a law deliberately altered in 1861, and in making a new law for other parts of British India one that those responsible for the government of those large provinces have never asked for. Their opinions have never been invited, and who can say that they will not be adverse to such a revolution of the existing practice? Even in Bengal I am in a position to say that the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta are unanimously in favour of the present law as more clearly and emphatically expressed in the Bill.

"But a great deal has been said against the impropriety and injustice of maintaining a possession wrongfully and forcibly obtained. I hope that it will be understood that I have no sympathy with such a wrong-doer or that I am as anxious as any of the District-officers of Bengal to put down lawlessness or chicanery which they report has been encouraged successfully to defeat the present law. But I maintain that the present law is strong enough to afford full redress for any injuries so caused, to punish lawlessness, and to defeat underhand malpractices, and I maintain that it is only by a competent Court and in a regular trial held expressly with that object that any person can properly be found to have acquired possession of land through illegal and forcible means. Proceedings under section 145 are not directed to that object, and they should not be diverted from the useful object for which that law was enacted.

"The trial will then be on an issue expressly directed to that point. The object of section 145 is to prevent a breach of the peace, and it is only when that is imminent that a Magistrate can interpose. His duty is then to remove the cause of dispute by affirming and maintaining actual possession

found by him at the time of his interposition. And when he has done this his functions under section 145 are at an end. The parties to the dispute are at the outset called upon 'to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute', and 'the Magistrate shall then without reference to the merits of the claims of any such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute' 'if possible decide whether any and which of the parties is then in such possession of the said subject'. I have quoted the words of the present law. It is actual possession that the Magistrate is to find and maintain, and the law declares that this shall be without reference to the merits of any claims of any of the parties to a right to possess. These are matters distinctly reserved for consideration elsewhere. Mr. Stevens has referred 'to the merits of any claims of any of the parties to a right to possess' which are thus expressly reserved as a claim to title to the property. The words are not so limited. One such claim may indeed depend on the right and title to the property, but the right be restored on proof of an illegal and forcible possession without reference to title is equally within the terms, and in both respects ample remedies are provided for relief. There is the right of suit in a Civil Court which may be by a summary action known as a possessory action without reference to title to the property, as well as a suit to obtain possession on proof of title. Recourse can also be had by a complaint to the Magistrate if there has been forcible dispossession attended by criminal force, and on proof of such an offence by conviction of the offender a Magistrate is expressly empowered by section 522 of the Code to order the complainant to be restored to possession. In either of such cases the Civil or Criminal Court will proceed to try a distinct issue raised by the plaintiff or complainant in which the time and nature of the act of wrongful and forcible dispossession will be stated, and it will be for the party invoking the assistance of the Civil or Criminal Court to prove the issue raised by him. Surely this is ample. It is a well-known rule that a Court should be set in motion only by the party affected by the illegal conduct of another, and why, may I ask, should there be a departure from this salutary principle ?

"The Government of Bengal under the temporary rule of the mover of the amendment has stated that—

'It is represented that this' (that is, an order by the Magistrate declaring and maintaining actual possession at the time of his taking proceedings under section 145) 'will encourage the forcible taking of possession by one or other of the parties to a dispute before the case is reported by the police to the Magistrate, or even subsequently up to the date on which the Magistrate records his first order. The police might even connive with one party and delay reporting the dispute until that party has succeeded in forcibly ousting the rival claimant.'

"With all deference to an argument proceeding from so high an authority, I venture to say that it is absolutely unsound. What if either of the contingencies contemplated happens ? One would think that the law gives no redress ; and that the party so ejected would necessarily be prejudiced and would suffer from proceedings taken under section 145. The law is as open to him as to any one against whom an offence has been committed. He has a remedy either by complaint to a Magistrate of the offence committed ; and if on the trial he establishes his case and the accused is convicted, the law, section 522, expressly empowers the Magistrate to restore the possession which has been illegally and forcibly disturbed. Or he can bring a possessory action in the Civil Court in which he can obtain summarily an order for restoration of possession without reference to any title to the particular property, and this order is not open to appeal or even to a review of judgment. In neither case will his position or his rights be in any way affected by proceedings under section 145, for an order passed against him under that law would as expressed by it be 'without reference to the merits of his claim to a right to possess' the land. I venture also to say that a case in the Criminal Court or a possessory suit in the Civil Court would be decided as promptly as proceedings under section 145. And, as regards temptations to the police to misconduct themselves so as to favour one of the parties, I should say that these temptations would be far greater if, in a case properly tried under section 145 to ascertain actual possession at the time of the Magistrate's order, it be possible for one of the parties to obtain evidence through

the connivance of the police of his possession at any earlier period when the dispute is said to have arisen, and after he has realised from the evidence of his adversary already recorded that he must be defeated on the issue of actual present possession.

"Let me state a case to make my meaning clear. A and B are the disputing parties called upon by the Magistrate under section 145 to put in written statements of their respective claims in respect to the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute. Written statements are put in, and the trial, if the proceedings may be so termed, commences. Each party has to prove the affirmative, that is to say, the fact of his actual possession. A commences and *primâ facie* his evidence is conclusive. B realises this and asks for and obtains an adjournment on some specious grounds. He then starts a new case, such as the amendment would permit, that his possession was illegally and forcibly disturbed on an earlier date. The Magistrate changes the issue under trial. Can anything be more unfair? What a field for false evidence, what an opportunity for obtaining the sympathies of the police by illegal gratifications! And what necessity is there for allowing this? Why should not B have started this case long ago either by complaint in the Magistrate's Court of the offence now brought to notice or by a possessory action in the Civil Court? Either Court would have given him the relief which the amendment, if it is accepted, would enable the Magistrate to give him in proceedings deliberately directed to the trial of another issue—*present actual possession*. An order properly given under section 145 on the present law and on the Bill as it now stands would not debar him from seeking redress from either of these Courts if he sets it in motion properly, and in either case the order passed would supersede the effect of an order under section 145 which is only an *ad interim* order. In such a case too his adversary would have full notice of the case that he has to meet.

"It may perhaps be said that a more speedy relief will be given under a law expressed as in the terms of the amendment. I venture to dispute this. If the case under its new form as contemplated by the amendment be tried, the proceedings will be as in a trial for an offence, that is, illegal dispossession accompanied by criminal force, and they will not be shorter than in a regular trial. They will also lose the merit of a criminal trial, for they will not have commenced on a complaint stating certain acts constituting the alleged offence, verified on oath by the examination of the complainant, but they will proceed on loose statements made by comparatively irresponsible witnesses; and, lastly, if the alleged offence be established, it will not be possible for the Magistrate in such proceedings to convict and punish the aggressor for breaking the law. If, on the other hand, the party is left to his remedy by a possessory suit in the Civil Court, the trial, being under summary jurisdiction, will be prompt and will be brought to an early termination, for there will be only one simple issue of fact for determination. I am aware that executive officers who know little of the practice of Civil Courts and are too apt to be influenced to their prejudice by evil report may be inclined to dispute my statement that the trial of possessory actions is tried and completed without delay. But here again I will refer to what Mr. Harington said in 1861, quoting with his approval and entire concurrence a report of the Commissioner of Benares to the following effect:—

'This class of cases was transferred to the Magistrates on account of the delay in the Civil Courts. Now that civil suits are decided almost as fast as Act IV of 1840 cases, there seems no reason for burdening the Magistrates any longer with any of these cases except those involving actual violence and breach of the peace punishable as assault.'

"From a long experience of the Courts of Bengal commencing from 1862 almost without interruption to the present time, I can confirm this statement in regard to the trial of possessory actions under summary jurisdiction as true up to the present time. Those cases in which simple issues of fact are alone raised are nearly always tried at the first hearing, if the parties are ready. They are necessarily summary suits. The law gives no right of appeal, and even an application for review of judgment is barred. There is, therefore, no impediment to their early decision, and, as a matter of fact, my experience goes to show that there is very rarely, if ever, any delay in their trial. I am unable

to claim such promptness in proceeding under section 145 before Magistrates, for I can point to many instances of delays of months in bringing them to a termination.

"What reason, therefore, may I ask, is shown by those who are in favour of the amendment for interfering with the jurisdiction of the Civil and Criminal Courts for the decision of such matters in a regular manner—a jurisdiction which has been deliberately conferred and uniformly exercised beyond memory of the vast majority of officers of our Local Governments?"

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN:—"May I interrupt my Hon'ble friend for a moment to ask what this summary jurisdiction in Bengal is under?"

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP:—"It is under the Specific Relief Act of 1869. It was originally under the Act of 1859 which remained in force until the Specific Relief Act, and the Act of 1859, came into force simultaneously with the Criminal Procedure of 1861.

"I have only one other point to which I would desire to refer, and this relates to the terms of the amendment. It is proposed to enact that the Magistrate should decide whether any and which of the parties was, at the time when the dispute arose, in *such* (that is, actual) possession of the said subject. No limitation is prescribed. The Magistrate is to be given a free hand to go back as far as he thinks proper to ascertain the time at which the dispute arose. I can point to cases in which police-reports on which proceedings have eventually been taken under section 145 have shown the existence of a dispute, such as would come within the terms of the section, for many months, if not years, before the Magistrate has instituted proceedings under section 145. The limitation in regard to a possessory action in the Civil Court is six months from the date of an illegal and forcible dispossession. Act IV of 1840, section 4, which it is now proposed practically to re-enact, enabled the Magistrate to restore the possession disturbed by illegal and forcible means on a complaint made to him, and not otherwise, *within one month from the date of such dispossession.* I submit that it would be unreasonable, I may say impossible, to give a Magistrate power to act as now proposed without any limit of time, and on these grounds, if for no other, I maintain that the amendment cannot be accepted.

"My Lord, I feel that I owe an apology to this Council for having so long detained it in explaining at considerable length my reasons for opposing this amendment. I have been employed by Your Lordship's Government to take an active part in assisting to prepare this Bill. It is a subject in which I feel the greatest interest, and it has been my desire to spare no effort to assist in adding to the Statute-book of India a law which may be accepted by those who have to administer it as a substantial improvement on the existing law. If I were asked what part of the Code of Criminal Procedure was in my opinion most important to the administration of this country, both in regard to the benefits to be conferred and also in regard to the danger and mischief likely to ensue if power conferred on Magistrates were carelessly or arbitrarily exercised, I should have no hesitation in pointing to section 145. It is beneficial because, by conferring summary jurisdiction on Magistrates, it strengthens the administration by enabling a Magistrate to prevent a breach of the peace and a serious agrarian riot. But, as pointed out by Mr. Harington and Sir Barnes Peacock in 1861, unless this power be carefully exercised and, I may add, restricted to its legitimate objects, nothing can be more mischievous or dangerous to private rights of property. It was on these grounds that the power which it is now proposed to confer on Magistrates throughout British India was withdrawn from Magistrates in Bengal, by whom alone it had been exercised. The conferring, moreover, of powers so as to alter the original object of inquiry, that is, actual possession at the time of the Magistrate's order interposing to prevent a breach of the peace, and to enable a Magistrate to determine possession of an anterior date, without any limit of time and not on the complaint of any person who may have suffered, is, to my mind, offering a premium to suborning false evidence to be adduced after the proceedings have commenced and, indeed, after the evidence of the opposite side may have been taken. It will also tend to offer additional temptations to a corrupt police to assist in establishing a new case set up as an after thought even as a forlorn hope.

"I have done my duty to lay before this Council the serious objections which I have to the proposed alteration of our existing law and, if I should unfortunately fail to convince the Members of this Council of the soundness of my objections, I shall at least have the satisfaction of feeling that I am in no way responsible for the mischief and injustice which from an unusually long experience I can confidently state will follow."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said :—"After the exposition of the case given to us by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep in opposing the amendment, I would not add my mite to the discussion, but that I desire to state my view briefly as an executive officer of a province other than Bengal. I disagree with the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' amendment—so far as regards the substitution of the words 'the time when the dispute arose'—partly because the change does not appear to me to be necessary, partly because it would, in my opinion, have a positively bad effect.

"The whole *raison d'être* of this chapter, which gives Magistrates a *quasi*-civil jurisdiction, is the prevention of breaches of the peace ; prior to the Code of 1861 there was, I believe, no law except that of 1840 in Bengal, which gave Magistrates this exceptional power, while, since 1861, the civil law with, *inter alia*, its provision for summary restoration of possession in cases of forcible disturbance, has taken away from Magistrates any necessity for dealing with possession cases except in their preventive capacity. Hence the criminal law, ever since 1861, has given power to the Magistrate solely to ascertain possession '*then*,' at the time of enquiry, which for all practical purposes was interpreted as the time when the Magistrate began his enquiry, that is, when he passed the preliminary order under section 145. All that the Select Committee have done, outside of the new proviso, is to make it clear that this preliminary order shall be the starting point of the Magistrate's enquiry. Hence in face of the long existence and, in general, the fair working of the present law, it lies on the mover of the amendment to show strong cause for an amendment which is to affect the whole of India and not merely to apply to Bengal, and which will, in fact, as the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep has told us, actually introduce into provinces outside of Bengal, a law which has never yet existed in them, *viz.*, that power of going into and deciding questions of possession anterior to the date of enquiry, which existed only in Bengal by virtue of the Act of 1840. Such cause has, I submit, not been shown.

"It is urged for the amendment that if the clause as it has come from the Select Committee be passed, there will be endeavours in each case to dispossess the occupier by force as soon as an enquiry is set on foot by the police: hence actual incentives to breaches of the peace, and the chance that trespassers by force will reap the advantage of their own wrong. My Lord, I consider that the danger is in general non-existent, at all events in the province with which I am acquainted. Practically, as I have said, there has been no alteration in the law, and hence there is no reason that what has not happened in the past should happen in the future; in Madras, at least, I have known of no cases where the beginning of an enquiry has been followed, as an effect, by attempts at violent dispossession. In fact, there is good reason why such attempts should *not* be made ; when the attention of the authorities has been expressly turned to a dispute, there is surely less rather than greater probability of recourse to violence: open violence is comparatively easy of proof, and a claimant would put himself hopelessly in the wrong by attempts, *pendente lite*, at forcible dispossession. Again—and I make this a chief point—should any such attempt be made, the enquiry into possession would be replaced, and properly replaced, whether by the action of the party or of the authorities, by a regular criminal case, with the chances that the offender would be punished and that the Magistrate would, in case of proved disturbance of possession, restore it under the provisions of section 522 and thus do away with the necessity for an enquiry under Chapter XII. Moreover, in by far the greater number of cases it is not physical possession, such as the living in a house, that is in dispute, but such possession as is involved in the cultivation of land, very often through rival tenants, payments of rent, etc., and in such cases dispossession by force does not take place, but only indecisive breaches of the peace. If, as a matter of fact, any

chance of such forcible dispossession should arise, a provision such as that contained in the Hon'ble Mr. James's amendment would furnish a remedy. Hence I do not consider the change under discussion to be necessary.

"On the other hand, I see grave objection to it. Instead of possession at a particular and recent period, it is possession at an indefinite period, *viz.*, the beginning of the dispute, that would have to be decided. Such beginning may have been, and often is, many years before, and the parties to a dispute may be merely the successors in interest of the original disputants: how are we to go back to some remote possession? Moreover, it is precisely here that the chief objection lies, *viz.*, that the Magistrate will no longer be concerned in deciding who is in *de facto* possession, but who was, once upon a time, the possessor, and consequently, who should be now the proper possessor: in other words, it will not be who is, but who ought to be, in possession: the enquiry will not be into questions of possession, but into questions of title. That is not the object of the power given to Magistrates under Chapter XII, and I need hardly say how eagerly parties will, if the scope of the enquiry includes questions of title, rush to the Magistrates' Courts for a summary decision by which they hope both to force their opponents into a Civil Court as plaintiffs, and to place them at a disadvantage in such Courts, and how largely the time of the Magistrates will be taken up in *quasi*-civil work.

"I therefore deprecate the acceptance of this amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE said :—"My Lord, I am opposed to this amendment because it substitutes for a fixed date a date which is uncertain and indefinite, namely, the date when the dispute arose. The Magistrate intervenes in a dispute when it is at the stage when it is likely to cause a breach of the peace, but the dispute may be a chronic one or may have arisen long previously, or the time when it arose may be quite uncertain.

"The Magistrate calls on the parties to produce evidence of atual possession and, in the words of section 145 (4), without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute decides, if possible, the fact of possession. Section 4 of Act IV of 1840 empowered a Magistrate, on complaint of forcible dispossession within one month, to restore possession, but this portion of Act IV of 1840 was deliberately omitted when the Criminal Procedure Code of 1861 was framed, and between 1861 and 1872 a person dispossessed could recover possession only in the Civil Court. He can now recover possession in the Civil Court under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, which runs—

'If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he may by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession recover possession thereof notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.'

"But in the Code of 1872 a section was inserted in this chapter which provided that whenever a person was convicted of an offence attended by criminal force, if it appears to the Court that by such force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

"This section was re-enacted in the Code of 1882, but was removed from Chapter XII, and it appears in the present Bill as section 522.

"The present law empowers a Magistrate's Court to restore possession if force was used in dispossessing any person from immoveable property, but if the dispossession was merely wrongful or against the consent of the occupier, the aggrieved person must recover possession in the Civil Court either summarily or by regular suit.

"The present amendment goes considerably beyond the proviso inserted by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"This has always been one of the most difficult, quite the most difficult section in the Code. First of all we had in 1882 the matter complicated by the introduction of the word 'then'. Nobody

knew what that meant. If you took it in a grammatical sense it meant at the date of the decision, but that was impossible as the evidence related to a period anterior to the decision. Then the courts were driven to say it meant the time of the first order. Then there came a number of cases in which the result was so exceedingly unsatisfactory to the Court that they tried to get out of it. There was one case in which after it had been decided that the word 'then' meant at the date of the order or the beginning of the enquiry this state of things happened. The Teotah Raja had got a *char* and the *char* raiyats got discontented and they set up another *malik* or proprietor—a neighbouring man who really had no rights. They turned to him and paid rent to him for six months. The Teotah Raja then with his men went on the *char* and the Magistrate found that as it was a case of constructive possession by receipt of rent that therefore the new man Sumboo Chunder to whom the raiyats had been paying rent for six months was in possession. This came up to the High Court in revision. The High Court did not like the result, and Mr. Justice Pigot came to the conclusion that though there was such a thing as constructive possession by receipt of rent, yet that the right to receive the rent was the real possession; therefore the Teotah Raja was in possession. Then came the Katras-Jherria case. This was the case of a coal mine. The lessor wanted to oust the lessee and got all the workmen to turn round and join him and he appointed a Manager to take possession. He paid all the workmen to take his side and began working the colliery. All the lessee was able to do was to maintain possession of the bungalow. The Magistrate thought himself bound to hold that the lessor was in possession as he had got the workmen to join him a few days before the issue of the order. It came up to the High Court and they got out of it by finding that nobody was in possession, because the one was in the bungalow and the other man was in the pit. The fact of the matter is that it is a most difficult thing to decide, because first of all you have great difficulty as to what is possession. In Madras they have laid down that this section refers only to possession of something which is capable of actual possession, such as a house or land that you are actually cultivating yourself. In Bengal at one time this view obtained favour. In the Act of 1882, they put in the words 'possession of tangible immoveable property', meaning thereby, as is frequently thought property capable of actual physical possession and not a constructive right to receive rent which in the English law is looked upon as a reversion and incorporeal. However, the High Court thought that the results would be so lamentable and there would probably be such a frightful amount of rioting, that they did a certain amount of violence to the words and they acted on the old interpretation that receipt of rent was possession of land. The objection to the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' amendment, which I heartily sympathise with from a moral point of view, is this: the first issue would be, when did this dispute arise, and on that it would be very difficult to come to any conclusion at all. When you had ascertained when the dispute arose you would have solved the difficulty, but it may be that it was years before. When you come to a question about a *char* and try to find out who was in possession a year before, it is more difficult still, and I can assure Your Excellency that the mass of evidence and papers that they produce on both sides to show that they have been in possession for years is something perfectly appalling, and it is very difficult to decide any thing at all. I therefore find a very great difficulty, although I should be very glad to do so, in accepting Mr. Stevens' proposal because of the difficulty of ascertaining when the dispute arose.

"As regards Eastern Bengal with its great rivers, I think the remedy mentioned by His Honour is the only effectual means of stopping *char* riots, that is sending a Deputy Collector round every year when the floods subside to attach all new *chars* and parcel them out according to the survey maps and in the meantime collect the rents."

The Hon'ble MR. CHARLU:—"I think I must also oppose this amendment. After the very elaborate explanation given by Sir Henry Prinsep and the other Members who spoke before me I think it is unnecessary to take up the time of the Council except to point out this. The Magistrate's competency to interfere is not

upon the ground that he is considered sufficiently qualified to unravel the difficulty as to what constitutes possession or is able to decide when the dispute practically commenced and what is in reality the beginning of the dispute. These are questions which are capable of being competently and successfully disposed of by Civil Courts, specially qualified for such work. Bearing in mind that the right or rather the authority vested in the Magistrate is in the interests of peace and for the purpose of punishing a person who commits criminal force upon another, it seems to me that the Magistrate's action is confined to these two cases, *viz.*, (1) where criminal force has been used and land thereby taken possession of, (2) where breach of peace is threatened. In these cases, the Magistrate gives the remedy under section 522 or 145. Then under the Specific Relief Act, a remedy exists where there is no force or threat of breach of peace. That being so and there being the fullest and clearest remedy to a person dispossessed without the use of force and finding that the jurisdiction of the Magistrate can be given only in the interests of peace or for the purpose of punishing the man for committing an offence, it strikes me that the amendment is not correct."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH:—"The subject is, no doubt, a thorny and most difficult one, as it has been pronounced to be such by so eminent a lawyer as Sir Griffith Evans. To my mind, the question at issue is after all a simple one, though it has assumed enormous proportions and, in fact, resolved into a metaphysical disquisition. I need not, however, at this late stage of proceedings dwell long upon the intricacies of the question and must submit that with reference to the weighty considerations set forth in the erudite statement of the law, as enunciated by the Hon'ble Sir H. Prinsep, I am inclined to say that I am unable to agree to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, as to 'the time when the dispute arose.'"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND:—"I think that whatever decision we may come to in the question which is now under discussion we at least have had the advantage of having the two sides of it completely laid before us by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens on the one side and the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep on the other. I confess that the arguments of these two Hon'ble Members have left me in considerable doubt as to the decision which I ought to take, but I cannot help feeling that a term such as 'possession at the time of the dispute' is one that may carry us too far back. At the same time it has been shewn that the law as it at present stands is a law which works very great injustice, and it also tends very greatly to the commission of a breach of the peace, because it places the person who happens to have taken possession, whether rightfully or wrongfully, in a very advantageous position. I do not think it is possible to leave the law in the form in which it is at present. Sir Henry Prinsep has told us that even Judges of the High Court have come to different conclusions as to what the meaning of the law is, and that itself seems to me is a sufficient reason for making the law clearer. I think that too much has been made of the question of 'possession at the time of the dispute,' namely, in thinking that it was necessary to carry back the investigation to the time of some original claims out of which the dispute the causing a breach of the peace has arisen. Sir Henry Prinsep has told us that with reference to this particular point Mr. Harrington, a name renowned in Bengal, asserted that a wrong interpretation had been given to Act II of 1840, and that the words which are there found, namely, that the Magistrate is to decide who was in possession at the time of the dispute, had been wrested into an authority to make investigations which really belonged to the Civil Court and not to the Criminal Court; but at the same time when he came to the end of his speech, and deprecated the adoption of the phrase which occurs in Act II of 1846, he told us that that phrase had the particular meaning which Mr. Harrington deprecated and really gave authority to a Magistrate to carry back his investigations to an interminable time. If I may say so, I think that the proper interpretation to be given to the phrase 'at the time the dispute arose' is to refer it to the time when such dispute as lead to a breach of the peace occurred, and that the Select Committee have really, in introducing the proviso that a Magistrate may carry back his investigation to two months time, adopted

what Mr. Harrington has explained and what Sir Henry Prinsep has also commended as a true meaning of Act II of 1840; that is, that the Magistrate can look before the actual possession at the time he issues the order, and that the Courts will not be obliged to issue what I cannot help calling a positively absurd decision, *viz.*, that a person who has taken possession violently two days before the Magistrate's order must be kept in possession by the Magistrate. I am disposed, therefore, for myself to accept the compromise which was come to in the Select Committee, namely, that the Magistrate can look back for two months before the date of his own order and find what kind of possession then existed. It is a reasonable assumption that the state of possession which was in existence two months before the date of his order was a possession before the dispute arose which has caused the Magistrate's intervention, the dispute, namely, that is likely to cause a breach of the peace. I would therefore accept the section as issued from the Select Committee because I think that it expresses the actual meaning of so much of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens' amendment as I can agree with. I say this subject to what His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may say. Of course I feel at some disadvantage in addressing myself to a subject of this kind without hearing what the head of the Province of Bengal has to say, but, subject to what he may have to say, I think that the proviso gives the power which the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens sets before us as desirable that the Magistrate should have. I think also I may go forward to another amendment which is to be proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. James, giving power of attachment in cases where possession is not determinable. That amendment will improve the section and direct the Magistrate to what his duty is, namely, to look less at the rights of the parties than at the object of establishing a state of things which will at least prevent a breach of the peace taking place."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:—"I do not propose to detain the Council at any great length at this late stage. I would only say that nobody knows better than my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep that disputes of this description are extremely common in the Eastern Districts of Bengal and that fact he recognised fully at the close of his speech. The general result in my mind from the debate is to lead me to the conclusion that I agree with my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland that the compromise made by the Select Committee should be maintained, although the criticisms of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens' proposal are not altogether fair, because he never proposed to go back years and years to the beginning of old-hereditary disputes, but to go back to the time when the dispute leading to and resulting in the current breach of the peace arose. I think that no really practical man, no good Magistrate, would have any real difficulty in ascertaining and deciding when the beginning of the dispute arose. I think, however, that, as doubts do exist on the question, we should perhaps on the whole get as much as we expect from the executive point of view, if we accept the proviso which has been adopted by the Select Committee, and I am also strongly disposed to accept Mr. James' further amendment allowing the Magistrate to attach in cases of emergency. I have no doubt whatever that the law as it has stood hitherto has been a cause of constant trouble. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep represented to us the High Court as a happy united band all standing together and not having a single objection to raise with reference to the law as it stands. But I have here the opinion of one of the Judges that the present chapter is so defective that it is almost impossible for the most careful Magistrate to work it; that the High Court is constantly interfering on technical grounds, and that the merits of the Magistrate's orders are constantly being gone into on revision. The whole object of the law is thus frustrated.

"I may also say that I have received from many landholders in Eastern Bengal frequent complaints that as the law stands they are in constant dread of what may happen in connection with these *char* lands. In fact, at one time a memorial was laid before me requesting that I would move the Government to make it compulsory in all cases for Magistrates to attach these lands. With reference to the suggestions made that possessory actions in the Civil Court are open to them, you must look at the thing from the point of view of native character. They would prefer, except in the very last resort, not to go into the Civil Courts, and no native landowner would, if he could help it, admit himself to be out of possession. After listening to the whole debate and weighing

all that has been said, I have come to the conclusion that on the whole it is best to accept the compromise and not to press the amendment which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens has put forward."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said:—My Lord, I regret to see that so many Hon'ble Members of the Council are opposed to my amendment. I will not, under the circumstances, occupy much more of their time; but there are certain points which I feel it my duty to clear up.

"I will begin by bringing to the notice of the Council a case in which the law, as it at present stands, completely fails, and it has actually been necessary for the High Court in its interpretation to go back to the old law. In the case of *Jagat Kishore Acharjya Chowdry* v. *Khajah Ashanullah Khan Bahadur*, decided by Justices Mitter and Trevelyan on the 13th February, 1889, and reported in the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Volume XVI, page 281, the dispute had reference to the right of felling trees. The Magistrate, following as well as he could the precedent in the case of *Ambler* v. *Pushong*, which had been decided some four years before, found in favour of the second party, having come to the conclusion that he was proved to have been in possession at the time when the proceedings were instituted. The learned Judges did not agree with him, but remanded the case with the following observations:

'Having regard to the nature of the property in dispute, and the mode in which possession may be exercised over the property, we think that, in order to find which party was in possession when the proceedings were instituted, it is necessary to enquire which party was in the undisturbed possession of the land in dispute by felling timber and removing the same without objection on the occasion immediately preceding the one in which the dispute arose.'

"The decision appears to govern all cases in which the possession is intermittent, for example, cases relating to *char* lands submerged for a portion of the year. It thus seems that in a very important class of cases the law cannot be carried out literally, and that it is necessary to make believe that it is identical with the old law which it is the purpose of my amendment to replace.

"These cases cannot, I may say, be met even by the proviso in the Bill before us.

"My Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep has stated that Act XXV of 1861 repealed all but one section, namely, section 2 of Act IV of 1840. But the correct statement of the case, so far as concerns the present matter, is that one section (section 4) was repealed.

"The Council have heard from Sir Henry Prinsep much about the discussions in the Council regarding the Bill which became law as Act XXV of 1861. I anticipated him in a great measure and I pointed out, as I venture again to point out, that the strictures passed in the course of those discussions had reference, not to section 2 (with the analogue of which we have now to do), but to section 4, which was not embodied in Act XXV, but which was repealed and never re-enacted, and which no one wants to re-enact now. I showed that Mr. Harrington, the Member in charge of the Bill, and Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chairman, had no intention, when they proposed the incorporation of section 2 of Act IV of 1840 in Act XXV of 1861, of changing the law. They distinctly said so, and (as I have shown) the earlier rulings of the High Court dealt with Act XXV of 1861 as if its provisions concerning this matter were old law. I showed that, in later times, with no deliberate intention but by accident, the law was changed into what it now is.

"Some Hon'ble Members have thought that there would be difficulty in working the section as brought back, in accordance with my amendment, to the old law. To that my reply is, that the Act of 1840 worked for twenty years, and there is no sign whatever in the discussions of the Council that the difficulty now anticipated ever existed. It has been said that 'at the time when the dispute arose' is a vague expression. It is vague because the meaning of it varies according to the facts of each individual case. Generally speaking, by the term 'dispute' is not

meant mere adverse claim, but such a dispute as gives rise to an anticipated breach of the peace.

"The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep has said that there is an overwhelming weight of authority against the rulings which I have quoted. My Lord, to the best of my belief, I have obtained those rulings from the very valuable work published by the Hon'ble Member. If rulings of no authority have been held up for our guidance, the fault, I venture to say, is not mine.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Member has spoken to us of his experience in connection with Act IV of 1840. But I think that we must bear in mind that the officer who passed through those experiences was not the Sir Henry Prinsep whom we all know, and on whose matured knowledge we so much depend, but a very young Civilian, possibly (though, I admit, not probably) one of those very same young and inexperienced officials whose work is so lightly spoken of in those discussions which we have read—one of those who brought Act IV of 1840 into disrepute by the manner in which they misplaced the burden of proof and converted the Criminal Courts into Civil Courts.

"It has been urged upon us that this law is not required in Madras. I have to point out, as I have already pointed out, that Act IV of 1840 did not extend to any Presidency except that of Bengal in the wide sense. Consequently the officers of Madras had had no experience of Act IV of 1840, and were not in so good a position to appreciate and interpret Act XXV of 1861 as the officers of Bengal. Suppose this law is not required in Madras; there is no necessity for its being used there. The use of section 145 lies entirely in the discretion of the Magistrate. If he does not want it, he need not use it. This argument therefore is of no weight whatever if the provision is required for Bengal.

"And now I would remind the Council of a point of which no notice whatever has been taken by any speaker who has followed me in the debate. I said, and I again say, that all those who are practically concerned in this matter are against the law as it is now interpreted to be. The British Indian Association, the Bar, the Chamber of Commerce, the Executive Officers who have to keep the peace, are all on one side. Who is there on the other?

"The Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep reminds me that the parties had other means of obtaining the desired result. No doubt they have, and if the parties themselves would do what we consider to be their duty there would be little occasion for this section 145, but the advantage of section 145 is that when the parties persist in raiding and do not mind resorting to violence in support of their claims, the Executive Officer in charge of the district is able to step in and it is for him to try and prevent a breach of the peace. A large part of my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep's speech seemed to me to be turned against section 145 altogether, but in that I think no one else has followed him. It has been remarked that the time at which the dispute arose is too vague and that there is no limitation. I think that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has fairly disposed of the fact. It could clearly not be the time at which the conflicting claims were made, but the time at which the actual dispute was likely to cause a breach of the peace arose. No doubt it is difficult to fix any exact time which would be free from objection and the reason for that is that the circumstances of various cases differ so enormously, but I think we might trust the Magistrates with the discretion to see what course should be taken in the particular case before them. Now as to this point of time,—the time at which the dispute arose—is that which was laid down in section 2 of Act IV of 1840, and for twenty years that was in force and acted upon, and we have not heard what the difficulties were in working under that Act. More than that, as I have already said, the section corresponding with section 2 was passed over without remark. I think, if there had been any practical difficulties in the way of fixing the term of limitation, that something would have been said on that subject. These, my Lord, are the remarks that I have to make. I think that in the great majority of cases the proviso which has been settled in the Select Committee would answer all necessary purposes, but I also think that there are cases which it would not meet, and I have given you a concrete example in which the High Court have absolutely been obliged to abandon it in favour of the words which I have proposed to insert."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—4.	*Noes—15.*
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.	The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.	The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche.
	The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.
	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu.
	The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
	The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep.
	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
	The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani.
	The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
	The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.
	The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
	The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn.
	The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP moved that the proviso to clause 145, sub-clause (*4*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—" I wish to state to the Council that the amendment on which we have just voted is this—that certain words should be substituted and that the proviso thereto should be omitted. The Council have now voted that the proviso should not be omitted. I think myself that that would cover the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep's amendment, but of course, as a matter of courtesy to him, I do not desire to shut out anything he wishes to say, if the Council wishes to hear it."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said :—" The latter portion of Mr Stevens' amendment escaped me, and therefore I did not address myself to the proviso to sub-section (*4*), the omission of which I had given notice that I intended to move. The proviso is not necessarily a part of the motion which has just been negatived, and it seems to me therefore that it should be considered separately on its merits.

" I have already expressed myself so fully on the terms of section 145 in reference to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member to my left (Mr. Stevens), that it is unnecessary for me to do more than enter my protest against the enactment of the proviso to sub-section (*4*). The objections that I have already taken apply equally to this proviso. I regret that the opinions of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court have not been obtained on the alteration thus made by the Select Committee and expressed in its report. One of the Judges, Mr. Justice Wilkins, has expressed a strong opinion against the proviso in a memorandum which he has sent to the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill, and I understand that the other Judges have abstained from offering their opinions until they shall have been solicited to do so. I have reason, however, to believe that they share in the objections raised by Mr. Justice Wilkins. With these observations I leave my amendment before this Council."

THE Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—" I do not wish to take up the time of the Council, but I want to make one or two remarks. There is a great deal of misapprehension about these two months, but, as a matter of fact, as we all

know, most of these are *char* cases and the matter in dispute is constructive possession by receipt of rent, and it is no use talking as if you were to find who is in receipt of a particular rent on a particular date. You cannot do that: you must go back a month, and sometimes two, to the last kist of rent. The real fact of the matter is that, constructive possession is a matter of law to be inferred from certain facts of the case, and the case cited from the High Court by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens is an instance of it. There it was a case of the right of felling timber, and on the last occasion, when they were felling timber, the parties came to loggerheads and there was a row. The High Court said, 'Find for me who peacefully felled the timber last, and then I will tell you that, as a matter of law, his possession continued until the date of the disturbance.' That is what they said. It is not that you had to go and find possession on a prior date, but when you find the facts from which you could infer possession, the law constructively will make that possession continue up to the time when it is disturbed. Therefore it is not a proposal to carry the enquiry two months further back. I have not seen a case where the enquiry had not to go two months back—very often a great deal more—in order to get at the facts necessary to arrive at a correct inference who was in possession at the time of the order. So that, whatever we do, we must go back two months for this purpose. Sometimes you must consider title in order to decide which is in possession, because the law says, if two men are fighting in a field, the man who is the owner of the field is the man in possession, and the other is not in possession in the eye of the law but is a mere casual trespasser. Therefore the rule will not lengthen the enquiry much while it will avoid injustice in many cases.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—" I speak on this occasion with the advantage of knowing what the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is. I regret to say that my opinion of a Magistrate's duty differs entirely from that of my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep. I cannot conceive a Magistrate who knows that a breach of the peace is likely to be committed sitting calmly in his chair until somebody sets him in motion by a formal complaint. It is the business of the Magistrate to intervene to prevent a breach of the peace, and if the Magistrate's intervention is made under such conditions that, if he finds a man in possession whom he knows to have only just obtained possession by violent means, he is bound to keep him there, the law will present a direct incitement to continuous breaches of the peace. I think the compromise which the Select Committee propose is a compromise sound in itself, and is likely to carry out the object of preventing a breach of the peace."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that to clause 145, sub-clause (*4*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following proviso be added, namely :—

" Provided that, if the Magistrate considers the case one of emergency, he may at any time attach the subject of such dispute, pending his decision under this section."

He said :—This amendment is suggested by the Bombay Government, but as there seems a general disposition to accept it, I need not take up time by speaking at any length. I do not advocate it as a short way of cutting the Gordian knot, but because in some parts of the country there is not time to go through all the formalities of the Code, if the Queen's peace is to be preserved. By the time the Magistrate comes to know that a fight is likely, matters have often advanced too far to admit of any delay. When the Magistrate attaches both parties subside, a faction-fight is averted, and then the law takes its course. I knew a case not long ago in which a District Magistrate actually did as I propose he should have legal power to do, in order to avert a conflict."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" I have no objection to this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned till Saturday, the 12th March 1898.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

Note.—The Meeting of Council which was fixed for the 4th March was subsequently postponed to the 11th idem.

APPENDIX A.

(*Speech given in by the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga*).

My Lord, I desire to offer a few general observations on the Bill, before the Council proceeds to a discussion of the amendments, in order that I may make quite clear the position which I deem it my duty to take up with regard to the measure. It will be observed that I have not considered it incumbent upon me to give notice of motion of any amendments on the present occasion, although there are many alterations in, and additions to, the existing law, to which I feel bound to take exception. There were several reasons which led me to this conclusion. In the first place, it appeared to me that in the discussion of a purely legal measure like this it was not for me as a mere layman to take a prominent part. I have not the professional training nor the professional experience which years of practice at the Bar alone can give, and which my learned friends who sit around me at this table possess, I am happy to feel, in so marked a degree. It was not for me to put myself into competition with such veteran professors of the law; and further, so far as my limited knowledge of English political affairs extends, I believe that, when measures such as the one before us come up for consideration in the Houses of Parliament, it is the lawyers, and the lawyers alone, who bear, and in my humble judgment rightly and appropriately bear, the burden and heat of the day. I shall therefore confine myself chiefly to the making of quotations, and hope to be forgiven, in view of the importance of the subject, if some of these quotations should seem to be too long and wearisome. And this brings me to my second reason, which lies before me in the shape of the exceedingly able and exhaustive note on the Bill which the members of the Calcutta Bar have addressed to the Secretary of this Council, and which has been circulated for our perusal and consideration. This is about the latest minute from any public body of which we are in possession, and I think it may be fairly said to sum up the public view on the subject of this Bill. On that ground, therefore, as well as the former, I shall make no excuse for taking it as the basis of the few remarks I propose to offer.

I will not conceal from the Council, my Lord, that I had anticipated several amendments from the Hon'ble the Legal Member on the lines indicated in that note. Speaking as a layman and as one whose avocations do not bring him, and I trust will never bring him, into a Criminal Court, I can only say that I have been greatly struck as much by the forcible character of the arguments adduced in that note as by the eminently reasonable nature of the criticism it contains. But I cannot find, my Lord, that even one single suggestion of the many put forward by the Bar has met with the approval of the Hon'ble the Legal Member. The reason, I fear, is not apparent to me. The Bar speak with the authority and knowledge born of experience and ability. They may not be responsible persons within the somewhat narrow definition given us on a previous occasion by the Hon'ble the Legal Member; but no one, I suppose, in this Council will assert that they are not as anxious for the quiet and peaceful administration of this country as any of us present here.

Let me take some of these suggestions in order. With regard to section 1, they call the attention of the Hon'ble the Legal Member to the proposal to give the Local Government the power to extend any of the provisions of this Code by a mere notification in the official Gazette. It cannot be denied that their comment has considerable force.

> "It is impossible to predicate," they say, "that such large powers may not be on occasions injudiciously employed, and in this connection they would do no more than refer to the action, taken some years ago, by a local administration in abolishing trial by jury of certain offences by a mere notification in the official Gazette."

I ask, my Lord, with the greatest possible deference and respect, whether it can be said that the comment of the Bar is not justified? They have cited chapter and verse in support of their contention. Are there no other means of

* *Vide* page 105, *supra*.

dealing with this question? Is there no method but this of fixing and ascertaining the law of criminal procedure for the presidency-towns?

Take again the remarks made by the Bar with regard to the new *explanation* proposed to be added to section 164:—

"In view of the use made against an accused person of any statement in the nature of a confession and the important influence that it exerts on a trial, the Bar consider the proposed explanation to this section to be a dangerous innovation. In their opinion, no Magistrate should be permitted to record a confession except those who have jurisdiction to try the case. It is of the utmost importance that every formality should be observed. The section, as it stands, has been productive of great hardship and injustice. Under the existing law, numerous cases have occurred in which prisoners who have confessed have withdrawn their confessions before the trying Magistrate, and in many instances the trying Magistrate has found that the confession was extorted by the police. The new *explanation* will make matters even worse. In practice, this amendment will be made use of by the police to take the person who is going to confess to having committed a murder before a third class Magistrate, who has only been appointed to the service for a few weeks, to record his statement or confession. If any change is made in the law, the Bar think it should be in the sense that confessions should only be received in evidence against accused persons when they have been recorded by the trying Magistrate."

My Lord, speaking as a layman and an outsider, I say that here is again a practical and reasonable suggestion. What has the Hon'ble the Legal Member to say on behalf of the proposed change in the law? Does he deny the assertions of the Bar? I cannot believe that it can be intended by the Legislature that third class Magistrates shall be employed for such purposes: and yet I find no amendments on the lines indicated by the Bar proposed either by the Hon'ble the Legal Member or by Sir Griffith Evans, whose experience must tell him that the dangers contemplated by the Bar are very real and very serious, specially in the mufassal, where the corruption of the subordinate police is notorious.

I proceed to section 202, which deals with the grounds on which a Court may postpone the issue of process: and I find the following observations, which certainly seem to me to be sensible enough:—

"*Section 202.*—The Bar cannot understand why the Select Committee should have substituted the words "is not satisfied as to the truth of a complaint" for the original words "sees no reason to distrust the truth of the complaint," which are not only in the present Code, but are to be found in the Bill as originally laid before Council. They conceive it hardly necessary to point out that a Magistrate's only business at this stage of the case is to satisfy himself that a *primâ facie* case has been made out for the issue of process. The necessity of giving "a further latitude to the Magistrate's discretion" in this connection does not deem to them to be at all demonstrated. It must not be forgotten that in this country a police investigation nearly always means further harassment to the parties. The Bar think that, so far from the discretion of the Court being extended in these cases, it might with advantage be still further limited."

Is it too late to enquire on what grounds the Select Committee have made this alteration? Their report furnishes no information on this point.

And then with regard to sentences of whipping. The Calcutta Bar think—and, I venture to say, very sensibly think—that sentences of whipping should be appealable, and provision should be made for the suspension of the punishment in the interval. My Lord, I confess I cannot understand how there can be any valid objection to this proposal. If the man's appeal is rejected, he will be whipped; but why whip him first and let him bring up the case to the High Court on revision afterwards? Why make a difference between those who are sentenced to the punishment of whipping and those who are sentenced to other punishments? As a matter of fact, in cases of respectable men, the punishment of whipping is considered more degrading than not only simple but even rigorous imprisonment for long periods. Any concessions on this point will, I feel convinced, be received with feelings of the most sincere gratitude by all the upper and middle classes of the Indian community. And I most earnestly beg Your Lordship to give this matter your special consideration. I venture to express a hope that, even although it is not thought advisable to amend the law

now, Your Lordship's Government will still see its way in the near future to grant us this right of appeal in such cases.

Let me pass on to the changes and additions in the schedules. These seem to have escaped the notice of the general public, and I find that none of my learned colleagues have amendments on the paper advocating their omission. My Lord, I venture to say this is a fact much to be regretted. I can only suppose my learned friends were under the impression that the Hon'ble the Legal Member would accept the suggestion of the Bar and move amendments on the lines urged by them. Here is the passage (an important one) from the note of that body:—

"The Bar feel bound to take exception to a number of other changes in the Second Schedule. A Court of Session should alone be competent to try offences such as those under section 377 (unnatural offences), section 382 (theft, preparation having been made for causing death, etc.), section 435 (mischief by fire), section 440 (mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, etc.), section 465 (forgery), section 468 (forgery for the purpose of cheating), section 469 (forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person), section 471 (using as genuine a forged document). These are all very serious offences which, under the present Code, are exclusively triable by a Court of Session and with the aid of a jury or assessors: and the Bar think they should continue to be so triable. The maximum punishment is, in all cases, beyond the competence of Chief Presidency Magistrates or District Magistrates to inflict, and this appears to be a valid objection to the proposal."

In my humble opinion, no sound reason has been given why the right to a trial by jury in respect of these offences should have been summarily restricted in this way; and these changes, my Lord, I may point out, do not occur in the Bill as originally introduced in Council, but have all been inserted in Committee. I venture to urge that matters may in this respect be restored to their former condition. The right of trial by jury is highly prized by the people of those districts which enjoy this most valuable right; and I may be permitted to express a hope that, with the advancement of the country, the Government will see its way, in time, to extend it throughout the whole of India. I have every confidence in the uprightness and integrity of the judiciary, but I am sure every presiding officer in a Court of Justice must feel that he is greatly assisted and aided in coming to a proper decision by those, whether sitting as jurymen or assessors, who are of the same race as the accused, who are acquainted with his habits, his ways, his feelings, and who therefore possess peculiar advantages in the way of offering sensible and valuable advice. Of course, it may be answered that it has been so often found in practice that jury trial in this country has not been a success; that men are acquitted because they are Brahmins, and so forth; and that the limitation is necessary in the interests of all parties. My Lord, I would point out that, in dealing with this as with many of the other changes now proposed to be made in the law, it should never be forgotten that this is a safeguard given to an accused person, and as such it should be jealously retained. You may say it is abused, but that is no ground for its limitation or abrogation. Let the words of Sir Courtenay Ilbert be borne in mind, uttered from his place in Your Lordship's Council on the 25th January, 1884:—

"It must be remembered that every safeguard which is given to an accused person is liable to a similar objection, and we have endeavoured to frame the section (526A in this particular case) in such a way as to minimise the risk of its being abused."

Similarly, the right of trial by jury in this country is already limited and guarded and protected from abuse in a dozen ways. It is still upon its trial: and if any offences ought to continue to be tried by a jury, I venture to say it is those very offences which it is now proposed to withdraw from their exclusive cognizance.

There is another alteration of the most important character to which the Bar have called attention, and which I cannot pass over in silence. Here, again, I observe with regret that no amendment has been moved on this head by the professional members of Your Lordship's Council: and the reason must, I take it, be the same, namely, that the matter is one which, in their opinion, had only to be stated in order to secure the ready acquiescence of the Hon'ble the Legal Member

in its withdrawal. It is with reference to Schedule III, and what the Bar say is this :—

" Here, again, the Bar have noticed that the powers of inferior Magistrates have been increased in a manner which calls for unfavourable comment. No Magistrate of the third class should, in the opinion of the Bar, be empowered to require search to be made for letters and papers under section 95 (No. 7), to use civil force to disperse an unlawful assembly under section 127 (No. 11), to require military force to be used to disperse an unlawful assembly under section 128 (No 12), to take cognizance of an offence committed by an European British subject under section 445 (No. 16), to recover a forfeited bond for appearance before a Magistrate's Court under section 514 (No. 18) or to make an order as to the disposal of property under section 517 (No. 19). Magistrates of the third class are mostly very junior and inexperienced members of the Civil Service, or officers belonging to the lowest grades of Deputy Magistrates or Sub-Deputy Magistrates. It is no injustice to all these persons to say that their legal knowledge and training is of the smallest possible description. The comparatively unimportant nature of their functions is indicated by the fact that the maximum sentence of imprisonment they can inflict is one month, and that they cannot impose a fine exceeding fifty rupees. To give these Magistrates such powers as, for example, No. 11 and No. 12, is likely to be productive of the most dangerous consequences, and (in the particular instances) to create unlawful assemblies rather than to disperse them. Nor should they be given powers under section 517. The Bar can point to many complicated questions which have arisen as to the disposal of property under this section, and which have ultimately had to be settled by the High Court."

As regards section 108, I beg to state that I entirely agree with the opinions expressed by my hon'ble colleagues Pandit Bishambar Nath and Mr. Sayani in their able minute of dissent as well as with the note of the Bar. I do not wish to enter into details, nor do I wish to weary the Council with lengthy quotations. All that I wish to say is that, in my humble opinion, the arguments against the introduction of this entirely new section have not been answered. The power requiring security for keeping the peace is one which ought to be given for the prevention of future offences only, and not for the punishment of past offences. Section 107 already gives Magistrates very wide powers in this respect, extending even over those who reside outside their jurisdiction: and it seems very inappropriate that the offence of sedition should come in any way within the purview of any Court other than a Court of Session or a High Court. The Hon'ble the Legal Member appears to me, if he will permit me to say so with all respect, to be under two false impressions, of which the first is that Magistrates are individually absolutely perfect, and the second is that the government of this country cannot be carried on unless and until they are made perfectly absolute.

My Lord, I have given a string of extracts which I fear must have wearied Your Lordship as well as the Council. But I have felt it my duty to recite them for the last time before the Hon'ble the Legal Member. To move amendments on the lines suggested in them would simply have been a waste of the time of this Council, unless the Hon'ble the Legal Member had intimated his approval of them on behalf of Government. But he has given no sign of any such approval, and we have already a sufficiently long list of 75 amendments to occupy us to-day. I have again to ask, my Lord, what answer can be given, what argument can be adduced, to combat these eminently reasonable proposals of the Bar to leave the law as it now stands? In what way has the law worked crookedly or unsatisfactorily in these respects? Even granting that a guilty person may here and there have escaped punishment, does not the noble old legal maxim tell us that it were better so, rather than that one innocent person should suffer wrongfully?

My Lord, I am bound to say, and I say it with the greatest regret, that I do not observe in any of the amendments that have been made in the law, and that I presume will become law to-day in the ordinary course of events, any indication of an intention to lessen the rigour of the criminal law, and to give an accused person further opportunities of successfully rebutting the case made out against him. There is no necessity for such harshness in our penal procedure. India is not a country in which crime is at all rife; if it were, it would be impossible to preserve the public peace with the small staff of Magistrates and Judges that are necessary. In England, where the percentage of crime is

noticeably greater in proportion to the population, the penal statutes are conceived in a far more lenient spirit.

Take for instance the privilege now allowed to an accused under section 162 of calling for and inspecting statements made previously by witnesses to police-officers and reduced into writing by them. It is proposed to limit this and leave it to the discretion of the Court to permit an accused to make use of such statements; and some Hon'ble Members of this Council go even further and risk to deprive him altogether of the right. And why? On what ground is an accused person to be deprived or limited in his full exercise of a right which, if he is innocent, is calculated to be of the greatest assistance to him in establishing his innocence? These statements are nothing more than the statements of witnesses who depose as to their knowledge of the occurrence. With their help many an innocent man has broken down a false case brought against him. It will be said that the Court, in whose discretion the matter will in future lie, may be relied upon to do its duty. I do not deny it; but let any one read, as I have done, the mass of opinions recorded on the subject by the body of Magistrates and Judges. Many are altogether against the use of these documents by the accused under any circumstances In what direction are they likely to exercise their discretion? Under these circumstances, it is surely the wisest course to leave things alone. The Calcutta High Court and the Bombay High Court have spoken out in favour of the retention of the existing section, which is all in favour of eliciting the truth, the object, as it is commonly understood, of a criminal trial. The judgment of Mr. Justice Aikman of the Allahabad High Court in the case of *Empress* v. *Mannu*, reported in Indian Law Reports, 19 Allahabad Series, at page 416, is one of the most convincing arguments that have hitherto been adduced in favour of leaving matters as they are. Cannot this even now be done?

Again, take section 213. Do the Bar make an immoderate demand or an unreasonable request when they ask that in the event of a Magistrate, after he has heard the witnesses for the defence, finding there are no sufficient grounds to justify a commitment, his order should operate as an acquittal and not only as a discharge? It is surely due in fairness to an accused that, if he is able to produce rebutting evidence of such a character as to satisfy the Court that there are no grounds to justify any further proceedings against him (or, in other words, that he is not guilty), he should be entitled to such an order as will effectually prevent his being harassed by a re-trial on the same charge. And yet in the section as laid before Council we find the word "discharge" and not the word "acquit."

Let me give another illustration of my meaning. In section 231, the recall of witnesses when a charge is altered or added to is left to the discretion of the Court. But it is surely next to impossible for a Court, unacquainted with an accused's line of defence, to know whether a witness is material or not until he has heard his evidence. What is the objection to giving the accused the right of calling these further witnesses? An accused person is entitled under every principle of law to call as many witnesses as he can, in order to rebut the case made against him.

I have but one or two more observations to offer. I cannot conclude without recording my protest against the proposal to make cases under the newly enacted sections 124A, 153A and 505 of the Penal Code triable by certain Magistrates in the future as well as by Sessions Judges. "There is no question," as my hon'ble friend Pandit Bishambar Nath has said in his minute of dissent, "of lending undue eclat or of giving notoriety to proceedings in cases of sedition," by publishing their trial by Chief Presidency and District Magistrates. The objection is based on more substantial grounds. I give them in the words of Mr. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

"It appears to the Chief Commissioner that sufficient weight has not been attached to the objections which occur in this connection; that the District Magistrate is the executive head of his district and the official representative of the Government in undertaking the prosecution of political offences, and that therefore the trial of such offences should neither lie in his Court nor in that of any Magistrate subordinate to him: that a Sessions Judge is assisted in the trial of such cases by assessors, whereas a Magistrate

is not: and that every offence which is deemed by law to be of such gravity that it is punishable with the extreme sentence of transportation for life ought, whether it is or not, to be triable only by the highest judicial authority in the land. These objections and the inevitable inference which will be drawn from a proposal to place the trial of political offenders in the hands of the executive authority appear to the Chief Commissioner to outweigh any advantage to be derived from the proposed amendment in the law, and he would recommend therefore that it should not be pressed."

I do not propose, my Lord, to dwell further on this subject. As I understand the position, it is not intended by Your Lordship's Government to withdraw the proposal, and under the circumstances I can do no more than record my respectful protest against it.

I now come to the last of the observations which I desire to make on the subject of this Bill. I refer to the amendment that was moved by me when the Criminal Procedure Code was being amended in this Council in the year 1884. I was one of those very few Indians who did not think it advisable to take away any privileges that were enjoyed by the European community. All that I wished for was that my countrymen should also get certain concessions. As I then pointed out, the Bill gave every European the right of trial by jury in almost every case, but it was far from the purpose of my amendment that natives of India should be given the same wide privilege. My contention was that in all sessions cases, and sessions cases only, the natives of India should be entitled to demand a jury, and I moved an amendment, as I say, in those terms. But I felt bound to withdraw it in deference to the wishes of the Viceroy. His Excellency pointed out that the time was then not ripe for the consideration of such a proposal, and he further remarked :—

"I admit that the fact which the hon'ble gentleman, Mr. Kristo Das Pal, has alluded to, that there appears to be a strong feeling in the country in favour of the extension of the jury system, is a matter which of itself deserves our consideration; but to oblige the Government to vote against the motion at this time would be unduly to prejudice the further examination of the subject. I make no complaint on the score of regularity against my hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Durbhanga for having raised this question, and thereby drawn additional attention to it; but I confess that I should very much regret that, by dividing the Council, he should force the Government to pronounce an opinion upon it prematurely, and at the time when they have not the necessary information before them to enable them to form a deliberate judgment upon it. That the question is deserving of consideration I entirely admit, but that it would not injure the cause which the Maharaja has at heart, if he were to press for a motion on the present occasion, I cannot for a moment allow."

My Lord, fourteen years have elapsed since Lord Ripon gave this assurance to my fellow-countrymen. We have now obtained the privilege of claiming a jury of which the majority must be of our own nationality, if the trial in which we are concerned takes place before a Court of Session. We do not make an unreasonable demand, I submit, in asking that we should not be deprived of this privilege by the mere accident of a change of *venue* to the High Court. I may here mention that this amendment of mine received the sympathy of such an experienced and learned an official as Sir William Hunter. I observe that my hon'ble friends Pandit Bishambar Nath and Mr. Sayani are moving amendments on the lines I am indicating. May I say, my Lord, with reference to them, that if Your Lordship's Government can see its way to grant us this concession, which, as I have said, is neither unreasonable nor unseasonable nor likely to produce any serious consequences, we shall not only feel that Your Lordship is carrying out the pledge of Lord Ripon, but also that a tangible token is being afforded us of that sympathy which Your Lordship's public utterances have already assured us is the key-note of the policy of the Government?

My Lord, I have no more to add. If I have been led to speak strongly, if I have expressed my mind with freedom, Your Lordship will forgive me. I have spoken in all loyalty and with every desire to represent to Your Lordship's Government the views of those I am here to represent. If I have erred, I have erred in good company, and, inasmuch as Your Lordship was pleased to assure the Council that nothing was further from the wishes of Government than to

hinder honest and well-intentioned criticism of public measures, I am confident that nothing I have said will be taken amiss. It would have been impossible for me, in the faithful discharge of my duties as an elected representative of Your Lordship's Council, to have done otherwise than to give utterance to what I deem to be the views of my constituents, as voiced by those most competent to offer an opinion on the subject, and that is what I have endeavoured to do to the best of my small ability.



Summary.

The accounts of the year 1896-97 have, as already announced, been closed with a deficit of Rx. 1,700,000, being Rx. 280,000 better than the estimates made in March 1897.

The rate of exchange realised on the remittances made in 1897-98 taking account of loss on re-remittance of Rx. 1,000,000 is about 15⅜ pence, and the Revised Estimates of 1897-98 are accordingly made up at this rate of exchange. The same rate is, as usual, taken for the Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

The result of the Revised Estimate is that after meeting Rx. 5,390,000 charges for famine relief, Rx. 3,820,000 war charges, total Rx. 9,210,000, the accounts are expected to close with a deficit of Rx. 5,280,000. The improvement as compared with Rx. 6,630,000 estimated in December is Rx. 710,000 by reason of better exchange, Rx. 170,000 under Army, Rx. 200,000 by postponement of Railway expenditure, and small sums under other heads. Land Revenue is better than Budget by Rx. 290,000, Railways better by Rx. 480,000, and Irrigation better by Rx. 470,000. Against this there is a falling-off of Rx. 570,000 under Opium, due to lower prices in China. There are savings on most of the estimates for expenditure, especially on ordinary Army charges, but there has been excess expenditure under Jails, Police and Medical, famine relief has cost Rx. 5,390,000 against a Budget Estimate of Rx. 3,640,000, and the war charges were not provided for in the Budget Estimate at all.

The Budget Estimates for 1898-99 provide for the full amount Rx. 1,500,000 of the famine grant and allow Rx. 1,490,000 for continuance of war expenditure and Rx. 200,000 for new pay conditions of British soldiers. After meeting these charges the estimates shew a surplus of Rx. 890,000.

No changes in taxation are proposed, but a general bounteous harvest enables Government to realise considerable arrears, estimated at about Rx. 800,000, of suspended Land Revenue and warrants expectations of favourable Railway earnings, the country having already shewn signs of rapid recovery. Opium Revenue is taken Rx. 490,000 below last year's estimate.

The expenditure on Railway construction in 1897-98 fell considerably short of the programme set out in the Budget Estimate, partly because of the demands on the Treasury caused by war and famine and partly by reason of strikes in England. The total expenditure of all kinds, both State and Companies' Railways, was Rx. 10,570,000, and Rx. 13,200,000 are estimated for 1898-99; total of two years Rx. 23,770,000.

The Secretary of State intends to raise £6,000,000 Permanent Debt, of which £3,380,000 is required for discharge of debentures. He will also renew £6,000,000 outstanding Temporary Debt, and he will draw for £16,000,000 Council Bills. In India it is intended to raise a rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

The Statement examines the result of the famine. The amount spent on relief in the two financial years has been Rx. 7,470,000, the number of units relieved being 830 millions: a unit is one person relieved for one day. The daily number on relief in May and June was over 3½ millions. Including this Rx. 7,470,000 spent on famine relief, the cost of the famine in actual outlay and loss of revenue is put down at Rx. 14,240,000 besides Rx. 1,850,000 revenue suspended and about Rx. 1,370,000 lent to cultivators. Besides all this, the Charitable Fund has spent Rx. 1,640,000, and reports 1½ millions heads of families relieved by grants of cattle, seed, and implements, a million respectable persons fed, 1½ millions relief workers assisted, and four thousand orphans provided for.

The cost of plague is estimated at Rx. 420,000, and the loss by earthquake at Rx. 530,000, total Rx. 950,000, of which Rx. 390,000 falls on next year's estimates.

The Statement closes with a short review of twenty years' finance which is summarised as follows :—

"So far as Revenue goes, we have, even after charging off Rx. 13,660,000 spent from Revenue account on Railway construction, more than paid our way, including all expenditure on war, special defences, and famine. So far as capital transactions go, we have raised under various conditions and spent upon Railways, Irrigation, Harbour Works and Docks, Municipal projects, and Agricultural Improvements a sum equal (at 16 pence the rupee) to Rx. 198,820,000; and we are after all this expenditure better off by Rx. 500,000 a year than before we undertook it. I am dealing, it must be remembered, with direct financial returns only; the effect of all this expenditure on development of Revenue and its economic and administrative aspects lie outside my present purposes."

These results and the signs of early recovery from the disasters of famine, plague, and war are used to repeat and enforce Sir J. Strachey's deprecation of assistance from the English Exchequer.

The question of currency policy is not discussed.





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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1898-99.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

The year now closing has been marked by a singular succession of calamities. When it opened, the famine due to the drought of 1896 was becoming more and more intense both in Northern and in Southern India, and plague was raging in some parts of the Bombay Presidency. Before the first three months had expired, the eastern side of India was shaken by an earthquake which caused much damage to the buildings and the Railway works in the districts which were affected by it. During the rest of the year we were engaged in meeting a series of fanatical attacks by the tribes on our North-Western Frontier, and repelling them by military operations conducted under conditions of very great physical difficulties and necessarily great expenditure.

2. These circumstances are necessarily reflected in the Financial Statement which I have to lay before the Council, in which I shall have to declare for the closing year a deficit of larger amount than any since 1859-60.

3. But there is also a brighter side in my statement. The harvests of 1897 have been more bountiful than any within recent memory, and the recovery from the effects of famine and scarcity promises to be a very rapid one. The Revenue returns of January were sufficient in themselves to shew that the crisis had passed, and gave hopes of early return of prosperous times. And at the present moment there are signs of peace on our frontiers and of the submission of the still outstanding tribes to the General Commanding our forces. Our financial position for the year that is about to open will therefore, I trust, be a reflection of times of returning peace and prosperity, although as peace is not yet assured to us, I am obliged to include in my estimates of expenditure a considerable provision not only for the return of our troops from the theatre of war, but also for the possible resumption, before their return, of military operations.

Accounts of 1896-97.

4. A couple of months ago I announced that the accounts of 1896-97 had been closed, and that the results, as is usually the case, closely corresponded with, and were slightly better than, the revised estimate presented to Council in March last. The comparative figures are as follows :—

	Revenue. Rx.	Expenditure. Rx.	Deficit. Rx.
Estimated in March 1897	93,803,800	95,790,700	1,986,900
By actual accounts	94,129,741	95,834,763	1,705,022
Improvement	325,941	—44,063	281,878

The improvement in Revenue was mostly due to somewhat short estimates of Land Revenue and of Railway earnings. Under all other heads the estimates were very closely followed except under Civil Works, under which the short expenditure, being nearly all Provincial or Local, merely gives rise to a cross-entry under "Provincial adjustment."

Revised Estimates of 1897-98.

5. For the year 1897-98 we have to announce a deficit of Rx. 5,283,100 being greater by Rx. 2,819,100 than that which was anticipated in the Budget Estimates. This result is entirely due to the expenditure on famine being about 50 per

cent in excess of our estimates, and to the outlay involved in the military operations on the North-Western Frontier. Separating out the figures connected with these two subjects, the results of the year compare as follows with the Budget Estimates :—

	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Difference. Rx.	
Excluding Famine and War—				
Revenue . . .	95,676,800	96,479,200	802,400	Better.
Expenditure . . .	94,499,600	92,547,000	1,952,600	Better. (a)
Famine Relief . . .	3,641,200	5,391,800	1,750,600	Worse.
Warlike Operations . .	...	3,823,500	3,823,500	Worse.
Deficit .	2,464,000	5,283,100	2,819,100	Worse.

(a) Mostly by reason of improvement in Exchange.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the deficit of the year is actually less than we have spent on Famine Relief; in other words, if we had had no famine expenditure to meet, our ordinary revenue would have been sufficient to meet our War expenditure and to leave a small surplus over. This is important only as indicating our general financial position apart from the calamities that have fallen upon us during the year.

6. The comparison between Budget and Revised Estimates set out in greater detail in the form I have adopted on previous occasions is as follows :—

Estimates of 1897-98.

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—					
Revenue	£	173,000	192,000	19,000	
Expenditure	£	16,088,500	16,291,000		202,500
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE. . . .	Rx.	10,504,200	9,015,500	1,488,700	
		26,419,700	25,114,500	1,305,200	
REVENUES IN INDIA—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue		25,646,200	25,932,300	286,100	
Opium		5,816,200	5,242,300		573,900
Salt		8,734,000	8,625,000		109,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .		23,578,200	23,626,000	47,800	
Departmental Receipts (a)		6,945,800	7,208,800	263,000	
Railways		20,682,100	21,165,000	482,900	
Irrigation		3,122,500	3,591,100	468,600	
Military Works		50,000	50,800	800	
Army		814,600	820,700	6,100	
		95,389,600	96,262,000	872,400	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—					
Direct Demands on Revenues—					
Opium		2,654,000	2,364,800	289,200	
Other		8,520,400	8,406,700	113,700	
Interest (b)		—961,900	—992,700	30,800	
Civil Departments		19,308,800	19,584,600		275,800
Famine Relief		3,641,200	5,389,000		1,747,800
Protective Works		25,000	22,400	2,600	
Railways		13,752,000	13,687,600	64,400	
Irrigation		3,110,000	3,135,700		25,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .		1,207,300	1,065,800	141,500	
Civil Works		4,398,200	4,172,100	226,100	
Army (ordinary charges)		16,968,900	16,430,500	538,400	
" Warlike operations		...	3,869,800		3,869,800
		72,623,900	77,136,300		4,512,400
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—					
Deduction made for charges taken to Provincial and Local Balances		—1,190,000	—705,700		484,300
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .		—2,464,000	—5,283,100		2,819,100

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.
(b) This entry in the Indian portion of the accounts is a *minus* one, as the interest passed to the charge of Railways and Irrigation is greater than the whole amount of interest payable in India.

7. Of the increase in English expenditure, £161,500 occurs under the head of Interest (including discount on Loans raised), and is due to the increased loan operations which were rendered necessary by reason of our inability, to which I shall presently allude, to keep the Secretary of State in funds to the extent we anticipated at the time of the Budget Estimates. Another large item, £51,600, is due to stores sent out for military works in India and is met by the corresponding reduction under the same head in the Indian Accounts. And a further special demand for £23,100 worth of stores was made in connection with the military operations on the North-Western Frontier. No other differences in the English Account are large enough to be mentioned here.

8. It will be seen that by the improvement in the rate of exchange at which the English transactions are brought to account, our Revised Estimates shew, even with the somewhat increased expenditure, a result better than Budget by Rx. 1,488,700. The Budget Estimates were drawn up on the basis of a rate of 14·46 pence; whereas the rate actually realized has been 15·38 pence.

9. In the Account of Revenue in India, the Revised Estimates shew an improvement under Land Revenue of Rx. 286,100 which may be put down as the effect of the excellent harvests; but there is against this a heavy loss on opium due to the falling-off in prices in China. The price realized for Bengal opium has been R1,023 per chest only against R1,075 taken in the Budget Estimates, and in Bombay the falling-off in the trade was such that we had to reduce the pass duty from October 27, 1897, to R500. The other heads of Revenue produced, as a whole, a very little less than we estimated.

10. The improvement under Departmental Receipts is accounted for by the excess received in the shape of Post Office Revenue, Rx. 42,200, and of Telegraph Revenue, Rx. 219,500.

11. Under Railways we have received Rx. 482,900 more than we estimated, the important items being :—

		Rx.
1. East Indian Railway	Better	600,000
2. North-Western Railway	Better	500,000
3. Burma Railways	Better	85,000
4. Indian Midland	Better	80,000
5. Rajputana-Malwa	Worse	290,000
6. Bombay, Baroda and Central India (net earnings)	Worse	180,000
7. Great Indian Peninsula (net earnings)	Worse	330,000
Net of the above	Better	465,000

Of these, the first and largest is due to movements of grain towards the famine districts, and the second chiefly to the movements of troops in connection with the war. Plague and scarcity account for the losses on the three Railways which run towards the Western Presidency.

12. The very high receipts from Irrigation occur mostly in Northern India, and are due to the dryness of the earlier part of the year and the consequent high demand for water. The impressions produced on the people by a year of scarcity, no doubt, tend in themselves to stimulate the use of irrigation-water.

13. Passing to the Expenditure side, we have first a saving under Opium of Rx. 289,200, which for the most part means that the crop for which we had to pay fell short of our expectations; our custom is to assume, in the Budget, an average crop at least.

14. The extra expenditure under Civil Departments amounts to Rx. 275,800, and is caused by plague operations, Rx. 279,900, the head under which it is mostly shewn being Medical. There is an excess also under Jails, amounting to Rx. 84,700, and due partly to high prices and partly to increase of jail population, one of the side-effects of the general scarcity.

15. The saving under Military Works I have already explained as meaning merely a transfer of the expenditure to the English Account.

16. Under Army, apart from the warlike operations, we have a saving of Rx. 538,400. There has been a saving of about Rx. 200,000 on Commissariat and Transport services which would have had to be spent if the troops had not been absent on field service; Rx. 66,500 has been saved in exchange compensation by the rise of rates, and Rx. 77,400 in pay and allowances; the despatch of a British regiment to Natal and a Native regiment to Mombassa brings a saving of Rx. 52,200. Against these savings we have had to meet excess expenditure of Rx. 65,800 arising out of increase of prices, and Rx. 10,900 on account of Jubilee concessions to the troops. The other items of difference do not call for special mention.

17. The excesses of Rx. 1,747,800 under Famine and Rx. 3,869,800 under Warlike operations will be separately dealt with.

Famine Relief.

18. The effects of the famine upon our accounts extend far beyond the mere cost of famine relief. Even the administration of famine relief, taken by itself, necessitates increase of establishments charged under the heads of District Administration (Land Revenue), General Administration, Police, Medical, and others; but besides that, the high prices which accompany a period of famine increase the expenditure on jails, on petty establishments, and, above all, on the army. Our revenue, moreover, is seriously affected, the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates and Forests directly, and such revenues as Salt and Excise, by the general pressure on the people.

19. The total cost, direct and indirect, of the famine is estimated as follows:—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.
Spent on Famine Relief	2,079,500	5,391,800
Remissions and losses of Land Revenue (independent of suspensions)	871,600	576,400
Loss of Salt and Excise Revenue	417,800	357,600
Loss under other principal heads of Revenue	337,800	391,300
Loss of Railway Revenue	1,504,100	1,477,400
Charges for compensation for dearness of provisions, and other increases due to high prices—		
Under Army	506,400	604,100
Under other heads	183,000	321,000
Other charges arising in connection with famine	76,700	123,400
Total	5,976,900	9,243,000
Deduct—Increase of Irrigation Revenue due to drought	424,900	556,700
Net cost, direct and indirect, of famine and scarcity	5,552,000	8,686,300
	14,238,300	

These figures omit the suspensions of Land Revenue amounting to Rx. 1,856,500 which, if the seasons are good, will be recovered.

20. As regards the direct expenditure on Famine Relief, the following figures shew the general results in Rx. :—

	1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Total of 1 and 3.
India	1,215	1,300	8,200	9,400
Central Provinces .	303,271	680,000	1,340,000	1,643,300
Burma	55,524	66,600	62,700	118,200
Bengal	244,208	1,004,800	889,400	1,133,600
North-Western Provinces	993,330	850,000	1,069,000	2,062,300
Punjab	86,149	167,800	125,600	211,700
Madras	56,285	200,400	928,600	984,900
Bombay	325,659	670,300	965,500	1,291,200
England	8,360	...	1,800	10,200
Exchange	5,524	...	1,000	6,500
TOTAL .	2,079,525	3,641,200	5,391,800	7,471,300

21. The great excess of expenditure, as compared with Budget Estimate, has, it will be seen, occurred in the Central Provinces and in Madras. As regards the first of these, it became evident very early in the year that, though the Chief Commissioner had provided a proportionally larger amount than any other province, the people were in a more poverty-stricken condition than even he had anticipated. In some parts of that province there had been a long succession of bad seasons, and the population had nothing whatever to fall back upon. When the time came at which in other provinces the beginning of recovery was apparent, the people of the Central Provinces were as poor and as hardly pressed as ever, and it will be seen that in 1897-98 more money has been spent on famine relief in that small province than in any of the others.

22. As regards Madras, we are still in communication with that Government on the question of its failure to foresee the extent of the demands it would have to meet. Twelve months ago I stated on the authority of the latest estimates received from the Government of Madras that the province was only slightly affected by famine, that its revenues had suffered very little, and that it would be able to meet, without assistance from Imperial Funds, the whole or nearly the whole of its famine expenditure. It must be remembered that the harvest in that province largely depends upon the rains of December to February, so that, so far as realization of the actual condition of things was concerned, Madras was not until May in the same position in which the other Governments were in January. But the demands of the province in respect of famine expenditure came upon the Government of India in June with a severity which we had not anticipated.

23. The North-Western Provinces spent somewhat more, and Bombay a good deal more, than was anticipated at Budget time; but I explained last year that I could not put forward the estimates of famine expenditure with anything approaching to an assurance that they would prove sufficient.

24. The following figures will be of interest as shewing, both in money spent and in people relieved, the history of famine relief in the several provinces of

India. The figures do not include famine operations in Berar, or in the Native States of the Central India Agency :—

	EXPENDITURE IN Rx. Quarter ending				
	December 1896.	March 1897.	June 1897.	September 1897.	December 1897.
India . . .	200	1,000	2,100	3,700	1,800
Central Provinces .	23,100	277,200	515,800	580,800	328,900
Burma . . .	20,500	35,000	24,600	32,400	7,800
Bengal . .	4,700	239,500	530,700	352,000	26,300
North-Western Provinces . .	42,800	919,000	781,200	309,800	7,000
Punjab . .	9,600	76,500	62,800	48,000	12,700
Madras	3,400	52,800	260,300	589,500	80,600
Bombay . .	26,500	299,100	314,600	456,600	174,600
TOTAL .	130,800	1,900,100	2,492,100	2,372,800	639,700

The expenditure in all India in January 1898 was only Rx. 32,000, of which more than half was in the Central Provinces ; famine relief operations had practically come to an end.

25. The following is a statement of the units relieved, stated in thousands, a unit being one person relieved for one day :—

	THOUSANDS OF UNITS RELIEVED. Quarter ending				
	December 1896.	March 1897	June 1897.	September 1897.	December 1897.
Central Provinces .	2,105	29,190	52,458	54,404	23,483
Burma . . .	1,489	2,524	1,472	2,208	518
Bengal . . .	1,480	36,438	68,131	32,444	287
North-Western Provinces . .	21,246	112,367	110,097	39,984	716
Punjab . .	1,233	9,389	8,513	2,433	4
Madras . . .	1,451	5,619	32,313	53,092	1,764
Bombay . .	3,135	33,179	39,924	37,742	6,061
Total .	32,139	228,705	312,908	222,307	32,833
TOTAL .	828,893,000 units, being an average of 1,814,000 per day for 15 months.				

The number on relief was highest in May and June 1897, during which period about 3,650,000 persons were relieved each day.

26. Besides the direct outlay upon Famine Relief, the famine operations affect also another portion of our accounts, as the Governments in India have to meet part of the necessities of the population by a liberal extension of the system of agricultural advances. The ordinary operations under this head of our accounts amount to advances a little in excess of Rx. 250,000 and recoveries somewhat short of this amount, the duration of the advances being only one or two years in some cases (such as advances for seed) to five or ten years and sometimes still longer periods in cases of advances for permanent land improvements. In 1896-97, however, the amount advanced came to Rx. 1,104,335 against recoveries amounting to Rx. 287,095, that is, a net amount of Rx. 817,240 ; and the net advances of the current year are about two-thirds of this amount.

27. The figures stated by provinces are as follows, the *minus* sign indicating cases in which the recoveries exceeded the amounts advanced :—

Net Loans to Cultivators and the like.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98, Revised Estimate.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	—11,818	—6,809	—2,939	—1,500
Central Provinces . .	65,840	3,311	71,365	47,900
Burma	—10,187	1,104	8,606	14,100
Assam	160	—149	—78	500
Bengal	—10,827	—6,009	42,237	138,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	23,452	—3,453	311,956	1,100
Punjab	—20,723	—2,580	43,213	54,700
Madras	—49,242	—14,783	24,813	155,200
Bombay	43,362	42,124	318,067	153,400
TOTAL .	30,017	12,756	817,240	563,600

It is worth while to observe that we recently made special enquiries about the punctuality of repayment in the case of these advances to cultivators, and were assured on all hands by the Local Governments and by the Revenue authorities subordinate to them, that the cultivators habitually observed the obligations which they accepted in respect of the advances, and that the outstandings were sound and good debts.

28. The figures which I have so far set out include only the operations of the Government in the matter of Famine Relief; but it would not be becoming in me if I were to pass from the subject of the contest with famine, without reference to the large measure of assistance which was given, in supplement to the operations of Government, by the munificent subscriptions to the Charitable Relief Fund. The Honourable Mr. James who has had much to do with the direction of the operations of that Fund has been good enough to give me, in anticipation of the Central Committee's formal report, the following summary of its appropriation :—

The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was founded at a public meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the 14th January 1897. Followed up by a meeting at the Guild-hall in London on 16th January, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and by meetings in other parts of the United Kingdom, the Fund grew rapidly till it reached a total of Rx. 1,670,000. Of this, Rx. 300,000 were subscribed in India, and Rx. 1,370,000 were received from countries abroad, principally from the United Kingdom which contributed the splendid sum of Rx. 1,230,000, the exchange equivalent of £773,000.

That sum was divided as follows :—

	£
Mansion House	543,000
Lancashire	131,000
Glasgow	54,000
Liverpool	26,000
Edinburgh	17,000
Miscellaneous	2,000
	773,000

These contributions from the United Kingdom exceed those made for the famine of 1877-78 by nearly £150,000, and form indeed a signal and beneficent manifestation of national benevolence. Of the balance of foreign subscriptions, amounting to Rx. 140,000, mostly remitted in Indian currency, Canada remitted Rx. 57,000, the Australian Colonies Rx. 15,500, Ceylon Rx. 14,700, China Rx. 14,000, Russia Rx. 9,800, the Straits Settlements Rx. 6,800, Japan Rx. 5,000, and the remainder came in smaller sums from New Zealand, Natal, America, Mauritius, Fiji, and other countries, Indian emigrants to British Colonies sending numerous contributions.

The fund was divided, as subscriptions came in, amongst the distressed provinces, and the following are the sums which each received, including its own local receipts :—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	518,500
Central Provinces	370,000
Bengal	215,000
Bombay	165,000
Madras	157,500
Punjab	122,000
Central India	42,500
Burma	30,000
Berar	20,000
Baluchistan	2,000
Rajputana	2,000
	1,644,500

Expenditure is still going on in the Madras Presidency owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, and in Bombay, where plague has been superadded to famine, but the Central Committee expect to wind up with a balance of between Rx. 40,000 and Rx. 50,000, consisting chiefly of moneys returned by Provincial Committees which will be invested and form the nucleus of a fund against the next famine.

Over two-thirds of the fund have been spent in giving a fresh start in life to those who had lost all in the struggle, principally to peasant farmers whose bullocks had died from want of fodder, and who had neither plough-cattle nor seed, nor credit on which to procure them. The bulk of the residue was spent upon doles to parda-nashin women and respectable persons or tradesmen, who were unable from social custom to work or accept Government relief, accompanied as that must be by official enquiry into and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution to be relieved, and a comparatively small amount has been devoted to supplementing the Government ration in poor-houses and on relief works, by small gifts of food and clothing, and to the maintenance of orphans. The Famine Fund has thus distributed in relief nearly one-fifth of the direct expenditure from the State, and as it has in no way displaced Government relief (which was not confined within predetermined financial bonds, but was limited only by certain tests), the Fund has been extremely valuable in softening the sharpness of distress, and it has restored to prosperity a vast number of families. Statistics shew nearly 1¼ million heads of families relieved by grants of cattle, seed and implements, nearly 1 million of respectable persons fed, and 1¼ millions of relief workers assisted, at the expense of the Charitable Fund, while provision has been made for the maintenance and education of about 4,000 orphans whose relatives or friends cannot be found. The Government of India contributed to the Fund by giving an officer for the duties of Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, by a grant of Rx. 1,800 towards office expenses, and by allowing the Committee the free use of the Government Press. Numerous concessions of a similar nature have been made by Local Governments, firms and individuals, so that the total expenditure from the Fund on establishments and offices comes to less than one-half per cent.

Military Operations.

29. The military operations on the North-Western Frontier, which have added so much to the expenditure of the current year, may be divided into four parts,

and I may state the facts in a tabular form which I admit to be better suited to a Financial Statement than to a military history :—

	I. Tochi Field Force.	II. Malakand Field Force.	III. Mohmand Field Force.	IV. Tirah Field Force.
Origin of the expedition and its date.	Attack at Maizar, 10th June.	Attack on Malakand, 26th July.	Attack on Shabkadr, 7th Aug.	Attack on Khyber Forts, 23rd Aug.
Date of formal sanction of expedition	19th June	30th July	2nd Sept.	8th Sept.
Expedition against Buner sanctioned . . .		1st Jan.		
Field Force broken up . .	18th Feb.	4th Feb.	6th Oct.	Still standing.
Fighting men engaged * . .	7,306	10,421	10,624	32,161

* Besides 3,776 in Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi.

30. Our estimates of the expenditure on military expeditions are, I may explain, made under three heads,—(1) Initial charges, (2) Monthly charges, and (3) Terminal charges. The second of these is necessarily somewhat problematical; we can say how much any given expedition will cost per month, but the question how many months it will last is determined only by events.

31. Our estimate of the cost of the above expeditions was made in the beginning of October, and made on the assumption that they would last till the end of December. That estimate amounted to Rx. 3,720,000. This is not the place to explain what events necessitated the prolongation of the expeditions, and chiefly of the largest one, the Tirah expedition. The result, with reference to the estimate above mentioned, is that the total expenditure on account of the monthly charges has exceeded what we anticipated, but there has been a large saving on terminal charges, only however by reason of their passing into the accounts of 1898-99. We estimate now that we shall spend Rx. 3,823,500 in 1897-98 and a further sum of Rx. 1,488,500 in 1898-99. This last estimate has been drawn up on the supposition that there would be a spring campaign lasting three months, followed by what I have called the terminal charges of the expedition. Although preparations continue to be made for that three months' campaign, the prospects of peace being concluded without it are, at the present time, very favourable, and, if so, there will be some saving upon the expenditure now estimated for 1898-99.

Loan Operations.

32. In the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 I announced the intention of the Government of India to raise a Rupee loan of four crores; but when the usual time approached for our entering the market, it became very doubtful whether it was wise to try to borrow so large an amount. The Bank rate in India remained unusually high, having been 10 per cent for the first 5½ months of 1897. On June 17th it was reduced to 9 per cent, and a week later to 8 per cent.

33. The price of 3½ per cent Government Paper was 99, 100, and 101 per cent during January, February, and March 1897; it rose to 104 about 20th May, and thereafter till the end of July gradually fell back to a little over par.

34. I took the opportunity of visiting Calcutta at the end of June to make enquiry into the state of matters, and I desire to convey my acknowledgments to my banking and mercantile friends for the advice they then gave me and the information they placed at my disposal. The result of my report to His Excellency in Council was that the Secretary of State sanctioned our reducing the amount of the loan to Rx. 3,000,000, and in July we called for tenders for this amount to form part of

our ordinary 3½ per cent loan, the time being unpropitious for a continuation of our 3 per cent loan of 1895. In the result the loan was taken up at an average rate of R98-5-3 and a minimum rate of R98-1 per cent.

35. The Secretary of State's loan transactions were as follows :—

(1) In accordance with Budget Estimate he raised permanent debt in May to the extent of £3,500,000, namely, India 2½ per cent stock. This he obtained at an average price of £96-15-11.

(2) In his Budget Estimate he proposed to pay off £1,000,000 of temporary debt outstanding on March 31st, and to raise new temporary debt to the amount of £2,000,000. The suspension of drawings to which I shall presently allude compelled him to enhance this last amount to £6,000,000, which he obtained as follows :—

Date.	Amount.	Rate of interest		
	£	£	s.	d.
September 14 . .	2,500,000	2	11	8
November 30 . .	2,500,000	2	15	2
January 17 . .	1,000,000	2	4	5

Council Bills and Rate of Exchange.

36. The rate of exchange at the close of last year when the Estimates were brought before the Council was about 15 pence, and it remained at that rate throughout April. It fell during May, and in the end of that month the Secretary of State drew at $14\frac{5}{16}$ pence. It then rose till the beginning of August, being then above 15 pence.

37. During July we were obliged to reconsider our position as regards Ways and Means. The suspension of the rains throughout the month of June destroyed our hopes of the early closing of the Famine Relief Works, and at the same time sudden and unexpected demands for money for Famine Relief were made from Madras. In July the position became more difficult as hostile attacks by the tribes on the North-Western Frontier made it obvious that military operations would have to be undertaken. These demands came upon us at the most difficult time of the year, so far as the supply of funds is concerned, for under ordinary circumstances our Cash Balances, even including Loan Receipts, run down throughout the five months July to November. A careful re-examination shewed that, in the face of the new demands upon us, we would be obliged to ask the Secretary of State to greatly reduce his drawings; and as the military operations became more extensive, he not only stopped them altogether, but remitted back to us a crore of rupees out of the amounts he had already drawn.

38. With the aid of this crore of rupees which reached us in the beginning of October, we just managed (as we had calculated) to pass through the low-balance period, our Cash Balances being as follows:—

	Rx.
Last day of August	8,504,300
September	7,620,000
October	8,079,300
November	8,076,400

I ought to add here a word of acknowledgment to Mr. Barrow, the Officiating Comptroller General, who accomplished the extremely difficult task of meeting the demands upon the Government Treasuries throughout this period with such inadequate resources, and that at a time when they included those of a war on the

frontier, and of famine relief on an extensive scale in five of the largest provinces of India. I had asked the Local Governments to instruct the District Collectors throughout India to lend their special aid in the management of the Cash Balances; and with their assistance the arrangements worked with perfect smoothness.

39. The result of the suspension of drawings was to maintain the rate of exchange at over 15½*d.* till the middle of November, but it then began to fall through a belief, which turned out to be quite unfounded, that it could not be maintained when the Secretary of State recommenced drawing. It fell just below 15 pence in the middle of December, but as soon as the Secretary of State resumed his drawings, it became apparent that the demand had been quite under-estimated. His last drawing in December was at the rate of 15 13/16*d.*, and the rate has since that date maintained itself at and above this rate, the average rate of the drawing of the month of January having exceeded 16*d.* The demand for money has recently been much greater than the supply, and the Banks' rate has risen from 5 per cent in the beginning of December to 12 per cent in the beginning of March. At one time the tension was so severe that it was deemed prudent to introduce a legislative measure, which would have the effect of enabling gold in England to be placed at the immediate disposal of trade in India. No operations have actually taken place under it, though we have received about £150,000 in gold in India, but it had the effect, which we intended, of allaying the anxiety of the market.

40. The drawings for the year necessarily fell far short of the amount estimated in the Budget, £13,000,000, and we estimate that for the whole year they will stand as follows:—

	£	Rx.	Rate.
Council Bills	9,378,000	14,585,400	15·4*d.*
Less Re-remittance	669,400	1,000,000	16 1/16 *d.*
Net Remittance .	8,708,600	13,585,400	15⅜*d.*

41. This rate of 15⅜ pence (or rather R15·6 for each £ sterling) is accordingly taken as that at which the English Revenue and Expenditure are brought to account in the Revised Estimates of 1897-98. And following my usual practice of avoiding any speculations upon the future of Exchange, I adopt the same rate for the Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

Budget Estimates, 1898-99.

42. The result of the Budget Estimates for 1898-99 is that, after providing for the full amount Rx. 1,500,000 of the Famine Grant, and also Rx. 1,488,500 for the continuance of military operations on the frontier, we have a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of Rx. 891,400.

43. Except for this provision for possible war, there are no special features in the year's account. We do not intend to alter our revenue or the rates at which we collect it; we shall have to incur some special expenditure upon the suppression of plague, and the measures, which have been announced in England, for improving the pay of the British soldier will also involve some expenditure in India. How much this may be it is impossible, in the present inchoate state of the communications on the subject, to say, but we have thought it wise to provide in the Estimates a sum of Rx. 200,000 "on account."

44. There is therefore little to say but to explain the details of the Estimates; and the following statement shews in the usual condensed form the comparison between the Budget Estimates now presented and those of the preceding two years. I have included, for purposes of comparison, the figures of the Budget

Estimates of 1896-97 as well as those of 1897-98, because the latter were in some respects peculiarly affected by the prevalence of scarcity and famine :—

Budget Estimates of 1898-99 compared with those of 1897-98 and 1896-97.

		Budget, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	1898-99 Better than 1897-98.	1898-99 Worse than 1897-98.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—						
Revenue	£	174,100	173,000	188,300	15,300	
Expenditure	£	15,909,400	16,088,500	16,474,800		386,300
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE	Rx.	11,729,900	10,504,200	9,120,500	1,383,700	
		27,465,200	26,419,700	25,407,000	1,012,700	
REVENUES IN INDIA—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue		26,093,300	25,646,200	27,568,200	1,922,000	
Opium		6,895,300	5,816,200	5,329,800		486,400
Salt		8,700,000	8,734,000	8,728,000		6,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue		23,525,600	23,578,200	24,033,800	455,600	
Departmental Receipts (a)		6,782,900	6,945,800	7,197,200	251,400	
Railways		21,582,800	20,682,100	21,823,300	1,141,200	
Irrigation		2,883,300	3,122,500	3,228,100	105,600	
Military Works		50,000	50,000	50,300	300	
Army		803,600	814,600	833,000	18,400	
		97,316,800	95,380,600	98,791,700	3,402,100	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—						
Direct Demands on Revenues—						
Opium		2,593,900	2,654,000	2,654,000		
Other		8,470,700	8,520,400	8,483,900	36,500	
Interest		—960,300	—961,900	—1,128,900	167,000	
Civil Departments		19,096,100	19,308,800	19,629,800		321,000
Famine Relief		75,000	3,641,200	85,100	3,556,100	
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt		523,500	25,000	1,014,100		989,100
Railways		13,781,500	13,752,000	14,738,000		986,000
Irrigation		3,201,700	3,110,000	3,211,500		101,500
Military Works and Special Defences		1,254,900	1,207,300	1,135,800	71,500	
Civil Works		4,757,800	4,398,200	4,702,100		303,900
Army (ordinary charges)		17,480,100	16,968,900	16,625,800	343,100	
Warlike operations		...	...	1,458,000		1,458,000
		70,274,900	72,623,900	72,610,100	13,800	
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT		—886,400	—1,190,000	—116,800		1,073,200
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)		+403,100	—2,404,000	+891,400	3,355,400	

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

45. The principal difference in the expenditure in England is an addition of £171,400 to the interest there payable, which is due to the fact that the Secretary of State has had by borrowing to make up for the short drawings of Council Bills during 1897-98. The real increase of interest chargeable upon the ordinary account of the Government is a good deal less than the amount just named, as it will be found that in the Indian portion of the accounts a considerable portion of the addition is passed on to the charge of the Railway account.

46. In addition to this increase of English expenditure on account of interest, there are the following which may be regarded as normal increases :—

	£
Superannuation Allowances	41,500
Interest on Railway Companies' Capital	24,100

There is an offset of £11,100 against this on account of reduction of rate of interest.

	£
Payments to the War Office for effective and non-effective charges of British Forces	12,000
Other non-effective Army Charges	24,000

There is also a special provision of £38,200 on account of stores required for warlike operations on the frontier, and an increase in the payments of the Indo-European Telegraph Department of £21,900.

47. Passing to the account of Revenue in India, we first of all expect a large increase of Land Revenue. Last year's estimates were estimates of the revenue of a year of scarcity; the present are estimates of the result of a bumper harvest, in which we expect to receive not only the revenue of the year itself, but something on account of revenue suspended during the famine—suspended, that is, in distinction to remitted. The following figures compare the expected receipts with what I gave last year as the standard of the annual Revenue as it stood in 1896-97,—a standard which has of course somewhat advanced since then:—

	Standard of 1896-97.	Expected receipts in 1898-99.
	Rx.	Rx.
India	150,000	150,500
Central Provinces	844,800	920,000
Burma	2,571,300	2,657,000
Assam	614,200	626,000
Bengal	3,902,100	4,087,300
North-Western Provinces	6,110,900	6,667,900
Punjab	2,464,000	2,614,100
Madras	5,600,000	5,856,100
Bombay	4,816,400	4,961,300
	27,073,700	28,540,200

This amount is shewn thus:—

Under Land Revenue	27,568,200
„ Irrigation	972,000
TOTAL	28,540,200

48. As the annual increase of the Land Revenue has on the statistics of the last ten years been 31 lakhs, the standard figure for 1898-99 may be stated at Rx. 27,690,000, and the revenue we expect is, it will be seen, Rx. 850,000 in excess of this.

The chief advance is in the North-Western Provinces. In that province very liberal remissions and suspensions of revenue were granted during the evil times of 1896-97; and the revenue of the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 has fallen short of the standard figure of 1896-97 by about Rx. 1,200,000.

49. Under Opium we are unable to anticipate a revenue even equal to that of the current year 1897-98: and the figure is therefore much less than the Budget Estimates of 1897-98.

50. Under Provincial Rates there is a considerable increase for the same reasons as explained in the case of Land Revenue.

51. Under Departmental Receipts the improvement, as compared with the Budget of 1897-98, is mainly under three heads, namely, Interest Rx. 81,200, due partly to the interest on the addition of Rx. 2,000,000 made to the Currency Reserve Investment in December 1896, and partly to the large advances and loans we made during the period of scarcity; Post Office Rx. 65,900, Telegraph Rx. 144,400, due in both cases to expansion of business.

52. Under Famine Relief and Insurance the figures necessarily entirely differ from those of the Budget Estimates of 1897-98. We restore the Famine Grant of Rx. 1,500,000, distributing it as follows:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Famine Relief	3,641,200	85,100
Famine Insurance	...	325,800
Protective Railways	...	668,300
Protective Irrigation	25,000	20,000
Add—Interest on Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways under "State Railways"	456,500	400,800
TOTAL	4,122,700	1,500,000

The expenditure in the second line is the amount available for famine insurance after meeting the prior claims on the grant and the portion of the Railway construction expenditure charged against it.

53. The difference under Railways it will be convenient to explain along with the difference under the same head on the Expenditure side, and the remaining heads require no remarks.

54. On the Expenditure side the first difference calling for notice is under "Interest," and this has, as mentioned above, to be considered along with the same entry in the English part of the accounts. The English estimates provide, as already stated, for an additional interest charge of £171,400, say Rx. 267,000; but as in our Indian accounts there is an additional transfer of Rx. 167,000 from the ordinary account of Interest to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, the net burden of interest is enhanced by only Rx. 100,000.

55. The principal portions of the increase under Civil Departments (Rx. 321,000), are Medical Rx. 149,800, due to provision for plague expenditure which, though not sufficiently provided for in the Estimates of 1897-98, had nevertheless to be incurred; and Superannuations Rx. 46,200, a continually increasing charge.

56. The statistics of the Revenue and Expenditure of Railways in India may conveniently be thus stated:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
STATE RAILWAYS—			
Gross Earnings	18,023,400	18,994,700	19,382,600
Working Expenses	9,027,300	9,299,100	9,770,500
Net Earnings	8,996,100	9,695,600	9,612,100
Interest Charges	4,089,600	4,089,200	4,319,800
Net Return	4,906,500	5,606,400	5,292,300
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—			
Gross Earnings	5,740,000	5,360,000	5,690,000
Working Expenses	3,110,000	3,200,000	3,266,000
Net Earnings	2,630,000	2,160,000	2,424,000
Payment of Profits, Interest, etc.	310,200	154,600	321,600
Net Return	2,319,800	2,005,400	2,102,400
Land and Miscellaneous Charges	296,200	134,400	310,300
Net on the whole account	6,930,100	7,477,400	7,084,400

Under State Railways it is mainly on the following lines that the traffic is expected to be better in 1898-99 than it has been in 1897-98:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Rajputana-Malwa . . .	2,250,000	1,960,000	2,200,000
Bengal-Nagpur . . .	650,000	590,000	680,000
Bengal-North-Western . .	620,000	620,000	675,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	880,000	900,000	1,000,000

Provision is made for larger working expenses corresponding to the increasing traffic and for special renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock.

Under Guaranteed Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India are both expected to recover from the low figures of the current year.

57. The Army expenditure in India, excluding the account of military operations, is estimated at Rx. 343,100 less than the Budget for 1897-98. The better exchange brings a saving of Rx. 228,300 and the fall in prices Rx. 272,600. There is also less provision for ordnance stores to the extent of Rx. 41,200, and a further deduction is made in India of Rx. 64,900 for certain demands provided for in the English Estimates, but not now required. Against these savings, of which the total is Rx. 607,000, we have to provide for an increase of Rx. 27,400 for pensions, the addition being larger than usual owing to the grant of extra pensions in consequence of the military operations of the year, and Rx. 11,500 for providing medals. We have also, as already mentioned, provided Rx. 200,000 for possible improvements in the British soldiers' pay.

Railway Construction.

58. I referred last year to a systematic programme of Railway construction which had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It amounted to 28 crores (afterwards extended to 29⅔ crores), and was intended to last over three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99. I divided it, for convenience sake with reference to our accounts, into four categories, namely:—

First.—State Railway Construction; money found by Government, but also by debentures in the case of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

Second.—Construction by Companies, out of funds raised by them or advanced by Government to them (including a small advance for a Native State Railway).

Third.—Construction by Companies outside the accounts of the Government, and also construction by Branch Line Companies.

Fourth.—New construction by the old Guaranteed Companies.

59. The programme of 29⅔ crores did not include the Railways of the third category, and no arrangements had yet been made for any construction under the fourth category. The estimate for expenditure under the first and second categories, that is, the expenditure falling within the "programme" during 1897-98, came to Rx. 10,130,000. But the revision of Ways and Means imposed upon us by the difficulties which began in June and July, alluded to in paragraph 37 above, compelled us to reduce the amount by one crore, and it stood therefore at Rx. 9,130,000. For similar reasons the Government of India have thought it advisable to curtail the intended expenditure of 1898-99, as the strain through which the country has passed during the past two years, renders it inadvisable to raise money at the rate which was contemplated before the Famine and the Frontier war were within our calculations. The expenditure for 1898-99 was therefore

at first fixed at Rx. 10,121,300; but as for various reasons, including the engineering strike in England, even the Rx. 9,130,000 will not be worked up to in 1897-98, these two amounts are now redistributed between the two years, and thus the estimates now stand at Rx. 8,414,400 for 1897-98 and Rx. 10,836,900 for 1898-99.

60. The details are as follows :—

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
FIRST CATEGORY—		
Funds available by Famine Grant	...	668,300
Grant under—		
48.—State Railway Construction	3,903,400	4,951,300
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements(a)	8,400	48,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	980,700	944,300
Assam-Bengal Company's Capital and Debentures	498,200	...
TOTAL	5,390,700	6,611,900
SECOND CATEGORY	3,007,400	3,475,000
FOURTH CATEGORY	16,300	750,000
TOTAL "PROGRAMME"	8,414,400	10,836,900
Add—THIRD CATEGORY	2,160,200	2,360,700
TOTAL	10,574,600	13,197,600

(a) Chittagong Port Works in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway.

61. The following are the principal entries under the first category :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
East Indian	1,200,000	1,626,500
Assam-Bengal	1,209,400	1,152,000
Bezvada-Madras	696,600	634,400
Rae Bareli-Benares	442,500	30,000
Mari-Attock	264,900	150,000
Southern Punjab Rolling-stock	228,000	216,500
Hajipur-Katihar	500,000	500,000
Godavery Bridge	138,700	210,000
Eastern Bengal	393,300	411,700
Other Lines	317,300	952,600
Reserve	...	728,200
TOTAL	5,390,700	6,611,900

62. The principal items in the second category are :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	1,940,000	2,070,000
Indian Midland	291,100	200,000
Burma Railways	551,600	1,000,000
Bengal Central	67,900	40,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	44,800	15,000
Southern Mahratta	74,300	115,000
Mysore	17,700	35,000
Advance for Native State Railway (Kuch Behar)	20,000	...
TOTAL	3,007,400	3,475,000

63. The principal projects classed under the third category are :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Southern Punjab	509,100	200,400
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	726,700	620,400
Tapti Valley	235,000	810,000
South Behar	276,000	250,000
Hardwar-Dehra	38,000	174,500
Smaller Branch Lines	375,400	305,400
TOTAL	2,160,200	2,360,700

64. The estimate under the fourth category provides mainly for the Calicut-Cannanore, Amalner-Jalgaon, and Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railways.

Irrigation.

65. The usual annual amount of Rx. 750,000 is provided for expenditure on Irrigation in 1898-99. The similar grant for 1897-98 has not been fully worked up to, owing chiefly to certain recoveries and writes-back not provided for in the Budget.

The principal works under this head are at present—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Mandalay Canal	63,100	110,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	95,700	71,100
Chenab Canal	215,400	193,300
Jhelum Canal	5,800	50,000
Kistna Delta System	38,600	19,800
Jamrao Canal	127,900	134,400
Other Projects	146,300	171,400
	692,800	750,000

Remittance and Debt.

66. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State ; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies :—

	Revised, 1897-98. £	Budget, 1898-99. £
Requirements on Government Account—		
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,099,000	16,286,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	834,600	1,119,900
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc.	187,700	191,300
Total Requirements	17,121,300	17,597,700
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	1,170,300	1,676,000
Payments for Stores, etc.	1,919,000	2,619,000
Net Outgoings	748,700	943,000
Net Funds required	17,870,000	18,540,700

67. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed :—

	Revised, 1897-98. £	Budget, 1898-99. £
By Council Bills (net Remittance)	8,708,600	16,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt	3,497,300	2,615,300
By addition to Temporary Debt	5,000,000	*Nil.*
By reduction of Cash Balance	664,100	...
Deduct—Addition to Cash Balance	...	74,600
	17,870,000	18,540,700

It will be seen that the Secretary of State opens the year with outstandings of temporary debt to the extent of £6,000,000, and this he intends to renew. Under the head of Permanent Debt he intends to discharge India Debentures to the extent of £3,000,000 and Oudh and Rohilkhand Debenture Stock to the extent of £384,700, giving a total of £3,384,700. For the discharge of this amount, and for generally supplementing his resources, he intends to raise permanent debt to the extent of £6,000,000. His further requirements will be met by drawing Council Bills to the extent of £16,000,000.

68. We propose in India to raise a Rupee Loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

69. These announcements of the amounts of Council Bill drawings and of debt to be raised are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts as he may find occasion.

Currency Policy.

70. I regret that I am not in a position to make any further pronouncement on the part of the Government, on the subject of the Currency Policy. Since the date, January 14th, on which I informed the Council that the matter was having the anxious consideration of the Government of India, we have communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State our views on the present position. We are now also sending home to him a copy of the Honourable Mr. Arthur's address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of an important communication we have received from the Bombay Chamber. We are confident that Her Majesty's Government will give the subject their early attention.

Review of twenty years' Finance.

71. I conclude my statement with a short review of twenty years of Indian finance, 1878 to 1898.

72. Twenty years ago the experience of a severe famine in Northern India, followed after a short interval by another in Southern India, brought home to us the effect upon our finances of such periodically recurring disasters, and obliged us to lay down a financial policy intended to have the effect of increasing our capacity for dealing with similar calamities in the future. We have now passed through another and a severer famine, and it will be useful to look back over this period and to see whether our financial policy has, as a whole, been successful, and whether, taking the twenty years together, a period covering both the financial preparation for, and the actual experience of, disaster, we have paid our way and can give a good account of what financially we have accomplished. These twenty years include, it must be remembered, the war in Afghanistan, the annexation of Upper Burma, and the recent wars in Chitral and on our North-Western Frontiers. They include the outlay entailed by a programme of expenditure on 'special defences' which began in 1886-87 and is only now being closed; and they include the large increase of the army effected after the occupation of Upper Burma.

73. I present on the opposite page a statement in a compressed form, which includes every transaction which during the period in question has passed through our accounts. I think the form is as devoid of technicalities as a statement of so complicated and comprehensive a subject can be, and is such as to be easily followed. I summarize the result as follows.

74. Taking first the Revenue Account, and reckoning as ordinary expenditure everything except the cost of our large wars, of the 'special defences' just alluded to, of actual famine relief, and of Railway construction so far as met out of

General Statement of the Transactions of the Government of India in England and in India for the twenty years ending March 31, 1898.

Receipts. In England.	Receipts. In India.		Outgoings. In England.	Outgoings. In India.
£	Rx.	**Revenue Account.** (Stated in Rx.)	£	Rx.
Shewn as Rx. in India.	50,988,294	I.—Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure	Shewn as Rx. in India.	
		II.—Extraordinary Expenditure on War, Famine Relief, and Railway Construction		47,611,433
		Details— Rx.		
		(*a*) Wars and Expeditions, each costing over Rx. 500,000 (net) . . . 21,223,424		
		(*b*) Famine Relief, excluding years in which expenditure did not exceed Rx. 25,000 . . . 8,138,478		
		(*c*) Railway Construction charged to Revenue . . 13,659,867		
		(*d*) Special Defence Works . . . 4,589,664		
		III.—Charged to Revenue and credited *per contra* for Reduction of Debt (see head VIII)		5,327,299
		Account of Borrowing, Lending and Capital Expenditure.		
64,243,582	48,815,586	IV.—Borrowing by Government—		
		Details— £ / Rx.		
		(*a*) Permanent Debt . . . 58,243,582 / 37,722,429		
		(*b*) Temporary Debt . . . 6,000,000 / —37,222		
		(*c*) Savings Banks . . . ... / 8,632,573		
		(*d*) Service Funds, etc. . . . ... / 2,497,806		
	2,688,099	V.—Capital Outlay of Government not charged to Revenue	52,991,292	53,528,708
		Details— £ / Rx.		
		(*a*) Railway Construction . . . 17,572,816 / 41,479,959		
		Rx. 2,688,099 (*b*) Credit on account of Debentures of East Indian Railway Company (£1,542,500).		
		(*c*) Irrigation Works . . . 1,875,700 / 12,038,074		
		(*d*) Purchase of East Indian Railway and other Companies' Undertakings . . . 33,542,776 / 10,675		
		VI.—Loans at interest to Municipalities, Port Trusts, Cultivators, etc.		16,473,480
	11,211,096	Repayments of the same.		
		VII.—Capital raised and expended by Companies under Contract with Government.		
31,647,425	1,527,904	Net Receipts on account of Capital raised.		
		Net Issues for Expenditure	28,869,077	17,237,677
		Details— England. / India. / *Sterling Figures.* / England. / India.		
		4,542,257 / 110 / (*a*) Companies now extinct / 5,039,370 / —211,406		
		5,649,953 / 74,371 / (*b*) Guaranteed Companies / 13,803,324 / —8,557,202		
		21,455,215 / 169,331 / (*c*) Assisted Companies / 10,020,383 / 19,557,758		
		31,647,425 / 243,812 / *Total Sterling* / 28,869,077 / 10,789,150		
		... / 87,292 / Exchange on ditto / ... / 5,350,382		
		... / 1,196,800 / (*d*) Branch Line Companies / ... / 1,098,145		
		The overdrawals of the Assisted Companies were provided for by raising £6,734,900 permanent debt (included under head IV (*a*)), and passing the amount to their credit.		
		Deposit and Advance Accounts.		
		VIII.—Appropriation for Reduction of Debt.		
	5,327,299	Credited by charge to Revenue (see above).		
		Purchase and cancellation of debt		1,991,529
	115,171	IX.—Suspense Account of Balances of Provincial Governments.		
147,405	1,892,328	X.—Net receipts on account of Deposits, Advances, and Local Remittances.		
		XI.—Net debits in remittance account between England and India		567,544
		Balances.		
	13,086,446	XII.—Adjustment on account of Remittances to England, being short of Home Expenditure	13,086,446	
	9,309,497	XIII.—Adjustment on account of charge for Exchange.		
		XIV.—Cash Balances in England and in India—		
1,076,657	14,498,302	On April 1, 1878.		
		On March 31, 1898	2,168,254	16,722,352
97,115,069	159,460,022	GRAND TOTALS	97,115,069	159,460,022

revenue, the result is that our revenue has exceeded our ordinary expenditure by Rx. 50,988,294. Distributed into four quinquennial periods this figure is made up as follows:—

	Rx.
1878—83	22,294,539
1883—88	5,513,331
1888—93	13,472,520
1893—98	9,707,904
TOTAL	50,988,294

75. Of this excess of revenue, we have spent Rx. 21,223,424 on War (our smaller military expeditions are not included in this term, but are taken as ordinary expenditure); we have spent Rx. 4,589,664 on special defence works; we have spent Rx. 8,138,478 upon Famine Relief, and we have spent Rx. 13,659,867 upon Railway construction. The balance of Rx. 3,376,861 remains over, to the good, on the whole account. We have, in the twenty years, by this amount more than paid our way.

76. On our borrowing and investment account we have raised debt to the extent of £65,786,082 sterling (including £1,542,500 East Indian Railway Debentures) and Rx. 48,815,586. This is mostly increase of permanent debt, but it includes Rx. 8,632,573 obtained by extending the advantages of Savings Banks all over India. Of this large sum, it will be seen, we have spent £19,448,516 and Rx. 53,518,033 mostly on the construction of Railways, but partly also on Major Irrigation works (Minor Irrigation works are paid for from Revenue); we have used £33,542,776 and Rx. 10,675 to buy up the undertakings of the East Indian Railway and other similar Companies, as they fell in under the purchase clauses of their contracts. We have lent Rx. 16,473,480 to Port Trusts for the construction of Docks and Harbour works at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere, to Municipalities for expenditure on projects of water-supply and drainage, and to cultivators for promotion of agriculture. But as Rx. 11,211,096 has, during the same time, been repaid to us by our debtors, the net burden upon us in respect of these lendings has been only Rx. 5,262,384.

77. A further sum of £6,734,900, included in our borrowings, has been placed at the disposal of Railway Companies for expenditure on Railway construction under their contracts with us.

78. Passing to the accounts of these Railway Companies, we find that, in addition to the sum of £6,734,900 just mentioned as lent to them by us, they have raised, either under our guarantee or under pledges of assistance from us, capital to the extent of £31,647,425 sterling *plus* Rx. 1,527,904. Their capital expenditure, during the twenty years amounts in sterling or its equivalent to £39,658,227 besides Rx. 1,098,145 on account of Branch Line Companies.

79. As to the effect on our revenues of all this expenditure on Railway Construction, it may be stated in this way. At the beginning of the twenty years' period the annual loss on Railways after meeting all interest charges was about Rx. 1,500,000, whereas it is now, except in good years, nearly Rx. 2,000,000. This is an apparent loss of Rx. 500,000 a year; but it has to be remembered that by reason of the depreciation of the rupee, it requires now more than Rx. 1,000,000 net earnings to pay the interest charge on the sterling capital as it stood in 1878; so that our Railway Revenue account has, after the expenditure of the twenty years, so far improved that it not only provides the whole of the interest charge which that expenditure has imposed, but meets in addition thereto Rx. 500,000 of the burden which the fall of the rupee has intermediately added in respect of the capital as it stood in 1878.

80. Stated shortly therefore the result of twenty years' finance is this. So far as Revenue goes we have, even after charging off Rx. 13,660,000 spent from Revenue account on Railway construction, more than paid our way, including all expenditure on war, special defences, and famine. So far as capital transactions go, we have raised under various conditions and spent upon Railways, Irrigation, Harbour Works and Docks, Municipal projects, and Agricultural Improvements a sum equal (at 16 pence the rupee) to Rx. 198,820,000; and we are after all this expenditure better off by Rx. 500,000 a year than before we undertook it. I am dealing, it must be remembered, with direct financial returns only; the effect of all this expenditure on development of Revenue and its economic and administrative aspects lie outside my present purposes. As mere episodes in these transactions, we have spread Savings Banks and Money Order offices over the country; we have received in the former a net sum of Rx. 8,630,000 in deposit, and we carry out remittances in the latter to an annual extent of about Rx. 25,000,000.

81. One of my objects in setting out this general review of our finances is to point out how little occasion there is for our seeking assistance from Her Majesty's Government in aid of our revenue account. This course has been suggested in many quarters, both in England and in this country, but the Government of India have never wavered from the position taken up by Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement for 1880-81, from which I quote the following paragraph:—

43. I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the Government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interest, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarrassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

82. The record of twenty years' finance which I have displayed in the above figures is a better one than can be shewn by almost any country in the world but the United Kingdom. As Sir J. Strachey said, we ask for no charity from England. As a mere matter of our financial credit, we consider it infinitely more profitable to us to shew that we are able with our own resources to rise from our accumulated misfortunes of last year to new energy and new prosperity, than to present ourselves before England as a poor relation seeking help out of her abundant wealth. We have every prospect, as the Budget Estimates for next year have shewn, of wiping out, within a single year, so far as our financial condition is concerned, the evil effects of the year of calamities through which we have just passed.

Appended Minutes.

83. The Honourable Major-General Sir Edwin Collen and the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor append to the Financial Statement separate Minutes, dealing respectively with the subjects of Military Expenditure and of Railway Extension.

PART II.

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1896-97.

Accounts of 1896-97.

84. The Revised Estimates of 1896-97 anticipated a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900: the deficit of the year in the closed Accounts is somewhat smaller, being Rx. 1,705,022.

Explanations of the variations under the several heads of the Account figures from those of the Budget and Revised Estimates will be found in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th instant. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	93,273,600	93,586,471	312,871	
England	£	319,400	327,107	7,707	
Exchange	Rx.	210,800	216,163	5,363	
TOTAL .	Rx.	93,803,800	94,129,741	325,941	
EXPENDITURE.					
India— Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	70,657,400	70,624,145	33,255	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	—1,228,500	—1,023,637		204,863
NET . .	Rx.	69,428,900	69,600,508		171,608
England	£	15,880,600	15,795,836	84,764	
Exchange	Rx.	10,481,200	10,438,419	42,781	
TOTAL .	Rx.	95,790,700	95,834,763		44,063
DEFICIT .	Rx.	1,986,900	1,705,022	281,878	

1896-97. General Results.

85. The Expenditure in India fell short of the amount taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 33,255, and the Revenue in India exceeded that taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 312,871. The division of these two improvements between Imperial and Provincial was—

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.
Increase in Revenue	248,088	64,783
Saving in Expenditure		140,080
Excess in Expenditure	106,825	

the improvement in the Imperial section being Rx. 141,263. The average rate of exchange for the year, 14·45*d.* the rupee, was very slightly lower than that taken in the Revised Estimate, 14·46*d.* the rupee. The Revenue in England, including Exchange, exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 13,070, while there was a saving in Expenditure in England, including Exchange, of Rx. 127,545. The two last-mentioned amounts, being both on the Imperial section of the Account, added to the improvement in India, Rx. 141,263, make up the total improvement of Rx. 281,878 in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate.

86. The Land Revenue collections exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 275,289. The famine made it specially difficult to foretell what Land Revenue would be collected in the month of March 1897: the anticipations of the Local Governments proved too low by Rx. 190,176 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by Rx. 116,424 in Bombay, and by Rx. 75,165 in Madras, while in other Provinces the realisations fell short of the estimate by smaller amounts.

The allowance made for the effect of Famine and Plague on the Railway Revenue of March last was too great, and the Railway Revenue exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 138,686.

The variations under other heads of Revenue were smaller, the net result being to reduce somewhat the improvements in Land and Railway Revenue.

87. The expenditure on Famine Relief in the closing weeks of the year was greater than anticipated, and the Actuals exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 114,441. Under Army Expenditure there was also an excess of Rx.55,643. Under other heads there was a saving from the Revised Estimate, the only important item being Rx. 233,563 under 45.—Civil Works, representing for the most part the sums by which the expenditure of Provincial Governments in March fell short of their intentions.

88. The small increase of £7,707 (or with Exchange added Rx. 13,070) in the Revenue in England occurred in the fines and penalties imposed on contractors for the supply of stores. The saving in sterling expenditure of £84,764 occurred mainly under Army, £59,865, and Special Defence Works, £15,132: the expenditure on stores in March was less than anticipated by the Secretary of State.

89. The expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,984,422, as compared with Rx. 4,557,400 entered in the Revised Estimate.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1897-98.

90. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1897-98:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	95,389,600	96,262,000	872,400	
England	£	173,000	192,000	19,000	
Exchange	Rx.	114,200	107,500		6,700
TOTAL	Rx.	95,676,800	96,561,500	884,700	
EXPENDITURE.					
India— Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,623,900	77,136,300		4,512,400
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—1,190,000	—705,700		484,300
NET	Rx.	71,433,900	76,430,600		4,996,700
England	£	16,088,500	16,291,000		202,500
Exchange	Rx.	10,618,400	9,123,000	1,495,400	
TOTAL	Rx.	98,140,800	101,844,600		3,703,800
DEFICIT	Rx.	2,464,000	5,283,100		2,819,100

1897-98. Main features.

91. The chief features of difference between the Revised and the Budget Estimates of the year are the following: there has been a fair increase in Revenue, chiefly under Railways and Land Revenue: the expenditure on Famine Relief has considerably exceeded even the large amount for which the Budget Estimate provided, the main reason being that the monsoon rains, though ultimately very favourable, were a little late; the military operations on the North-Western Frontier have involved a heavy expenditure: there has also been a recrudescence of plague necessitating expenditure on preventive measures in every Province, but especially in Bombay; and lastly, the rate of exchange has risen more than three farthings in the rupee above the rate taken in the Budget Estimate and thus caused a large saving. Excluding the heads affected by the causes above mentioned, the Expenditure as a whole has been kept within the Budget grant.

1897-98. General results.

92. The Revenue in India is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 872,400, but there will be an excess in Expenditure of Rx. 4,512,400, the two large items accounting for this being Rx. 1,747,800 under Famine Relief and Rx. 3,331,400 under Army. The Expenditure in England will also exceed the Estimate by £202,500 in consequence mainly of unanticipated interest and discount charges on loans and of higher Telegraph payments; but the important feature connected with the sterling figures is the rise in Exchange which reduces the net charge in the Exchange column of the Estimates by Rx. 1,488,700. The final result is an increase in the deficit of the year by Rx. 2,819,100 from Rx. 2,464,000 to Rx. 5,283,100.

1897-98. Increase of Revenue in India.

93. While Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration, Post Office, and Minor Irrigation Works all shew satisfactory increases, the more important increases of Revenue in India are—

	Rx.
Railway Receipts	501,300
Major Irrigation Works, Direct Receipts	467,000
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	270,700
Provincial Rates	55,600
Telegraphs	219,500
Mint	104,300
Marine	54,100

1897-98. Railway Revenue.

94. The Railway increase is divided thus:—

	Rx.
State, Gross Receipts, Increase	971,300
Guaranteed, Net Receipts, Decrease	470,000
Net Increase	501,300

The Railways this year may be divided into two categories, those leading to Bombay and those in other parts of the Continent. Speaking generally, the former have done badly under the combined effects of plague (with the stringent preventive precautions entailed) and of famine; while the other Railways have done well and shew satisfactory increases over the Budget Estimate. Those increases are ascribed partly to general development, partly to the movements of troops and materials in connection with the North-Western Frontier operations, and partly to the movement of grain into districts affected by famine, though the widespread extent of the famine tended to reduce the latter movement below that which would occur in a partial famine, with scarcity in one Province and plenty in another. The more important increases have occurred on the following lines:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	600,000
North-Western Railway	500,000
Burma Railway	85,000
Indian Midland Railway	80,000
East Coast Railway	50,000
Madras Railway (net)	40,000
Mysore Railway	40,000

And the more important decreases on the following :—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (net)	330,000
Rajputana-Malwa	290,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (net)	180,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	60,000

1897-98. Irrigation Revenue.

95. The increase of Rx. 467,000 in Irrigation Revenue is distributed thus :—

	Rx.
Madras (decrease)	—900
Bombay	4,400
Bengal	35,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	180,500
Punjab	248,000

Part of the increase in the Punjab is due to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab Canal and the realisation of some outstanding balances on the Western Jumna Canal. The rest of the increase in the Punjab and the whole of that in other Provinces is a small set-off against the Famine Relief expenditure, being due to the large demand for water caused by the failure of the rains.

1897-98. Land Revenue.

96. Madras is the only Province in which the Land Revenue collections are expected to fall seriously below the Budget Estimate. There, in consequence of the partial failure of the north-east monsoon on which several Madras districts depend more than on the south-west monsoon, allowance is made for a falling-off of Rx. 196,000. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam there are smaller deficiencies of Rx. 50,000 and Rx. 14,600: in the former the effect of the famine in diminishing the collections this year has been somewhat greater than was assumed in the estimate of March last: in Assam the decrease is ascribed to the effects of the great earthquake and of floods. In the other Provinces the collections are expected substantially to exceed the Budget Estimates, which were cautiously taken in view of the famine: the larger half, Rx. 38,800, of the increase in Bengal is due to faster progress in the recoveries from landlords and tenants of their share of the cost of the survey charges in Behar, Rx. 68,800 being now expected to be recovered as compared with Rx. 30,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. The excesses are —

	Rx.
Burma	177,100
Punjab	171,300
Central Provinces	70,000
Bombay	53,000
Bengal	65,000

1897-98. Provincial Rates.

97. The increase under Provincial Rates occurs in Bengal, Rx. 66,000,—revaluations are in progress in this Province which have secured an increase in Revenue this year—and in the Punjab Rx. 33,100,—these rates rise proportionately with the Land Revenue in the Punjab. There are decreases of Rx. 28,500 in the Central Provinces and of Rx. 10,400, in Bombay, and smaller variations in the remaining Provinces.

1897-98. Telegraph Revenue.

98. The improvement in the Telegraph Revenue has been unusually large this year: this is attributed to the great use of the telegraph in connection with the frontier operations.

1897-98. Mint Receipts.

99. There have been large tenders of silver for coinage into British dollars, and the mint receipts have consequently been high. The Government of India has, at the request of the Bhopal and Kashmir Durbars, who were anxious to improve their currencies, undertaken to receive Bhopal rupees and Kashmir Chilkies and to coin the bullion in them into Government rupees. The Native State coins are taken over at a rate of exchange rather more favourable to them

than the market rate between them and Government rupees, and rupees are issued to the Durbars at those rates. The bullion in them, however, is more than sufficient to coin the number of rupees payable to the Durbars, as our rupee bears a much higher value than that of the silver in it. This excess is brought to account as a gain on coinage.

1897-98. Marine Receipts.

100. Of the increase of Rx. 54,100 under Marine, a rise in the pilotage receipts in Calcutta accounts for Rx. 13,000, and recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial services for Rx. 32,600.

1897-98. Decreases of Revenue in India.

101. The improvements above mentioned are partially counterbalanced by decreases in the Revenue in India under some other heads, of which the more important are—

	Rx.
Opium	573,900
Excise	171,800
XXIV.—Exchange	100,000
Salt	109,000

1897-98. Opium Revenue.

102. The price for Bengal Opium taken in the Budget Estimate was R1,075 a chest: the average price realised has been only R1,023 a chest; and the receipts in Bengal fall short of the Estimate by Rx. 200,200.

The Malwa Opium export trade continues to languish. In view of the state of the trade the pass duty was reduced by R100 a chest from October 27, 1897. This has caused a loss of Revenue, as the reduction so far has not had the effect of raising the exports to their former level. There is a decline in the receipts in Bombay of Rx. 374,000.

1897-98. Excise Revenue.

103. The decrease in the Excise Revenue occurs in Madras (Rx. 60,000), Bengal (Rx. 60,000), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rx. 50,000). These are ascribed to the famine. There are smaller decreases in Assam, the Central Provinces, and the India Provinces, and small increases in the Punjab, Burma, and Bombay.

1897-98. XXIV.—Exchange.

104. The difficulties in the way of accurately estimating the receipts under the very variable and uncertain head XXIV.—Exchange have been fully stated in previous Financial Statements.

1897-98. Salt.

105. The falling-off under Salt is not a real decrease in Revenue: it occurs in Madras, where the receipts are expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 115,200, and is merely a postponement of the realisation of revenue from this year to next, the low price of Government paper inducing a continued resort to the six months' credit option instead of cash payment. The Revised Estimate in Bengal also falls short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 30,400; but this is more than made good by increases of the receipts in the Northern India Salt Department and in Burma.

1897-98. Increases of Expenditure in India.

106. There have been appreciable, though comparatively small, excesses over the Budget Estimates of Expenditure in India under the following heads:—

3.—Land Revenue, in Madras, the Central Provinces, and Bombay, caused by the famine, with plague added in Bombay;

Mint, larger expenditure being necessary to coin into dollars the large amount of silver tendered, and to recoin the Bhopal and Kashmir coins, see paragraph 99;

Police, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal, caused in both Provinces by the famine and the plague; and

Major Irrigation, Working Expenses, larger collection charges and greater repairs being entailed by the increase in Revenue and the increased irrigation which earned it.

The more important increases of expenditure in India are—

	Rx.
Army	3,331,400
Famine Relief	1,747,800
State Railways—Working Expenses	271,800
Medical	232,800
Jails	84,700

1897-98. Army Expenditure.

107. The increase in the expenditure on the Army is caused by the field operations on the North-Western Frontier. These are expected to cost in the current year no less than Rx. 3,869,800. But for them there would have been a saving from the Budget Estimates under the head. The only other substantial increases are about 6½ lakhs of rupees in the cost of food caused by the famine, the high prices having lasted somewhat longer than was assumed in the Budget Estimate, and about a lakh, the cost of Jubilee concessions to troops; while the following reductions have occurred:—

	Rx.
A reduction in the payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to the rise in Exchange	66,500
The saving secured by the despatch to Mombassa of the 27th Bombay Infantry	10,000
The saving secured by the despatch to the Cape of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in May 1897	42,200
The transfer to the Civil Estimates of the charge for the pay of officers on plague duty	14,700
A saving from the short strength of the Army	12,000
A saving under Camps-of-Exercise, owing to the absence of troops in the field	8,100
The decision not to purchase camels for which a special grant was provided	10,100
A reduction in the charges for Commissariat Establishments—Supplies and Services	190,000
This for the most part is nominal only, representing a transfer to, or a set-off against, the field charges; but a small part of it is secured by a reduction in the price paid for malt liquor under a new contract running from January 1, 1898.	
A reduction in the charges of the Remount Department	
A smaller number of remounts and young stock than intended has been purchased, and the prices paid for Australian remounts have been lower owing to the rise in exchange, the prices being fixed in sterling	22,700
Savings now expected with reference to the actual expenditure to the end of January, in the provision made for establishments and supplies under the heads "Army and Garrison Staff," "Regimental Pay and Allowances," "Clothing," Barracks," "Medical," "Ordnance," "Miscellaneous Contingencies" and "Volunteers"	129,500

1897-98. Famine Relief.

108. In stating the amounts provided for Famine Relief in the Financial Statement of last March it was said that the difficulty of any accurate forecast was very great, and that experience alone could show whether the estimates of the Local Governments were excessive or insufficient. They have proved sufficient only in Burma, the Punjab, and Bengal; there are considerable excesses in the other Provinces.

The following statement gives the comparison for each Province :—

	Budget Estimate. Rx.	Revised Estimate. Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	850,000	1,069,000
Bengal	1,004,800	889,400
Central Provinces . . .	680,000	1,340,000
Bombay	670,300	965,500
Punjab	167,800	125,600
Madras	200,400	928,600
Upper Burma	66,600	62,700
TOTAL .	3,639,900	5,380,800

The amounts in Burma and the Punjab are comparatively small. The Bengal Government had framed its estimate on a more liberal scale than any other Government, and although the relief of distress was prolonged there for the same reason as in other Provinces, the Budget provision proved more than sufficient.

The excess is greatest in Madras. Very soon after the beginning of the year it became apparent that the Local Government had seriously under-estimated the probable extent of the distress in that Province; and expenditure on a much larger scale than assumed in the Budget Estimate became necessary.

In the Central Provinces also the extent to which, and the time over which, relief would be necessary proved greater than was at first anticipated. The people of the Central Provinces had experienced a series of bad seasons before the great famine of 1896-97 began, and their capacity to withstand that great calamity had been much impaired. Owing to this and other causes the relief operations had to be continued on a considerable scale in the Central Provinces for some months after they had practically ceased in most other Provinces. In Bombay also the relief had to be continued on a large scale up to December 1897.

The short delay in the establishment of the south-west monsoon also increased the amount of expenditure in Madras and the Central Provinces; and it is to this cause alone that the excesses in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay may be ascribed.

The famine caused by the failure of the rains in 1896 may be said to have come to an end in December 1897 although relief on a small scale has continued in Bombay till now. The partial failure of the north-east monsoon this cold weather has given rise to fears of another famine on a small scale in some districts of Madras, and there has been some expenditure on famine relief and test-works in that Province in January, February, and March; but the amount is small, under half a lakh.

The figures above relate to the Provinces only. In addition, there is some expenditure brought to account on the "India" books. The Budget Estimate provided Rx. 1,300 for the supervision of relief officers in Native States. The number of officers employed on that work was larger than anticipated: Mr. Higham was also deputed to inquire into the working of famine relief operations in all Provinces; and the Government of India paid the salary of Mr. H. E. M. James when acting as Vice-President of the Charitable Relief Fund. The charges on the "India" books are now expected to amount to Rx. 8,200.

1897-98. State Railway Expenses.

109. The increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways was required to earn the increase of Revenue mentioned in paragraph 94.

1897-98. Medical.

110. The large increase under Medical is caused by the plague. Almost every Local Government has thought it necessary to incur expenditure on measures to guard against the spread of the plague, and where the pestilence has broken out still heavier expense has been necessary to stamp it out. As was

to be expected, the cost has been much heavier in Bombay than elsewhere; and that Province accounts for Rx. 208,700 out of the total increase of Rx. 232,800. Nor is the cost of preventive and remedial measures against the plague confined to the one head "Medical." The following table gives an estimate of the cost to the Government under all heads in each Province in 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99; Municipalities and other Local Bodies have, in addition, had to incur considerable expenditure:—

Expenditure connected with plague.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Accounts, 1896-97.								
3.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
18.—Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	3,100
19A.—Courts	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	400
19B.—Jails	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
20.—Police	...	...	...	100	...	...	900	1,000
24.—Medical	...	200	4,300	500	200	...	13,800	19,000
TOTAL	...	200	4,400	800	200	...	18,100	23,700
Revised Estimates, 1897-98.								
3.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200	3,200
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
18.—Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	8,800
19A.—Courts	...	...	...	900	...	...	2,600	3,500
20.—Police	...	...	1,600	1,400	...	...	6,000	9,000
24.—Medical	4,800	4,400	15,000	16,700	5,600	2,500	209,600	258,600
30.—Stationery	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
TOTAL	4,800	4,400	17,100	19,000	5,600	2,500	230,700	284,100
Budget Estimates, 1898-99.								
24.—Medical	3,200	9,400	5,500	10,000	10,000	5,000	75,000	118,100
GRAND TOTAL, THREE YEARS	8,000	14,000	27,000	29,800	15,800	7,500	323,800	425,900

1897-98. Jails.

111. The increase under Jails is a consequence of the famine, the high prices have increased the cost of rations; and the prison population has been large, as is usual in years of scarcity.

1897-98. Decreases of Expenditure in India.

112. In partial set-off against the heavy increases of Expenditure in India above set forth, there are some decreases, of which the more important are—

	Rx.
Opium	289,200
Civil Works	226,100
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land, etc.	157,200
Military Works	143,500
Subsidised Railways, Land, etc.	125,400
Salt	98,700
Forest	69,000
Telegraph	53,300

1897-98. Opium Expenditure.

113. Under Opium, the Budget Estimate, as usual, provided for the expenditure entailed by a normal crop on the area sown with the poppy. The crop was

again, for the seventh year in succession, a short one, and the payments will fall short of the estimate by Rx. 289,200.

1897-98. Civil Works.

114. The larger part of the decrease of Rx. 226,100 under Civil Works occurs in the Local section of the Estimates. The total expenditure on Civil Works from Incorporated Local Funds is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 189,900. All Provinces contribute to this, the largest amounts being Bengal Rx. 88,200, Madras Rx. 30,700, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rx. 25,100, and Burma Rx. 22,400.

In the Provincial section also, there are savings in most Provinces, the largest being Bombay Rx. 36,700, Madras Rx. 35,300, the Punjab Rx. 38,100 and Burma Rx. 20,700. But the saving in the total Provincial expenditure is reduced to a small amount in consequence of a large excess of Rx. 86,400 in Assam. This excess is due to the great earthquake which wrecked very many buildings and damaged many roads in the Province, and these have to be reconstructed and repaired.

In the Imperial section of the Civil Works Estimate there is an excess of Rx. 35,800. This is caused by the charge under this head for the Bangalore Water-Works. That charge is divided between Military Works and Civil Works in the proportion of 1 to 2: excessive provision was made in the Budget Estimate under the former head and deficient provision under the latter.

It may be convenient to give here an estimate of the total expenditure likely to be caused by the earthquake. It is as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Railways in Bengal and Assam . .	85,000	80,000	165,000
Other Imperial Expenditure in Bengal and Assam	26,800	24,300	51,100
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE—			
Bengal	45,700	53,300	99,000
Assam	101,200	105,800	207,000
LOCAL EXPENDITURE—			
Assam	3,200	8,700	11,900
TOTAL .	261,900	272,100	534,000

The very large expenditure in Assam from Provincial Revenues being beyond the power of that small Province to bear, the Government of India has sanctioned an assignment from Imperial Revenues of Rx. 160,000, half in 1897-98 and half in 1898-99, to aid the Chief Commissioner in repairing the effects of the great calamity.

1897-98. Guaranteed Railways.

115. The decrease in the payments on account of Guaranteed Railways is due to the falling-off in the traffic receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which reduces the Company's share of surplus profits, and to the payments for land for the Calicut-Cannanore, Amalner-Jalgaon and the Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railways being less than were anticipated.

1897-98. Military Works Expenditure.

116. A large part (nearly Rx. 80,000 including Exchange) of the reduction in Military Works Expenditure in India (Rx. 143,500) is merely a transfer of expenditure from India to England. The remainder represents the actual saving from the grant: it has been secured partly in consequence of the orders, of

which the low balances necessitated the issue, asking all departments to curtail expenditure as much as possible until the month of January, when the period of low balances should be past.

1897-98. Subsidised Railways.

117. The arrangements for starting the construction of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, the Mymensingh-Jamalpur, and the Tapti Valley Railways were not completed soon enough to allow of the acquisition of land to the extent provided for in the Budget Estimate and the provision for the Bhagulpore-Bausi-Baidyanath and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways could not be utilised owing to construction not having been started as was anticipated during the course of the year.

1897-98. Salt Expenditure.

118. The manufacturing charges have been small in the Northern India Salt Department and Bombay, and savings of Rx. 22,300 and Rx. 4,600 are anticipated there. In Bengal the intended preventive establishments have not yet been sanctioned, and a saving of Rx. 10,600 is secured. In Madras the reduction is Rx. 61,200; but of this Rx. 36,400 represent merely a transfer from the Salt to Excise: there is a joint establishment in Madras for the two Departments, and the proportion in which the total should be divided was altered during the year from $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$.

1897-98. Forest Expenditure.

119. The decrease under Forests is distributed over all the provinces. It represents partly the usual over-estimate by Local Governments of the probable expenditure under this head, and partly the effect of the orders mentioned in paragraph 116.

1897-98. Telegraph Expenditure.

120. The decrease in Telegraph Expenditure is partly the result of the orders just mentioned, and is partly due to the restriction of the Railway construction during the year—itself a consequence of the need which led to those orders—and a smaller mileage of Railway telegraph lines being consequently required.

1897-98. Exchange Compensation Allowances.

121. One cause of saving which affects almost all the Expenditure heads in India, is the rise in the rate of exchange above that assumed for the calculation of the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. The average rate taken for this purpose in the Budget Estimate was $14\frac{3}{4}d.$ the rupee: the four quarterly rates with reference to which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been paid are $15\frac{7}{32}d.$, $14\frac{13}{16}d.$, $15\frac{5}{16}d.$, and $15\frac{15}{32}d.$, yielding an average for the whole year of $15\frac{13}{64}d.$ The consequent saving amounts to Rx. 155,600.

1897-98. Revenue in England.

122. The Revised Estimate of sterling receipts in England does not differ appreciably from the Budget Estimate, the improvement being £19,000, the larger part of which occurs under Interest: the rate of interest obtained on the temporary investment of the cash balances was higher than estimated during a portion of the year.

1897-98. Expenditure in England.

123. The sterling expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimates by £202,500. The chief items in this increase are—

Interest £161,500

Of this, £117,800 is the discount on the loan of £3,500,000; and the remainder is the increased interest charge on the temporary loans on the security of India Bills: the suspension for a time of the sale of Council Bills, and the purchase of drafts for Rx. 1,000,000 on India to strengthen the rupee balances depleted by famine and war expenditure, necessitated the issue of India Bills to the amount of £6,000,000 as compared with £2,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate.

Indo-European Telegraph Payments . . . £37,400

The payments in respect of Revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate, owing to an increase in the homeward traffic and in the percentage carried by the Indo-European route.

Military Works £51,600

There were larger demands for stores, chiefly water pipes: this increase is counterbalanced by a decrease in the expenditure in India, see paragraph 116.

124. The charge for Exchange on net Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,488,700. The net Sterling Expenditure is greater by £183,500, and the exchange on this difference at 14·46*d.* the rupee, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 121,100. The direct saving in Exchange on sterling transactions from the rise in the rate of exchange from 14·46*d.* to 15·38*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,609,800. *1897-98. Exchange.*

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1898-99.

125. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates of 1898-99 with those of 1897-98:— *1898-99. Statement of the gross figures.*

		1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99, better.	1898-99, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	95,389,600	98,791,700	3,402,100	
England	£	173,000	188,300	15,300	
Exchange	Rx.	114,200	105,400		8,800
TOTAL	Rx.	95,676,800	99,085,400	3,408,600	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,623,900	72,610,100	13,800	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—1,190,000	—116,800		1,073,200
NET	Rx.	71,433,900	72,493,300		1,059,400
England	£	16,088,500	16,474,800		386,300
Exchange	Rx.	10,618,400	9,225,900	1,392,500	
TOTAL	Rx.	98,140,800	98,194,000		53,200
SURPLUS + DEFICIT —	Rx.	—2,464,000	+891,400	3,355,400	

126. The absence of famine and the presence of provision for war on a considerable scale are the two broad features of difference in the Estimates of 1898-99 as compared with those of 1897-98. *1898-99. Main features.*

With the exception of Opium, nearly all heads of Revenue show satisfactory progress: the Land Revenue and Provincial Rate collections are expected to be specially high, as the Local Governments hope to realise considerable arrears the collection of which was suspended during the famine.

In Expenditure there is a large reduction, Rx. 3,556,100, under 33.—Famine Relief, while warlike operations require a provision of about Rx. 1,517,600 to which there was nothing corresponding in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98, and the recrudescence of the plague necessitates expenditure on preventive and repressive measures, mainly under Medical. Most other heads of Expenditure exhibit moderate increases, the general position having necessitated the closest restriction possible of the grants in the present year.

The rise in the rate of exchange secures a large saving.

A surplus of Rx. 891,400 is expected as compared with a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000 in the Budget Estimate and of Rx. 5,283,100 in the Revised Estimate of 1897-98.

1898-99. Increases of Revenue in India.

127. The more important increases of Revenue in India are—

		Rx.
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation		1,953,500
Provincial Rates		238,300
Railways—	Rx.	
State, Gross Receipts, Increase	1,359,200	1,153,200
Guaranteed, Net Receipts, Decrease	206,000	
Telegraph		144,400
Customs		98,600
Interest		81,200
Post Office		65,900
Major Irrigation, Direct Receipts		63,900

1898-99 Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

128. The following table shows the distribution of the increases expected under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates:—

	Land Revenue. Increase. Rx.	Provincial Rates. Increase. Rx.
India, General	—2,600	—100
Central Provinces	320,000	5,500
Burma	234,100	5,500
Assam	11,400	—400
Bengal	162,300	79,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	740,400	120,100
Punjab	252,200	33,100
Madras	80,100	—400
Bombay	155,600	—4,000

In the above sums, arrears which the Local Governments intend to collect are included to the following extent.—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	85,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	496,500
Punjab	98,600
Bombay	50,000

The Bengal figures include Rx. 75,100 for the recovery from landlords and tenants of their share of the cost of the Survey charges in Behar, compared with Rx. 30,000 in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98. There is another feature of the Bengal Estimate which is worth mentioning. Hitherto the Land Revenue receipts in that Province have been practically stationary, the great bulk of it being permanently settled. But the long term settlements in Orissa having come to an end, Settlement operations have been in progress there for some years· the new assessments are now coming into operation, and an increase of Rx. 40,000 on that account is entered in the Estimate of 1898-99.

The estimates are high in all Provinces, but the Local Governments all expect to realise the amounts entered.

1898-99. Railway Receipts.

129. The estimates of Railway Revenue anticipate some recovery from the temporary depression which diminished Railway receipts during the famine: they have been cautiously framed, and if prospects continue as favourable as they now appear, there is good reason to hope that the actuals of the year will exceed the amount now taken.

1898-99. Telegraph Receipts.

130. The increase in Telegraph Revenue has been unusually large this year, and, as part of it is due to a special cause (see paragraph 98) which will not operate to the same extent next year, it is not considered safe to assume that the improvement will be fully maintained next year. The Estimate accordingly, while higher than the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 144,400, is lower than the Revised Estimate of that year by Rx. 75,100

1898-99. Customs Revenue.

131. The improvement taken under Customs occurs mainly in the export duty on rice and the import duty on cotton goods. Both these items have been specially low this year and last for reasons connected with the famine, the Burma rice having been diverted to India by the high prices, and the ability of the people to pay for cotton goods having been diminished by the pressure of the famine. The Burma rice crop of this cold weather is a very fine one, and it will not be diverted to India: nor will the whole of it be exported in the current year as the exports continue into April and even May, while we may for the purpose of estimates assume an average crop next cold weather, regarding which we as yet of course know nothing. Our information is that a considerable revival in the import of piece goods will take place next year.

1898-99. Interest.

132. The main cause of the increase in the Interest receipts is the increase in the investment of the Currency Department by Rx. 2,000,000 made in December 1896 under Notifications Nos. 5366 and 5367, dated December 18, 1896. The first year's interest on that investment was partially taken against the discount incurred; and the profit will be fully brought to account for the first time in 1898-99. The considerable loans granted during the famine also increase the receipts under this head.

1898-99. Post Office.

133. The increase in Post Office receipts represents the usual annual increase in the Revenue of a progressive department.

1898-99. Irrigation Receipts.

134. The Irrigation Receipts in the Punjab are placed higher than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 96,200: this is, mainly, due to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the other hand there is a decrease of Rx. 39,200: the estimate of 1897-98 was placed specially high because of the drought.

1898-99. Decreases of Revenue in India.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Opium.

135. Apart from the uncertain head XXIV.—Exchange under which the receipts are taken lower than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 60,000, the only head of Revenue which shews an important decline is Opium. The prices of Bengal opium have declined during the year; the price at the sale this month was only R948 a chest, and the average for the twelve months of this year R1,023. The price for next year has been taken between those two rates at R1,000 a chest. This results in the receipts in Bengal being less than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 290,300. As the Malwa export trade still shews no signs of revival, it has also been necessary to estimate for a further decline in the receipts in Bombay, amounting to Rx. 200,200: it is assumed that the number of chests passed for export will be about the same as the number taken for the Budget Estimate of 1897-98: so that this decrease may be ascribed entirely to the reductions in the rate of duty.

1898-99. Decreases of Expenditure in India.

Famine Relief.

136. On the Expenditure side the largest difference between the Estimates of the two years is under 33.—Famine Relief, which shews a reduction of Rx. 3,556,100. The famine had attained large dimensions and was increasing in severity last March, and a large provision was required for the obligatory measures of relief, and the amount which had actually to be spent was still larger. The favourable rains brought by the south-west monsoon of 1897 happily brought to an end the dire distress of the people as well as the necessity for further expenditure by the Government. The cold weather rains have also been generally favourable, and there is a good prospect of magnificent *rabi* crops in Northern India and of fair crops in the Central Provinces and Bombay, though to this prospect there is one exception in some districts of Madras which depend on the cold weather or north-east monsoon. That was much delayed and in some parts partially failed. The Madras Government consequently anticipates the possibility of having to re-establish relief works in three or four districts, and has provided a sum of Rx. 85,000 for the purpose It cannot yet be said whether the full amount will be required.

1898-99. Other decreases of Expenditure in India.

137. The only other important reductions in Expenditure in India next year are—

Interest charges.

Interest on Debt . . . . Rx. 143,300

This represents chiefly the interest on the difference between the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works and the amount of the borrowing in India.

Military Works.

Military Works . . . . Rx. 71,500

This is secured by the decision not to make additional provision for the works required at the recently established outposts on the North-Western Frontier—Chitral, Malakand, Gilgit, Tochi, Samana—and to require the Military Works Department to meet the cost of those works within its fixed grant.

Salt.

Salt . . . . Rx. 50,700

Of this, Madras accounts for Rx. 42,100, due partly to the change in the distribution of establishment charges mentioned above in paragraph 118 and partly to a reduction having been made in the estimates prepared on the same basis as those accepted in previous years, past experience having shewn that they overestimated the requirements. There are also small reductions of about half a lakh each in the expenditure in Bombay and the Northern India Salt Department.

1898-99. Exchange Compensation Allowances.

138. The rate assumed in the Budget Estimate as the average rate, with reference to which Exchange Compensation Allowance will be paid, is 1*s.* 3½*d.* the rupee. As the rate for this purpose in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 was 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, there is a considerable saving under most heads on this item of expenditure, amounting in all to Rx. 235,700.

1898-99. Increases of Expenditure in India.

139. There are a considerable number of increases of expenditure, some of them, like those under Superannuations and Jails, unavoidable, others allowed because the extreme restrictions required last year are no longer necessary. But the only increases of importance are—

		Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Works	Rx. 668,300	} 994,100
36.—Reduction of Debt	Rs. 325,800	
Army		1,114,900
State Railways, Working Expenses		743,200
Railway and Irrigation Interest on Debt . . .		197,800
Civil Works		303,900
Medical		149,800
Major Irrigation, Working Expenses		58,800
Interest on Advances to Railway Companies . .		52,300

1898-99. Protective Railways and Reduction of Debt.

140. The first of these increases represents the amount required to raise the total of the Famine Insurance Grant to Rx. 1,500,000. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the expenditure on direct famine relief charged under head 33 was so large that there was no room for any charge under the two heads which are used to make up the total of the group of heads included in "Famine Relief and Insurance" to the prescribed amount. In 1898-99, on the other hand, there is fortunately reason to expect that the direct charges for famine relief will be insignificant. The Famine

Expenditure of the last two years necessitates the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to its former amount of a crore and a half of rupees. The method of effecting this restoration is to charge under 34.—Construction of Protective Railways as much of the Capital Expenditure of the year on Railways as is incurred on Railways which have been classed as Protective, and to charge the remainder of the balance required to make up Rx. 1,500,000 under 36.—Reduction of Debt.

1898-99. Army Expenditure.

141. The warlike operations on the frontier in which we have been engaged since August last have not yet fully effected their object,—a small section of the tribes having still to complete their final submission and compliance with terms. It was accordingly thought that it might be necessary to continue the operations over a short part of next year, and the estimated cost has been entered in the Estimates: it includes all the terminal charges involved in the return of the troops to cantonments and the breaking-up of the force, as well as some charges incurred but not paid in the concluding months of this year, and amounts to Rx. 1,355,000. In addition, some extra expenditure is involved in keeping the outpost garrisons—from Kohat to the Kurram Valley, in the Tochi Valley, and at Malakand—at a greater strength than ordinary until the frontier has quite settled down: the amount of this is Rx. 160,900.

The only other item involving increase which need be mentioned is that to which the recent decision of Her Majesty's Government to increase the pay of the British soldier gives rise. The increase will have to be given to the soldiers serving in India and paid for from Indian Revenues. The exact terms of the concessions to be made in India are still under discussion. And a round sum of Rx. 200,000 has been entered to provide for the probable cost next year.

Apart from field operations, the Army charges are less than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98; the more important items of decrease being—

	Rx.
The fall in prices from the famine level of this year . .	272,600
A saving in the pay of British Troops from the rise in the rate of exchange at which it is issued from 14½d. to 15½d. the rupee	129,500
A saving in Exchange Compensation Allowances consequent on the rise in exchange	98,800
A reduction in the provision required for Ordnance Stores and camp equipage	41,200
The withdrawal of two Native Infantry Regiments from Burma and a reduction in the strength of the Mounted Infantry in that Province	14,800
A saving in the purchases of malt liquor partly owing to a reduction in the price under a new contract . .	29,500
An expected saving in the cost of moving troops and stores and in miscellaneous Commissariat charges . . .	34,500

1898-99. State Railways.

142. The increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways is required to earn the additional receipts taken on the Revenue side: moreover, repairs and renewals were restricted as much as possible this year under the orders mentioned in paragraph 116, and there are also some damages caused by the earthquake to be made good.

1898-99. Railway and Irrigation Interest.

143. The increase under Railway and Irrigation Interest is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure.

1898-99. Civil Works.

144. The increase under Civil Works is due to the fact that the general position allows a larger expenditure on useful works than was possible in March 1897.

1898-99. Medical.

145. The measures to be taken for the repression and the prevention of the spread of plague in all Provinces, but especially in Bombay, account for the considerable increase in Medical expenditure.

1898-99. Irrigation. Working Expenses.

146. The construction every year of new canals and extensions necessarily increases the amount of repair and maintenance charges which, with the cost of collecting the increasing revenue, make up the Working Expenses of Irrigation Works.

1898-99. Interest on Advances to Railway Companies.

147. The increase under this head is mainly due to the charges to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway Companies of interest on the Capital Expenditure of the extensions of those Railways.

1898-99. Revenue in England.

148. The small increase of £15,300 in the Sterling receipts in England is distributed between Interest receipts—the experience of this year having justified a somewhat higher estimate of the profit derived from temporary investments of the cash balance—and Army receipts, the recoveries of the value of accoutrements, etc., and the subscriptions towards family pensions having increased.

1898-99. Expenditure in England.

149. The Sterling expenditure exceeds the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by £386,300.

Of this, larger Interest payments account for £171,400. The net permanent Sterling borrowing is expected to amount to about £2,600,000. It will also be necessary to renew or replace the full amount of the India Bills for £6,000,000 issued this year (see above paragraph 123). The programme of Railway construction described in last year's Financial Statement, paragraphs 74 to 84, involved borrowing in sterling, but the heavy expenditure this year on famine and war has necessitated a much larger increase than was intended.

The Superannuation and Pension charges, and the Non-effective Army charges shew increases of £41,500 and £44,000 respectively. These increase from year to year with the addition of officers and widows and children to the pension lists.

The Effective Army charges are increased by £71,900, while the payments to the War Office are less by £8,000 and miscellaneous payments by £7,600; the charges of the Indian Troopship Service and for passages otherwise than in troopships are higher by £28,800, and those for stores by £58,700. Of the last item, the sum of £38,200 is for stores for the frontier operations.

The payments of interest on capital deposited by Railway Companies shew an increase of £13,000. This is due to further deposits of capital by the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company, the East Indian Railway Company, and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, partly counterbalanced by the reduction on renewal in the rate of interest on debentures of the Indian Midland Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

1898-99. Exchange.

150. In 1898-99 the charge for Exchange on the net Sterling expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 1,383,700. The net Sterling expenditure is more than in the Estimate of 1897-98 by £371,000, and the exchange on this difference at 14·46*d.* the rupee is Rx. 244,900. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from 14·46*d.* to 15·38*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,628,600.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation— India, General . . .	143,356	145,711	147,471	153,100	148,000	150,500
Central Provinces . . .	658,389	767,332	660,493	600,000	670,000	920,000
Burma	2,456,705	2,485,004	2,396,961	2,422,900	2,600,000	2,657,000
Assam	602,190	597,671	606,231	614,600	600,000	626,000
Bengal	3,890,942	3,905,221	3,876,838	3,925,000	3,990,000	4,087,300
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,872,663	6,134,442	5,104,374	5,927,500	5,877,500	6,667,900
Punjab	2,410,721	2,440,115	2,329,755	2,361,900	2,533,200	2,614,100
Madras	5,594,408	5,592,141	5,250,372	5,776,000	5,580,000	5,856,100
Bombay	4,555,037	4,954,982	4,473,802	4,805,700	4,858,700	4,961,300
TOTAL .	26,184,411	27,022,619	24,846,297	26,586,700	26,857,400	28,540,200
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	776,139	821,664	871,808	940,500	925,100	972,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	25,408,272	26,200,955	23,974,489	25,646,200	25,932,300	27,568,200
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration . .	1,845,760	1,875,769	1,893,376	1,898,700	1,933,000	1,884,000
Other Charges	2,202,372	2,221,348	2,216,227	2,268,000	2,272,000	2,259,900
TOTAL .	4,048,132	4,097,117	4,109,603	4,166,700	4,205,000	4,143,900

151. The above figures shew the effect of the famine on the most important of our Revenue heads. In ordinary years the Land Revenue increases from year to year, as resettlements are made and cultivation extended. In the five years ending with 1895-96, the increase had been as shewn in the following table. Though the year 1895-96 was itself a year in which the progress of the Revenue had been retarded by failure of the cold weather rains in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces, the increase in

those particular five years was higher than what we can assume as the normal rate of increase :—

	Increase in five years.	Average annual increase.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India, General	—4,686	—937	+ 1,760
Central Provinces	91,166	18,233	106,839
Burma	376,289	75,258	88,043
Assam	144,816	28,963	+ 8,560
Bengal	23,281	4,656	28,383
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	279,717	55,943	1,030,068
Punjab	168,588	33,718	110,360
Madras	740,862	148,172	341,769
Bombay	448,381	89,676	481,180
TOTAL	2,268,414	453,682	2,176,322

The last column of the above table shews the decrease in each Province in 1896-97 compared with 1895-96, the total amounting to Rx. 2,176,322. This falling-off represents the amount of remissions, suspensions, and short collections caused by the famine. The loss in 1896-97 is much greater than in 1897-98 because in the former year the suspensions affected both the main instalments in which the Land Revenue is collected, whereas in the latter the plentiful harvests admitted of the collection of the full normal amounts in the second half of the year.

152. When the famine began, the Local Governments at once realised that large suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue were required, but it was not possible or desirable for them to decide at once how much should be finally remitted and how much merely suspended. They delayed the decision on that point till after the famine should have ended, and in some Provinces the question is still under consideration. The amounts finally remitted on account of the famine cannot therefore yet be completely stated. But the amount of those remissions either sanctioned or about to be sanctioned are approximately given below, so far as they are as yet known :—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	187,000
Bengal	20,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	640,000
Madras	375,000

153. These sums are a final sacrifice of Revenue made because of the famine. The bulk of the remainder of the loss in the two years will be made good by arrear collections in 1898-99 and subsequent years. The arrear collections which Local Governments intend to make in 1898-99 are set forth in paragraph 128 above.

The expenditure under Land Revenue increases from year to year with the progress of the country and improvements in administration. But the famine has caused a special increase in 1896-97 and 1897-98, establishments being strengthened temporarily to deal with it and the plague, and the lower-paid servants having received compensation for the dearness of provisions.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium . .	5,321,390	5,240,349	4,850,352	4,192,500	3,991,000	3,900,000
Bombay—Pass Fees . . .	1,801,258	1,655,907	1,334,847	1,400,000	1,026,000	1,200,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue.	201,109	227,666	224,039	223,700	225,300	229,800
TOTAL . Rx.	7,323,757	7,123,922	6,409,238	5,816,200	5,242,300	5,329,800
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium . . Rx.	1,417,713	1,867,400	2,264,886	2,400,000	2,152,100	2,400,000
Other Charges . . . Rx.	195,792	200,573	220,341	254,000	212,700	254,000
England . . . £	1,419	550	882	400	2,000	1,400
Exchange . . . Rx.	1,181	418	583	300	1,100	800
TOTAL . Rx.	1,616,105	2,068,941	2,486,692	2,654,700	2,367,900	2,656,200
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	39,780	37,695	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Average price . . R	1,338	1,390	1,244	1,075	1,023	1,000
Chests produced . .	33,329	35,953	45,041	...	45,500	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	25,293	23,551	29,587	...	36,087	...
Reserve, December 31st .	1,279	—2,652	—5,699	...	330	6,830
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export .	29,577½	25,475½	21,751½	23,333⅓	18,456	24,000
Rate of Duty . . . R	600 & 650	650	650 & 600	600	600 & 500	500

154. Detailed explanations regarding Revenue will be found in paragraphs 102 and 135, and regarding the Expenditure of 1897-98 in paragraph 113: the estimate of expenditure for next year is, as usual, based on the assumption that there will be a normal crop. The general remarks made in paragraph 166 of the Financial Statement of March last apply to the present estimates also.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (*a*)	1,894,320	1,905,325	1,848,755	1,947,800	1,975,000	1,975,000
Burma (*b*)	118,989	156,032	140,928	150,000	160,000	160,000
Bengal (*b*)	2,458,219	2,488,620	2,500,119	2,505,400	2,475,000	2,500,000
Madras (*a*)	1,795,354	1,997,489	1,694,164	1,840,200	1,725,000	1,770,000
Bombay (*a*)	2,398,867	2,314,379	2,237,739	2,290,600	2,290,000	2,323,000
TOTAL .	8,665,749	8,861,845	8,421,705	8,734,000	8,625,000	8,728,000
Charges	498,415	521,044	523,352	570,200	471,900	519,600

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

155. The anticipation in paragraph 167 of the Financial Statement of March last that the Salt Revenue would recover from the check experienced in 1896-97 because of the famine has been realised. As explained in paragraph 105, the falling-off in the total Revenue this year is not due to the consumption of salt having diminished, but represents only a postponement of Revenue from this year to next.

The issues of Kohat salt have not been so high as they were taken: the stocks cleared before the enhancement of the duty from 8 annas to R2 a Lahori maund (of 102 seers) lasted longer than was expected: the

other issues of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department have, however, more than made good this deficiency. Issues of Kohat salt have been resumed in the latter part of the year, and the Budget Estimate assumes that in 1898-99 the former normal quantity of Kohat salt will be issued and duty realised on it at the enhanced rate. It has been decided to abolish the Indus Preventive Line, but at the same time to impose certain restrictions on the conveyance of salt on the river Indus, and to forbid the transport of Kohat salt in quantities in excess of five seers from the right to the left bank of the Indus and on land on the east side of the Indus. As the difference between the duty on Kohat salt and the general duty is now reduced to one rupee a maund, it is believed that those restrictions will be sufficient to prevent any loss of revenue by the displacement of ordinary salt by the lower-taxed Kohat salt, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to make any further increase in the duty on the latter.

The Revenue for 1898-99 is taken at what is believed with reference to the statistics of past years to be a moderate total. The amount is below the duty on the quantity which may fairly be accepted as the normal consumption of the country at the present time.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,162,521	3,224,216	3,216,005	3,277,500	3,257,700	3,301,100
Commercial and other Stamps	1,383,285	1,418,875	1,476,870	1,476,600	1,472,700	1,478,900
Other Revenue	79,874	83,964	84,867	82,400	75,800	75,900
TOTAL . Rx.	4,625,680	4,727,055	4,777,742	4,836,500	4,806,200	4,855,900
Charges— India . Rx.	93,211	95,158	97,006	97,300	97,100	99,700
England (Stores) . £	45,103	43,492	40,808	29,800	34,600	37,800
Exchange . Rx.	37,525	33,044	26,967	19,700	19,400	21,100
TOTAL . Rx.	175,839	171,694	164,781	146,800	151,100	158,600

156. The Stamp Revenue continues to increase, but the increases in 1896-97 and 1897-98 are very small: this may be connected with the famine and the plague, but it is very difficult indeed to assign specific causes for variations in Stamp Revenue. While it is safe to say that that revenue over a series of years will yield a considerable increase, it is not safe to make that assertion in regard to any one year: the Stamp Revenue has been known to fall off for the whole of India, and more frequently does so in particular provinces. The check to progress now experienced may merely be one of these occasional fluctuations in a direction opposite to the general tendency. But however that may be, it is probable that some revival will occur next year, and a moderate increase has been assumed for the Budget Estimate of 1898-99.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	1,256,235	1,337,850	1,339,931	1,345,000	1,285,000	1,325,000
North-Western Provinces	574,554	549,459	446,444	500,000	450,000	490,000
Madras	1,367,157	1,438,405	1,489,657	1,530,000	1,470,000	1,530,000
Bombay	1,100,897	1,164,147	1,099,650	1,100,000	1,102,500	1,120,000
Other Provinces	1,228,833	1,232,556	1,238,518	1,204,100	1,199,800	1,252,300
TOTAL	5,527,676	5,722,417	5,614,200	5,679,100	5,507,300	5,717,300
Charges	192,809	207,957	212,855	211,400	239,100	250,200

157. The revenue under this, in normal years, specially and steadily progressive head, declined in 1896-97 and again in 1897-98 under the influence of the famine and plague. A recovery is fairly certain next year, and the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 is placed slightly below the level of the Revenue of 1895-96.

The expenditure is increasing moderately from year to year for the improvement of preventive and administrative arrangements.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,074,933	2,184,443	2,086,080	2,206,300	2,236,000	2,326,600
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	692,610	664,081	657,260	599,200	638,900	671,600
Village Service and Patwaris	643,959	734,443	667,487	681,600	679,200	726,400
Other Cesses	129,652	124,038	126,028	134,600	123,200	135,400
TOTAL	3,541,154	3,707,005	3,536,855	3,621,700	3,677,300	3,860,000
Charges	56,438	52,675	54,301	54,600	53,100	52,400

158. This head of Revenue has been affected by the famine in the same way as Land Revenue, and the general features of the comparative figures are the same,—a considerable decline in 1896-97 below the level of 1895-96, a partial recovery in 1897-98, and a large rise in 1898-99.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPORT DUTIES—						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	32,238	33,867	37,215	33,000	37,000	36,200
Liquors—Spirits	549,952	591,003	599,045	581,300	604,000	583,200
Other sorts	61,657	71,583	60,120	66,500	60,700	65,800
Articles of Food and Drink	299,515	311,108	305,953	310,700	340,800	319,500
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	92,740	102,397	92,108	98,500	99,000	96,700
Silver Bullion and Coin	349,192	355,869	326,481	245,200	420,200	253,300
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	206,723	257,871	202,480	239,800	212,100	223,100
Oils	323,727	408,690	429,067	391,800	505,000	411,600
Manufactured Articles	586,135	541,946	508,799	660,700	457,900	518,300
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		113,027	88,081		122,400	103,900
Cotton Goods	385,268	1,183,443	917,816	904,900	783,700	938,300
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	2,887,147	3,970,804	3,567,165	3,532,400	3,642,800	3,549,900
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	10,392	63,915	112,344	109,100	110,000	115,700
EXPORT DUTIES— Rice	906,538	930,616	755,167	800,000	762,000	862,400
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	50,878	51,943	56,801	50,400	62,600	62,500
GRAND TOTAL	3,854,955	5,017,278	4,491,477	4,491,900	4,577,400	4,590,500
Charges	174,547	202,948	203,386	210,700	209,800	215,400

159. Although the total of the Customs Revenue of the Revised Estimate of 1897-98 exceeds the Budget Estimate only by Rx. 85,500, there are considerable variations in the details. In the import duties there is a decrease under Metals, a larger decrease, Rx. 80,400, under Manufactured Articles and Raw Materials, and a still larger decrease, Rx. 121,200, under Cotton Goods. The last of these was mentioned as possible in paragraph 171 of the last Financial Statement: it is almost certainly due to the famine, the distress having forced the people to forego luxuries in the matter of clothing, and the same cause probably accounts for the first two decreases also. The other heads of imports have yielded generally moderate increases, that under Oils amounting to Rx. 113,200, while a large increase of Rx. 175,000 over the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 and of Rx. 93,719 over the Actuals of 1896-97 occurs under Silver. The net imports of silver have been heavier this year than in any year since 1893-94, the figures being—

	Oz.
1893-94	54,328,973
1894-95	27,040,026
1895-96	27,018,079
1896-97	25,929,088
1897-98 (partly estimated)	39,000,000

The export duty on rice has fallen short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 38,000. In the Budget Estimate some allowance was made for the diversion to India of the part of the Burma rice crop of the cold weather of 1896-97 which remained unexported on April 1, 1897, but not quite enough.

The prospects, as they now appear, justify us in anticipating a considerable increase in the import duty on cotton goods and in the export duty on rice in

1898-99. The import duty on silver is, as usual, estimated moderately, at about 25 lakhs of rupees.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	459,557	447,688	439,259	445,000	472,800	479,800
Other Collections	1,348,503	1,387,501	1,433,550	1,405,300	1,416,500	1,413,100
TOTAL	1,808,060	1,835,189	1,872,809	1,850,300	1,889,300	1,892,900
Charges	29,771	29,868	30,323	32,700	32,200	32,700

160. The increase in this head of Revenue in 1896-97 was not much, if at all, below the average. But the increase in 1897-98 has been small. This result is probably connected with the famine, though it seems probable that the classes which pay Income Tax have been but little affected by that calamity.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,631,548	1,660,504	1,733,869	1,756,200	1,788,200	1,735,600
Expenditure	913,449	911,161	993,955	1,076,100	1,015,100	1,050,500
NET	718,099	749,343	739,914	680,100	773,100	685,100

161. The check to the usual increase of Revenue under this progressive head is caused by the famine and by concessions made in connexion with it.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India . . Rx.	808,121	801,267	912,766	833,000	842,400	914,200
England . . £	3,789	13,516	102,231	5,000	17,000	10,000
Exchange . Rx.	3,152	10,269	67,558	3,300	9,500	5,600
TOTAL . Rx.	815,062	825,052	1,082,555	841,300	868,900	929,800

162. Paragraphs 122 and 132 give the only explanations necessary under this head.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt—						
India . . .	4,573,871	3,731,433	3,753,460	3,878,200	3,857,000	3,985,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,194,115*	*1,222,409*	*1,253,479*	*1,285,000*	*1,284,100*	*1,314,500*
Railways .	*3,517,197*	*3,686,287*	*3,873,401*	*4,098,800*	*4,083,300*	*4,319,400*
Balance charged to Interest Rx.	—137,441	—1,177,263	—1,373,420	—1,505,600	—1,510,400	—1,648,900
England . £	2,611,921	2,622,695	2,030,704	2,717,800	2,879,300	2,889,200
Exchange . Rx.	2,173,077	1,992,644	1,738,458	1,793,800	1,612,400	1,618,000
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances . Rx.	296,968	338,497	346,555	350,000	327,300	327,500
Other items—including Exchange . "	179,492	268,226	111,656	194,000	190,600	192,800
TOTAL . Rx.	5,124,017	4,044,799	3,453,953	3,550,000	3,499,200	3,378,600
Debt outstanding, March 31st—						
Sterling . £	116,005,826	115,903,732	114,883,233	119,484,932	123,380,533	125,995,833
Rupee Debt—						
4 per cent . Rx.	5,556,946	5,436,298	5,316,380	5,196,198	5,316,380	5,316,380
3½ per cent "	95,492,040	96,462,450	90,918,610	90,914,340	93,918,610	} 107,873,430
3 per cent "	...	...	10,954,820	14,935,860	10,954,820	}
Other Debt "	3,324,754	1,890,180	1,925,243	1,499,130	1,495,743	1,170,743
Savings Bank Balances . "	10,535,018	11,121,252	10,886,792	11,308,152	10,486,292	10,970,492

163. There was a net withdrawal of balances from the Savings Banks in 1896-97, and a further withdrawal has taken place in 1897-98; in 1898-99 a net deposit of the small amount of Rx. 156,700, in addition to the interest credit, is assumed.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
POST OFFICE—						
Revenue	1,631,815	1,713,495	1,783,474	1,827,300	1,869,500	1,893,200
Expenditure	1,606,281	1,643,798	1,703,111	1,749,300	1,737,600	1,776,300
NET .	+25,534	+69,697	80,363	+78,000	+131,900	+116,900
TELEGRAPH—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	978,697	1,085,940	1,071,524	1,088,000	1,307,000	1,231,900
Expenditure	732,044	737,907	770,977	782,200	830,600	827,800
NET .	+246,653	+348,033	+300,547	+305,800	+476,400	+404,100
Capital Expenditure . .	75,904	159,946	175,782	306,500	223,600	261,800
MINT—						
Revenue	35,106	40,918	156,635	67,500	171,800	78,800
Expenditure	51,946	53,229	61,823	53,200	86,200	66,100
NET .	—16,840	—12,311	+94,812	+14,300	+85,600	+12,700

164. The Revenues of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments make satisfactory progress, which entails an increase also in Expenditure. The

increase in Telegraph Revenue this year being specially high, and partly due to a temporary cause, the estimate for next year is taken lower than the Revised Estimate of this year.

165. As explained in paragraph 99, the high receipts under Mint this year are due to the large coinage of the British dollar for the Straits and other eastern Settlements and to the recoinage of Bhopal and Kashmir coins. The experience of the last two years having shewn that a larger dollar coinage than was assumed in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 may be counted on annually, the estimate for next year on that account is placed higher, though not so high as the Revised Estimate of this year; and a small portion of the Bhopal and Kashmir coins remain to be dealt with in 1898-99. But this increase is almost entirely counterbalanced by a decrease in the gain on copper coinage, as the large issues of copper coin have ceased with the famine: see paragraphs 110 and 179 of the Financial Statement for 1897-98. The enormous demand for copper coin raised that receipt to Rx. 137,600 in 1896-97: in the Budget Estimate of this year we took Rx. 50,000, but have reduced it to Rx. 40,000 in the Revised Estimate: in 1898-99 we take Rx. 30,000 only, which is rather below the normal amount of years before the famine.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

		Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
General Administration	India	1,586,216	1,594,089	1,587,278	1,573,900	1,592,700	1,567,700
	England	273,303	243,955	260,322	256,400	259,400	255,300
	Exchange	227,384	185,350	172,030	169,200	145,300	143,000
Law and Justice	Courts	3,070,575	3,090,807	3,096,893	3,119,300	3,132,600	3,120,300
	Jails	905,140	956,762	1,082,246	1,040,700	1,125,400	1,075,000
Police		3,989,003	4,040,817	4,156,560	4,184,300	4,220,300	4,201,600
Marine	Imperial (a)	531,281	597,702	561,396	515,500	505,500	495,600
	Provincial	141,361	145,410	158,870	176,100	176,900	177,400
Education		1,511,223	1,536,489	1,576,150	1,626,200	1,583,000	1,652,300
Ecclesiastical		185,521	192,410	189,385	193,700	176,800	188,200
Medical		1,015,230	1,030,915	1,076,696	1,076,800	1,325,900	1,225,600
Political		897,584	1,062,183	1,003,401	983,600	941,800	1,014,400
Scientific and Minor Departments		501,388	495,971	523,969	552,100	535,700	578,400
TOTAL Rx.		14,835,209	15,172,860	15,445,196	15,467,800	15,721,300	15,694,800

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges up to 1896-97.

166. Under most of these heads the expenditure has been increased in 1896-97 and 1897-98 by the famine; and in 1897-98 and 1898-99 the plague causes a considerable increase specially under Medical.

167. On the other hand, the rise in exchange reduces the charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

168. The estimates under Political include provision for the political charges connected with the operations on the North-Western Frontier, and for the Burma-China Boundary Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Territorial and Political Pensions	471,077	454,082	437,397	435,900	439,100	430,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India	1,271	793	746	900	600	700
England	220,651	223,537	225,783	226,000	189,300	226,000
Exchange	183,578	169,837	149,205	149,200	106,000	126,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India	944,865	969,146	1,005,961	1,026,100	1,047,700	1,072,300
England	1,788,908	1,817,694	1,874,519	1,884,200	1,904,700	1,925,700
Exchange	1,488,343	1,381,029	1,238,745	1,243,600	1,066,600	1,078,400
Stationery and Printing	695,189	685,187	679,523	704,700	723,700	689,000
Miscellaneous	271,823	232,027	244,830	242,400	246,800	229,000
TOTAL Rx.	6,065,705	5,933,332	5,856,709	5,913,000	5,724,500	5,777,600

169. There is nothing calling for remark under this group this year.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	10,258	18,301	2,079,525	3,641,200	5,391,800	85,100
Construction of Protective Railways	556,867	529,867	...	...	...	668,300
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	43,110	38,317	46,830	25,000	22,400	20,000
Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	325,800
TOTAL	610,235	586,485	2,126,355	3,666,200	5,414,200	1,099,200
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shewn in the Railway Revenue Account	389,765	413,515	438,857	456,500	368,200	400,800
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,565,212	4,122,700	5,782,400	1,500,000

170. These charges have been fully explained in other parts of this Statement. But, as has appeared from the remarks under many heads, the charges entered under the head 33.—Famine Relief do not cover nearly the whole of the loss which the famine has caused: there have been also losses of revenue and increases of expenditure under ordinary heads. And this is a convenient place to bring these various items together. It is impossible to give exact figures: for example, though we know that Excise Revenues have been reduced by the famine, no one can say exactly how much of the actual reduction of revenue was due to famine and how much to other causes: it must therefore be remembered that the

amounts named below are merely approximate estimates. The following table gives the best estimates that can be made for the two years:—

Loss of Revenue.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue—		
Remissions and losses	871,600	576,400
Salt	186,100	...
Excise	231,700	357,600
Customs	87,600	221,800
Forests	71,300	84,300
Railways	1,504,100	1,477,400
TOTAL	2,952,400	2,717,500

Increase of Revenue.

Irrigation	424,900	556,700
Net loss of Revenue	2,527,500	2,160,800

Increase of Expenditure.

Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges consequent on high prices	689,400	925,100
Other charges directly or indirectly due to famine	76,700	123,400
TOTAL	766,100	1,048,500

Total estimated cost of famine in addition to the charge under 33.—Famine Relief	3,293,600	3,209,300

The suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates have not been included in the estimate of loss of revenue above shewn, as, though their effect was to reduce the revenue in the two years, they will not be a final loss, as it is intended to collect them in 1898-99 and subsequent years so far as they may prove to be recoverable: when collected, they will increase the revenue of future years. They amount to Rx. 1,476,600 in 1896-97 and to Rx. 641,000 in 1897-98.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
STATE RAILWAYS— Gross Receipts . . . Rx.	18,152,155	18,558,699	17,639,604	18,023,700	18,995,000	19,382,900
Working Expenses . . Rx.	8,791,031	9,040,836	8,819,553	9,027,300	9,299,100	9,770,500
Interest and other Charges— India . . . . . Rx.	3,532,222	3,700,813	3,888,549	4,118,300	4,099,500	4,336,500
England . . . £	3,584,284	3,586,219	3,629,000	3,702,400	3,687,300	3,714,700
Exchange . . . Rx.	2,982,068	2,724,699	2,398,561	2,443,600	2,064,900	2,080,300
Net Result . . . . "	—737,450	—493,868	—1,096,659	—1,267,900	—155,800	—519,100
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS— Net Traffic Receipts . . Rx.	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,630,000	2,160,000	2,424,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges— India . . . . . Rx.	638,588	533,137	483,610	310,200	154,600	321,600
England . . . . £	2,154,714	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,169,400	2,154,800	2,171,500
Exchange . . . Rx.	1,792,688	1,642,290	1,428,040	1,431,800	1,206,700	1,216,000
Net Result . . . . "	—1,535,679	—1,061,752	—1,438,453	—1,281,400	—1,356,100	—1,285,100
Other Receipts . . . . "	41,694	25,252	24,052	28,700	12,300	16,700
Other Charges . . . . "	117,054	89,900	148,921	296,200	134,400	310,300
STATISTICS— State Railways— Capital Expenditure to March 31— Expenditure by Government Rx.	118,718,037	122,701,781	126,978,761	132,381,581	130,886,861	136,512,261
Ditto by Companies £	24,937,833	25,721,568	27,538,341	30,066,968	29,656,441	31,850,541
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from debentures raised by the Company . Rx.	...	271,698	1,707,399	2,370,798	2,688,099	3,632,399
TOTAL .	143,655,870	148,695,047	156,224,501	164,819,347	163,231,401	171,995,201
Miles open on April 1 . .	13,806	14,146	14,721	15,385	15,378	15,671
Guaranteed Railways— Miles open on April 1 . .	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588

171. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways exceeds the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 by Rx. 699,500. This increase is due to the large increases on the East Indian Railway and North-Western Railway, while on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there was a considerable falling-off.

The small decrease in the Interest charges in India is due to the restriction of outlay mentioned below in paragraph 177, while that in the sterling Interest charges occurs on the capital deposited by Companies and is due to additional capital not being raised as early as was expected. The further rise in the rate of exchange causes a considerable saving in the Exchange on the sterling charges, thus making the Net Result considerably better than in the Budget Estimate.

In 1898-99 the net receipts from State Railways are estimated at only Rx. 83,500 lower than the Revised Estimate for 1897-98, the decrease is partly due to the movements of food-grains on the East Indian Railway and to military traffic in the North-Western Railway being expected to be much less next year and partly to working expenses being expected to be much higher next year owing to restricted expenditure this year on renewals of rolling-stock and other works and to

the increase in prices of stores in England. The increase in Interest charges occurs chiefly under India and is due to the progress of capital outlay.

The falling-off in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways is due to the plague and famine having completely disorganised the traffic to Bombay over both the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

The poorness of the net results of the Revenue Account is, as explained last year, due to the prevalence of scarcity and plague, and though some return of prosperity is to be expected next year, it is not considered safe to anticipate a full return to the more favourable results of former years.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Major Works.						
Revenue . { Direct Receipts .	1,370,587	1,279,408	2,067,961	1,968,100	2,435,100	2,032,000
Revenue . { Land Revenue .	776,139	821,664	871,808	940,500	925,100	972,000
Expenditure . { Working Expenses	799,759	787,301	871,180	859,800	887,900	918,600
Expenditure . { Interest . .	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,253,479	1,285,000	1,284,100	1,314,500
Net .	+152,852	+91,362	+815,110	+763,800	+1,188,200	+770,900
Minor Works.						
Receipts—Direct	192,089	198,881	210,870	213,900	230,900	224,100
Expenditure	958,906	966,601	1,126,350	966,900	966,200	980,000
Statistics of Major Works.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . .	30,343,404	31,101,556	31,897,139	32,675,756	32,631,439	33,418,839

172. The increase in the receipts from Major Works in 1897-98 is due chiefly to the large demand for canal water caused by the drought; the small increase in the receipts from Minor Works is due to the same cause. The increase in the Punjab is, however, due to some extent to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal, the receipts from which have now risen to Rx. 208,800, being about double the amount realised in 1895-96. The Budget Estimate for 1898-99 anticipates a return to normal conditions. A further increase of Rx. 38,200 will be realised on the Chenab Canal. The increase of irrigation in 1897-98 necessitated an increase in the charges for the collection of the revenue as well as in the charges for the maintenance and repairs of canals. The increase in the working expenses of 1898-99 is mainly due to provision having been made for the maintenance of additional lengths of canals to be opened out for irrigation.

173. The financial results obtained during 1895-96 and 1896-97 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below:—

		1895-96.	1896-97.
MAJOR WORKS.		Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay—			
Direct and Indirect	During the year	788,997	831,509
	To end of year	32,520,702	33,352,127
Revenue Account—			
Gross Revenue		2,134,247	2,975,373
Maintenance and Working		872,877	964,451
Net Revenue		1,261,370	2,010,922
Interest		1,222,398	1,253,542
Net Profit		38,972	757,380
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year		3·88	6·03
MINOR WORKS.			
Capital Outlay—			
Direct and Indirect	During the year	104,318	196,930
	To end of year	4,954,050	5,308,360
MINOR WORKS.			
Revenue Account—			
Gross Revenue		513,422	585,170
Maintenance and Working		241,191	259,175
Net Revenue		272,231	325,995
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year		5·49	6·14

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. On Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS—						
Expenditure	1,007,951	1,205,938	1,157,006	1,231,200	1,166,800	1,185,100
Receipts	59,654	49,699	61,268	50,000	50,800	50,300
Net	948,297	1,156,239	1,095,738	1,181,200	1,116,000	1,134,800
CIVIL WORKS—						
Imperial—						
Expenditure	655,909	763,458	809,383	472,100	482,300	559,800
Receipts	60,365	66,421	59,537	55,200	54,800	54,700
Provincial—						
Expenditure	1,991,074	2,063,159	2,131,781	2,291,000	2,219,000	2,531,000
Receipts	295,474	305,041	279,888	280,900	277,600	280,300
Local—						
Expenditure	1,698,767	1,777,957	1,685,125	1,785,800	1,595,900	1,745,600
Receipts	276,984	292,671	295,521	293,500	277,300	293,400

174. The expenditure during 1897-98 against the grant placed at the disposal of the Military Department for expenditure on Military Works is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 64,400.

The increase in 1897-98 over the Budget Estimate for Imperial Civil Works is due to larger outlay on the Bangalore Water-works.

The expenditure on Imperial and Provincial Civil Works in 1898-99 is higher than the Budget Estimate of 1897-98, owing to the grants having been specially restricted last March.

Under Local the expenditure in 1897-98 is below the Budget Estimate, owing partly to restriction of expenditure in Bengal (88,200) and partly to the expenditure in other Provinces being less than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

ARMY SERVICES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
Effective Services—						
Regimental Pay and Allowances—						
India . . . . Rx.	8,348,840	8,697,465	8,598,670	8,432,400	8,287,600	8,400,200
England . . . . £	1,100,282	1,048,930	1,056,598	1,098,000	1,632,700	1,059,000
Exchange . . . . Rx.	915,417	796,945	698,236	724,700	578,300	593,000
Total „	10,364,539	10,543,340	10,353,504	10,255,100	9,898,600	10,052,200
Less—Receipts . . . „	8,040	7,695	7,405	7,800	7,000	7,400
Net „	10,356,499	10,535,645	10,346,099	10,247,300	9,891,600	10,044,800
Commissariat—						
India . . . . Rx.	3,127,955	3,079,399	3,900,588	3,853,000	3,628,000	3,624,200
England . . . . £	22,720	21,838	40,832	23,300	28,900	21,400
Exchange . . . . Rx.	18,902	16,592	26,983	15,400	16,200	12,000
Total „	3,169,577	3,117,829	3,968,403	3,891,700	3,673,100	3,657,600
Less—Receipts . . . „	447,666	437,966	452,322	459,900	387,100	458,200
Net „	2,721,911	2,679,863	3,516,081	3,431,800	3,286,000	3,199,400
Ordnance—						
India . . . . Rx.	828,120	846,935	921,362	882,900	861,700	773,500
England . . . . £	330,784	245,124	299,233	339,800	297,400	386,200
Exchange . . . . Rx.	275,207	186,238	197,743	224,200	166,500	216,300
Total „	1,434,111	1,278,297	1,418,338	1,446,900	1,325,600	1,376,000
Less—Receipts . . . „	197,079	185,562	143,277	116,700	118,600	117,100
Net „	1,237,032	1,092,735	1,275,061	1,330,200	1,207,000	1,258,900
Other Heads—						
Expenditure . . . Rx.	4,006,466	5,485,002	3,674,561	3,646,400	7,421,400	5,150,400
Receipts . . . . „	253,599	235,933	235,375	194,500	275,200	220,300
Net „	3,752,867	5,249,069	3,439,186	3,451,900	7,146,200	4,930,100
Non-effective Services—						
India . . . . Rx.	903,410	897,135	906,263	918,600	934,200	957,500
England . . . . £	2,302,415	2,316,527	2,368,852	2,431,800	2,419,300	2,475,800
Exchange . . . . Rx.	1,915,573	1,760,027	1,565,417	1,605,000	1,354,800	1,386,400
Total „	5,121,398	4,973,689	4,840,532	4,955,400	4,708,300	4,819,700
Less—Receipts . . . „	103,813	110,855	114,951	102,400	109,300	106,900
Net „	5,017,585	4,862,834	4,725,581	4,853,000	4,599,000	4,712,800
Grand Total—						
India . . . . Rx.	16,245,960	18,120,112	17,261,343	16,968,900	20,300,300	18,083,800
England . . . . £	4,285,043	4,135,794	4,211,135	4,353,400	4,312,000	4,469,300
Exchange . . . . Rx.	3,565,088	3,142,251	2,782,860	2,873,200	2,414,700	2,502,800
Total „	24,096,091	25,398,157	24,255,338	24,195,500	27,027,000	25,055,900
Less—Receipts . . „	1,010,197	978,011	953,330	881,300	897,200	909,900
Net „	23,085,894	24,420,146	23,302,008	23,314,200	26,129,800	24,146,000

175. These military charges have been very fully explained in other parts of this Statement.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

176. The following table shews the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889-90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92	604,848
1892-93	458,060
1893-94	324,974
1894-95	217,867
1895-96	101,349
1896-97	94,610
1897-98, Budget Estimate Rx. 19,400, Revised Estimate	35,400
	4,740,073

No expenditure is provided for under this head in 1898-99; the outlay on Special Defence Works (exclusive of Armaments) will in future be provided for out of the grant for Military Works.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

177. In paragraph 193 of the Financial Statement for March 1897 it was explained that the Secretary of State had agreed to a programme for the construction of Railways in India during the three years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99, which involved the expenditure of 29⅝ crores of rupees, including the extensions to be carried out by the Guaranteed Railway Companies, and the manner in which the expenditure was to be provided was also stated.

It was not at that time contemplated that any expenditure would be incurred in 1897-98 on the extensions to be carried out by the Guaranteed Companies, and the whole of the provision for these lines was set down against 1898-99.

In addition to the expenditure within the programme above referred to, it was anticipated that Branch Line Companies and Companies outside the accounts of the Government of India would incur expenditure which would bring the total outlay of the year 1897-98, after including outlay on Irrigation Works, up to a figure in excess of 14 crores of rupees.

The programme for 1897-98 for all State Railways in India was fixed at Rx. 10,130,000, and it was proposed to provide this sum thus:—

	Rx.
From Imperial funds	6,500,700
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,629,300

and it was to be expended—

By State agency	3,324,500
By the agency of Companies	6,805,500

It was, however, found necessary during the course of the year to restrict expenditure on the construction of Railways, as the famine and war expenditure

threatened to reduce the cash balances to a dangerous extent. A revised forecast was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State, in which, while retaining the limit of 29⅔ crores as sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 1 (Financial), dated 7th January 1897, for expenditure on Railways during the three years 1896-97 to 1898-99, provision to the extent of Rx. 9,130,000, or Rx. 1,000,000 less than the Budget provision, was made for expenditure on the construction of Railways during 1897-98. This sum was distributed as under :—

	Rx.
Imperial funds	5,301,800
Capital account of Indian Railway Companies	3,828,200
TOTAL	9,130,000

178. Since the preparation of this forecast a sum of Rx. 8,400 has been transferred to head 50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and a sum of Rx. 20,000 has also been deducted from the total grant to provide for the proposed loan to the Cooch Behar State for expenditure on the Santrabari extension—leaving the existing grant for expenditure on construction of Railways at Rx. 9,101,600.

179. It has not, however, been found possible, owing to the disturbance of working arrangements caused by the suspension of expenditure in the middle of the year, to strikes in England and other reasons, to work up even to this reduced amount, and in the Revised Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Railways during 1897-98 the total expenditure of the year, as compared with the Rx. 9,130,000 provided in the revised forecast, amounts to—

	Rx.
Imperial funds—	
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,903,400
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,400
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	980,700
Capital of Indian Railway Companies, including the loan for the Cooch Behar State Railway	3,505,600
Guaranteed Railway Extensions	16,300
	8,414,400

or less by Rx. 715,600 than the amount of the reduced grant available. This amount has been transferred for expenditure during the ensuing financial year as explained further on.

In addition to the above sum, the Branch Lines Companies and the Companies whose accounts are outside the Government accounts are expected to spend during the year Rx. 2,160,200, making a total of Rx. 10,574,600 for all Railways in India.

180. As regards 1898-99, it was agreed with the concurrence of the Secretary of State that the amount provided in the revised forecast for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works should be fixed at Rx. 10,871,300 instead of at the balance of the programme of 29⅔ crores as originally proposed, and of this amount Rx. 6,646,300 is to be provided from Imperial funds, Rx. 3,475,000 against the Capital account of Indian Railway Companies, and Rx. 750,000 against Capital to be raised by the Guaranteed Railway Companies.

It was subsequently agreed that if the total final grant as passed in the final Revised Estimate was less than the reduced grant of Rx. 9,130,000 available for expenditure during 1897-98, the difference might be added to the above sum of Rx. 10,871,300 and utilised for expenditure on the construction of Railways

during 1898-99. This difference as stated above amounts to Rx. 715,600, and the total amount available for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, for the latter of which a grant of Rx. 750,000 has been provided, thus becomes Rx. 11,586,900. Funds to meet the expenditure on the jetties at Chittagong under the head 50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements have also been provided from this sum, which has been distributed for expenditure as under:—

	Rx.
48.—State Railways—Construction	4,951,300
49.—Irrigation	750,000
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	668,300
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,475,000
Guaranteed Railway Extensions	750,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	944,300
	11,586,900

In addition to the above, further capital expenditure will also be incurred in 1898-99 by Branch Line Companies and other Companies, whose accounts are outside the Government accounts, to the extent of Rx. 2,360,700 as under:—

	Rx.
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Hardwar-Dehra, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, South Behar, and Tapti Valley Railways	1,515,700
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Southern Punjab	200,400
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	620,400
Segowlie-Raksaul	4,200
Nilgiri	20,000
TOTAL	2,360,700

The total of the programme for Capital Expenditure on Railways, Irrigation Works, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements in 1898-99 accordingly amounts to nearly 14 crores of rupees.

48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION.

181. The Budget grant for 1896-97 amounted to Rx. 5,980,200 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided in forecast	6,150,000
Less—Amount available from balance of subscribed capital and debentures to be raised by Assam-Bengal Railway	552,000
	5,598,000
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	750,000
Leaving for Railways	4,848,000
Add—For East Indian Railway	112,200
For Tirhoot Railway Extensions	400,000
Mandalay-Kunlon Railway	620,000
TOTAL	5,980,200

This amount was distributed as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	473,500
48.—State Railways—Construction	5,506,700
TOTAL .	5,980,200

182. The Revised Estimate provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 3,819,900 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue" .	4,557,400
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	737,500
Leaving for Railways under 48 .	3,819,900
Provided under 34.—Construction of Protective Railways .	...
TOTAL .	3,819,900

against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 4,243,976, thus exceeding the Revised Estimate by Rx. 424,076 and falling short of the Budget provision by Rx. 1,736,224. Of moneys placed at his disposal up to 30th November 1896 (date of despatch of indents from India), the Secretary of State was unable to spend £8,357, which sum, with exchange and charges upon it, amounted to Rx. 13,949.

183. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are, as already stated, Revised Estimate, 1897-98, Rx. 3,903,400, and Budget Estimate, 1898-99, Rx. 5,619,600, including in the latter figure provision to the extent of Rx. 668,300 under the head 34.—Construction of Protective Railways. These amounts have been distributed as under:—

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open Lines—		
North-Western	—177,100	264,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	43,700	100,000
Eastern Bengal	348,800	235,700
Warora Colliery	—7,000	—400
Umaria Colliery	3,300	3,700
Stores transactions	1,600	—26,900
TOTAL .	213,300	576,100
Lines under construction—		
Southern Punjab Rolling-stock . .	228,000	216,500
Hardwar-Dehra ditto . .	...	35,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Rolling-stock . .	...	48,600
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur ditto .	...	45,400
Agra-Delhi Chord	3,000	..
East Coast	70,000	60,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	442,500	30,000
Bhatinda-Ferozepur Conversion . .	100,000	50,000
Mari-Attock	264,900	150,000
Jullundar-Hoshiarpur—Land	—100	...
Ludhiana-Ferozepur—Land . . .	600	...
Kotri-Rohri	118,500	(*a*) ...
Indus Bridge	91,400	119,100
Bezwada-Madras	696,600	634,400
Godavari Bridge	138,700	210,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	130,000	145,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari . . .	5,000	16,000
Rajbari-Fareedpur	26,700	30,000
Shadipalli-Jodpore Frontier . . .	2,500	10,000
Rungpur-Dhubri (Teesta and Dhurla Bridges)	12,800	130,000
TOTAL .	2,331,100	1,930,000
TOTAL STATE AGENCY .	2,544,400	2,506,100

(*a*) Included with North-Western Railway.

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
Expenditure by agency of Companies—		
Open Lines—		
East Indian, including Extensions	1,200,000	1,626,500
Rajputana-Malwa System	—85,000	100,000
Tirhoot	35,000	120,000
Bhopal	1,300	1,000
Dhond and Manmad	2,000	5,500
South Indian	—27,000	—184,400
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	200	2,000
Wardha Coal	...	7,000
Madras-Ennore	2,000	...
TOTAL	1,128,500	1,677,600
Lines under construction—		
Assam-Bengal { Land, Part I	61,500	50,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction, Part II	1,147,900	1,102,000
Hajipur-Katihar Extension	500,000	500,000
TOTAL	1,709,400	1,652,000
Total Companies' Agency	2,837,900	3,329,600
Total Allotments	5,382,300	5,835,700
Add—Reserve	...	728,200
TOTAL	5,382,300	6,563,900

	Rx.		Rx.	
Deduct—Amount available from debentures raised by East Indian Railway Company	980,700	...	944,300	
Amount available from debentures of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company to be dealt with under Section S	498,200		...	
		1,478,900		944,300
Total Grant from Imperial Funds		3,903,400		5,619,600

49.—IRRIGATION—CONSTRUCTION.

184. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are—

1894-95, Accounts.	1895-96, Accounts.	1896-97, Accounts.	1897-98, Budget.	1897-98, Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
594,145	699,968	740,448	750,000	692,800	750,000

The difference of Rx. 57,200 between the Budget and Revised Estimates is due mainly to the recovery of the cost of watercourses constructed on behalf of the landholders on the Chenab Canal and to the value of the surplus stock of the Dehri Workshop of the Sone Canal having been transferred from this head to Provincial. The Budget Estimate for 1898-99 provides Rx. 50,000 for the Jhelum Canal to be commenced next year, and Rx. 110,000 for the Mandalay Canal which will be in active progress.

50.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1896-97,	1897-98,		1898 99.
Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
.	.	8,400	48,000

185. This head has been opened in order to record the expenditure being incurred on the construction of the jetty and sheds at Chittagong.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

186. The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1897-98 and the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 of the transactions of the Home Treasury are as follow :—

	Budget, 1897-98.	Revised, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	13,000,000	9,378,000	16,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	3,500,000	3,500,000	6,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred	2,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	2,441,400	24,100	1,491,600
" expenditure	2,053,000	1,170,300	1,676,000
Deposits and Advances, net	1,400	200	...
Add—Opening Balance	2,814,698	2,832,354	2,168,254
TOTAL	25,810,498	22,904,954	33,335,854
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,915,500	16,099,000	16,286,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,083,100	834,600	1,119,900
Permanent Debt discharged	...	2,700	3,384,700
Temporary Debt "	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	2,441,400	24,100	1,491,600
" expenditure	2,370,700	1,602,800	2,316,500
Remittances from India, net—			
(a) Railway Companies' Remittances	500,500	316,200	302,500
(b) Family and other Remittances	228,000	187,900	191,300
(c) Purchase of Drafts on India	...	669,400	...
Add—Closing Balance	2,271,298	2,168,254	2,242,854
TOTAL	25,810,498	22,904 954	33,335,854

187. The Budget Estimate of Sterling Ways and Means was seriously affected by the events in India which rendered necessary the temporary suspension of the sale of Council Bills and the purchase of drafts on India by the Secretary of State. In the early months of the year the Revenue in India fell below the anticipations of last March: the delay in the establishment of the monsoon and the other causes mentioned in paragraphs 91 and 108 largely increased the expenditure on famine relief; and the occurrences on the North-Western Frontier *1897-98. General Summary.*

necessitated field operations on a considerable scale. These unforeseen demands were beyond the power of the Indian cash balances to meet without a diminution in other demands on them. The Secretary of State decided to give the necessary help by the suspension of the sales of Council Bills, and this suspension was announced on the 1st of September for not less than ten weeks from the 8th of September 1897. The Secretary of State at the same time remitted to India a crore of rupees by means of bank drafts. The suspension of Council Bills was continued for a further period of 4 weeks, and the sale was resumed on December 15, after a total intermission of 14 weeks. It is now estimated that the total drawings of the Secretary of State in 1897-98 will be £9,378,000 against £13,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. The purchase of the drafts on India for one crore cost £669,400, making a net deficiency in the estimate of drawings upon India of £4,291,400. This deficiency is met chiefly by temporary loans to the extent of a net sum of £4,000,000. There are other differences from estimates in the transactions of the year, but these require no special notice here.

1897-98. Sterling Loans.

188. In accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 206 of the last Financial Statement, India Stock for £3,500,000 was issued in May 1897. The new stock was issued at 2½ per cent: the state of the money market was not favourable at the time, and the loan was raised at a discount of £3 4*s*. 1*d*. per cent. The total amount tendered was £13,779,800 and the minimum rate of accepted tenders was £96 13*s*.

1897-98. Temporary Debt.

189. In March last it was the intention to raise £2,000,000 in 1897-98 by means of India Bills, of which the sum of £1,000,000 was required to replace a like amount of Bills issued in the year 1896-97; but in consequence of the aid given to the Indian cash balances, it has been necessary to incur sterling debt in excess of the Budget Estimate to the extent of £4,000,000. India Bills have consequently been issued for £6,000,000 instead of for the £2,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. Of these, £2,500,000 were issued for 12 months on the 18th of September 1897, £2,500,000 for 6 months on the 3rd of December 1897, and £1,000,000 for 6 months on the 23rd of January 1898. The results of the several temporary loans have been as follows:—

Month of issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
September 1897 . . .	7,180,000	2,500,000	2	11	8
December ,, . . .	12,330,000	2,500,000	2	15	2
January 1898 . . .	9,770,000	1,000,000	2	4	5

Capital of Railway Companies.

190. The net issues to Railway Companies during 1897-98 were taken in the Budget Estimates at £317,700; it is now estimated that they will amount to £432,500. The following are the usual details:—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,950,000	992,500
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	2,541,400	198,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,900
TOTAL .	4,494,400	1,194,400
ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,000,000	12,500
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,441,400	11,600
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,169,500	837,900
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,201,200	764,900
TOTAL .	4,812,100	1,626,900

191. The large decrease in the amounts of new capital is due chiefly to the fact that Railway Companies' debentures were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital. Most of the Companies required for stores, establishment charges, etc., much less than was estimated at the beginning of the year, but the new funds raised were on the whole still less, and in the net result £114,800 more are likely to be paid in the year than originally estimated. *Railway Companies' Remittances.*

192. The following are the details of remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to which advances of funds are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against recoveries in India by debit to the Revenue Account :—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
Advances for purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	600,000	640,400
Rajputana-Malwa	40,000	40,700
South Indian Railway	71,000	38,800
Bengal and North-Western Railway	192,000	192,200
	903,000	912,100
East Indian Railway Debentures	400,000	592,500
Transfer Fees, etc.	2,500	3,400
	402,500	595,900
Net Remittance from India	500,500	316,200

The total advances are not expected to vary materially from the Budget Estimate. The East Indian Railway Company during the year will issue a larger amount of debentures than intended.

193. The reduction in the net payments on account of family and other remittances of £40,100 is the result of a number of large differences. There is an increase in the receipts of £24,000 owing to the recovery from Her Majesty's Imperial Government of expenses and payments connected with the Suakin and Mombassa Expeditions, and £38,000 more are expected to be paid in England in repayment of advances made in India on account of emigration of coolies and other Imperial services. Against these larger receipts there is an increase in the payments for stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and Native States in India of £129,900, while there are decreases of £108,000 in the net provision for payments in England on account of family remittances, remittances by the Administrator General, etc., and other miscellaneous remittances from India. *Family and other Remittances.*

194. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1898-99, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £18,540,700. Under ordinary circumstances this amount should be realised by the sale of Council Bills. But owing to the heavy expenditure on Railways which is contemplated in India in 1898-99, it will not be possible for the Government of India to supply by means of Council Bills more than about £16,000,000, and this amount has accordingly been entered in the Estimates as the probable drawings of the Secretary of State. It is proposed to provide the balance of the estimated disbursements by the issue of India Stock. *1898-99. Home Treasury. Ways and Means.*

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for the discharge of £384,700, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 4 per cent Debentures, on the 6th of May next, and £3,000,000, India Debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent will

expire on August 16, 1898. In order to discharge this amount of debt, and to meet the portion of the net disbursements not covered by the sales of Council Bills, the Secretary of State proposes to issue £6,000,000 of India Stock in 1898-99. It is also proposed to replace £6,000,000 India Bills, falling due in 1898-99, by a like amount of Bills raised in the year.

According to the programme now announced, the net disbursements of the Home Treasury will be met, in the year 1898-99, by the sale of Bills on India of £16,000,000 and by a net addition to the permanent debt of £2,615,300.

195. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

Ways and Means in India.

196. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it	23,955,700	19,831,400	26,298,400
2. Rupee Loan	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net	502,400	—363,700	538,800
4. Other items, net	21,700	—472,000	—80,700
5. *For Remittance to Secretary of State, net*—			
(*a*) *Railway Companies' Remittances*	500,500	316,200	302,500
(*b*) *Other Remittances*	213,000	182,200	244,300
(*c*) *Remittance by drafts*	...	669,400	...
Ditto exchange	...	330,600	...
Add—Opening Balance	13,465,810	13,873,752	16,722,352
TOTAL	42,659,110	37,367,852	47,019,652
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	1,190,000	705,700	116,800
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	4,790,600	3,302,600	4,002,300
8. Rupee Debt discharged	575,100	429,500	325,000
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc, net	245,400	631,700	—62,200
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	956,300	941,500	1,468,800
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount*	13,025,300	9,385,200	16,014,500
12. Do. Exchange	8,554,700	5,24[illegible],300	8,945,500
Add—Closing Balance	13,321,710	16,722,352	16,208,952
TOTAL	42,659,110	37,367,852	47,019,652

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1897-98. General Summary.

197. In accordance with the usual practice, the Estimate of Ways and Means of the Government of India for 1897-98 placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State the whole of the estimated excess of Treasury receipts up to December 1897. In the earlier months of the financial year the Revenue fell below the anticipations of the Budget Estimate, larger expenditure on famine

relief and larger loans to cultivators in famine-stricken districts became necessary; and the disturbances on the North-Western Frontier involved us in a considerable war expenditure. It was also decided in view of the state of the money market to reduce the amount of the rupee loan from Rx. 4,000,000 to Rx. 3,000,000. The steps taken to meet the deficiency in cash balances to which these causes gave rise were: first, the reduction of the expenditure on Railway Construction by Rx. 1,000,000 · second, the postponement till January 1898 of all other expenditure which could be postponed third, the stoppage of the sale of Council Bills for 14 weeks from September 8 to December 15, and, fourth, the remittance by the Secretary of State to India of one crore of rupees by means of Bank drafts.

The excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it is expected to be less than the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 4,124,300; the Savings Bank transactions are expected to cause a net withdrawal from the Treasury of Rx. 400,500 instead of a net receipt of Rx. 428,000 entered in the Budget Estimate, the amount of the public loan was reduced by Rx. 1,000,000, and the net amount of loans to Municipalities, etc., will exceed that estimate by Rx. 386,300. The total diminution of the cash balances under the three heads mentioned thus amounts to Rx. 6,339,100. As a set-off against this large deficiency the payments of Council Bills will be Rx. 6,945,500 less than the Budget Estimate, Rx. 1,000,000 was received by remittance from England, and the reduction in expenditure not charged to Revenue will be Rx. 1,488,000. The year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,722,352, being in excess of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 3,400,642.

198. As the Revenue Account for 1898-99 now made up closes with a surplus, it is necessary for the Government of India to provide only for the Capital Expenditure of the year not charged to Revenue by means of new loans. The total estimate of Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounts to Rx. 5,749,300. In addition to this we have undertaken to advance in 1898-99 Rx. 1,380,100 to the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies for expenditure on new extensions. The total of the Government outlay and the advances to the Companies mentioned amounts to Rx. 7,129,400. This demand we propose to meet by a new rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000, a net addition to the permanent debt in England of £2,615,300, and a small reduction in the Indian cash balances. *1898-99. Main features.*

199. It was announced in paragraph 214 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 would be raised in India in 1898-99. But in the current year the available amount of loanable capital in the Indian market was comparatively small. It was accordingly decided to issue a loan of Rx. 3,000,000 only at 3½ per cent per annum. After the successful conversion in 1896-97 of the unguaranteed 3½ per cent loans into 3 per cents, the Government had intended to raise its future rupee loans at 3 per cent; but in view of the peculiar circumstances of the current year, it was decided to raise the loan of the year at 3½ per cent. *Rupee Loan of 1897-98.*

The loan of the current year was issued on July 19, 1897, and tenders for it were received on August 16. The unfavourable state of the money market at the time affected the result, and the loan was raised at a discount of R1-10-9 per cent.

200. It is the present intention of the Government of India to raise a new rupee loan in India of Rx. 3,000,000 in 1898-99, but this announcement is made with the usual reservation, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable. *New Rupee Loan.*

Savings Banks, etc.

The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	—84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96	247,700	338,500	586,200
1896-97	—581,100	346,600	—234,500
1897-98, Budget	78,000	350,000	428,000
1897-98, Revised	—727,800	327,300	—400,500
1898-99, Budget	156,700	327,500	484,200

The year 1897-98 has been another year of heavy withdrawals of Savings Bank deposits. As in the year 1896-97, the withdrawals are attributable directly to the high price of food-grains and the prevalence of distress. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 allows for a comparatively small addition to the net deposits, and with the return of normal conditions and general prosperity the result is likely to be much better than the estimate.

Loans by Government.

201. The net issues on account of loans by the Government to Municipalities, etc., in 1897-98 are now expected to be Rx. 631,700 against Rx. 245,400 entered in the Budget Estimate—an increase of Rx. 386,300. This increase is the difference between the increases in the gross advances of Rx. 691,300 and in the recoveries of Rx. 305,000. Nearly the whole of the increase in gross advances represents additional loans to agriculturists and others in districts affected by famine and scarcity. According to the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, the loan transactions of the year will result in a net receipt of Rx. 62,200 instead of a net issue as in past years. This result is not due to any extensive curtailment of the loans by the Local Governments, but to the fact that large recoveries are expected in 1898-99 of the heavy loans to cultivators and others in the current and past year. The following is a comparison of the gross recoveries and issues for several years :—

	Issues.	Recoveries.
1894-95	686,806	512,267
1895-96	744,789	506,246
1896-97	1,337,194	542,638
1897-98, Revised	1,456,000	824,300
1898-99, Budget	797,600	859,800

The estimates for next year provide for normal requirements for advances to agriculturists and others, and the Government of India, I am glad to say, have been able to pass with little change the proposals of the Local Governments for loans to Municipalities and other Local Bodies for specified works of public improvement.

Cash Balance.

202. The year 1898-99 is estimated to close with a cash balance in the Indian Treasuries of Rx. 16,208,952, which is less than the opening balance of the year by Rx. 513,400.

J. WESTLAND.

CALCUTTA;
March 21, 1898.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	. . . . .	1896-97
Revised Estimates	. . .	1897-98
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General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	23,974,489	25,646,200	25,932,300	27,568,200
Opium	...	6,409,238	5,816,200	5,242,300	5,329,800
Salt	...	8,421,705	8,734,000	8,625,000	8,728,000
Stamps	...	4,777,742	4,836,500	4,806,200	4,855,900
Excise	...	5,614,200	5,679,100	5,507,300	5,717,300
Customs	...	4,491,477	4,491,900	4,577,400	4,590,500
Other Heads	...	8,503,557	8,570,700	8,735,100	8,870,100
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS Rx.	...	62,192,408	63,774,600	63,425,600	65,659,800
Interest	A	1,082,555	841,300	868,900	929,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	3,011,633	2,982,800	3,348,300	3,203,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,678,568	1,689,200	1,703,100	1,733,000
Miscellaneous	"	1,066,574	1,023,100	899,500	918,600
Railways	"	20,297,820	20,682,400	21,167,300	21,823,600
Irrigation	"	3,150,639	3,122,500	3,591,100	3,228,100
Buildings and Roads	"	696,214	679,600	660,500	678,700
Receipts by Military Department	"	953,330	881,300	897,200	909,900
TOTAL REVENUE Rx.	...	94,129,741	95,676,800	96,561,500	99,085,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,407,235	6,924,900	6,067,800	5,290,300
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	1,000,000	5,000,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	502,400	...	538,800
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	1,497,500	3,386,700	598,600
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	"	34,930	91,500	52,200	91,300
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	"	695,292	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	314,202	...	...	53,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	15,526,547	13,000,000	9,378,000	16,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	116,107,947	118,693,100	120,446,200	121,657,400
Balance on 1st April—India Rx.	...	16,500,510	13,465,810	13,873,752	16,722,352
England £	...	3,393,798	2,814,698	2,832,354	2,168,254
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,002,255	134,973,608	137,152,306	140,548,006

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
The 21st March 1898.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,909,691	11,229,400	10,842,500	11,210,900
Interest	"	3,453,953	3,550,000	3,499,200	3,378,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,711,693	2,891,200	2,878,000	2,932,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	15,445,196	15,467,800	15,721,300	15,694,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,856,709	5,913,000	5,724,500	5,777,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	2,126,355	3,666,200	5,414,200	1,099,200
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	12,750	7,300	4,700	5,800
Railway Revenue Account	"	22,957,801	23,499,200	22,801,300	23,921,400
Irrigation	"	3,251,009	3,111,700	3,138,200	3,213,100
Buildings and Roads	"	5,783,295	5,780,100	5,464,000	6,021,500
Army Services	"	24,255,338	24,195,500	27,027,000	25,055,900
Special Defence Works	"	94,610	19,400	35,400	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial Rx.	...	96,858,400	99,330,800	102,550,300	98,310,800
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	...	9,200	135,000	137,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*1,023,637*	*1,199,200*	*840,700*	*254,300*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue Rx.	...	95,834,763	98,140,800	101,844,600	98,194,000
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B	4,984,422	6,588,600	4,604,600	5,749,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	1,000,000	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	319,495	...	363,700	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,157,437	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	829,486	336,900	683,900	29,100
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	...	1,274,000	1,374,000	2,109,300
Remittances (net)	"	...	15,000	5,700	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	15,170,546	13,025,300	9,385,200	16,014,500
Total Disbursements	...	119,296,149	119,380,600	118,261,700	122,096,200
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...	13,873,752	13,321,710	16,722,352	16,208,952
England £	...	2,832,354	2,271,298	2,168,254	2,242,854
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,002,255	134,973,608	137,152,306	140,548,006

Revenue	94,129,741	95,676,800	96,561,500	99,085,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	95,834,763	98,140,800	101,844,600	98,194,000
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) Rx.	*−1,705,022*	*−2,464,000*	*−5,283,100*	+891,400

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97. India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 14·451d.	Total.	REVISED India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,757,819	9,216,670	...	...	23,974,489	14,837,900	11,094,400
II.—Opium	6,409,238	...	...	...	6,409,238	5,242,300	...
III.—Salt	8,387,715	33,990	...	...	8,421,705	8,609,600	15,400
IV.—Stamps	1,264,315	3,513,427	...	...	4,777,742	1,240,200	3,566,000
V.—Excise	4,255,971	1,358,229	...	...	5,614,200	3,728,300	1,779,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,565	3,533,290	...	...	3,536,855	3,600	3,673,700
VII.—Customs	4,462,869	28,608	...	...	4,491,477	4,546,100	31,300
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,058,381	814,428	...	...	1,872,809	1,059,900	829,400
IX.—Forest	1,019,497	714,372	...	...	1,733,869	922,000	866,200
X.—Registration	230,808	227,463	...	...	458,271	242,300	240,100
XI.—Tributes from Native States	901,753	...	...	...	901,753	897,900	...
Total	42,751,931	19,440,477	...	...	62,192,408	41,330,100	22,095,500
XII.—Interest	761,879	150,887	102,231	67,558	1,082,555	659,700	182,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,773,713	9,761	...	...	1,783,474	1,859,400	10,100
XIV.—Telegraph	1,065,181	...	3,819	2,524	1,071,524	1,300,500	...
XV.—Mint	156,635	...	...	...	156,635	171,800	...
Total	2,995,529	9,761	3,819	2,524	3,011,633	3,331,700	10,100
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	22,618	333,566	...	...	356,184	6,600	360,300
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	38,576	270,157	...	...	308,733	29,200	269,600
XVII.—Police	21,836	415,080	...	...	436,916	1,700	435,100
XVIII.—Marine	31,236	129,241	...	...	160,477	48,300	146,100
XIX.—Education	2,231	218,551	...	...	220,782	1,700	216,500
XX.—Medical	479	90,385	1,717	1,134	93,715	200	84,900
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	11,605	89,450	425	281	101,761	9,800	90,100
Total	128,581	1,546,430	2,142	1,415	1,678,568	97,500	1,602,600
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	155,327	46,878	93,786	61,977	357,968	148,200	53,700
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	35,325	51,075	...	...	86,400	30,900	46,500
XXIV.—Exchange	144,233	...	...	...	144,233	60,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	113,152	330,146	20,878	13,797	477,973	115,000	304,800
Total	448,037	428,099	114,664	75,774	1,066,574	354,100	405,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,416,926	1,222,296	230	152	17,639,604	18,940,900	53,800
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,634,164	...	...	...	2,634,164	2,160,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	24,052	...	...	...	24,052	10,300	...
Total	19,075,142	1,222,296	230	152	20,297,820	21,111,200	53,800
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,129,137	938,824	...	...	2,067,961	1,339,400	1,095,700
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	871,808	...	...	...	871,808	925,100	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	50,570	160,300	...	...	210,870	60,900	170,000
Total	2,051,515	1,099,124	...	...	3,150,639	2,325,400	1,265,700
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	61,268	...	...	...	61,268	50,800	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	15,983	575,409	26,224	17,330	634,946	10,500	554,900
Total	77,251	575,409	26,224	17,330	696,214	61,300	554,900
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	726,799	...	64,864	42,864	834,527	651,300	...
Non-effective	93,472	...	12,933	8,546	114,951	87,100	...
Warlike operations	3,852	...	...	...	3,852	82,300	...
Total	824,123	..	77,797	51,410	953,330	820,700	...
TOTAL REVENUES	69,113,988	24,472,483	327,107	216,163	94,129,741	70,091,700	26,170,300

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)
				INDIA.						
England.	Exchange.* £1=R15·6.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1=R15·6.	TOTAL.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	25,932,300	+286,100	16,087,900	11,480,300	...	...	27,568,200	+1,922,000	+1,635,900
...	...	5,242,300	—573,900	5,329,800	...	...	...	5,329,800	—486,400	+87,500
...	...	8,625,000	—109,000	8,633,100	94,900	...	...	8,728,000	-6,000	+103,000
...	...	4,806,200	—30,300	1,253,800	3,602,100	...	...	4,855,900	+19,400	+49,700
...	...	5,507,300	—171,800	3,877,700	1,839,600	...	..	5,717,300	+38,200	+210,000
...	...	3,677,300	+55,600	4,200	3,855,800	...	...	3,860,000	+238,300	+182,700
...	...	4,577,400	+85,500	4,557,800	32,700	...	...	4,590,500	+98,600	+13,100
...	...	1,889,300	+39,000	1,060,600	832,300	...	...	1,892,900	+42,600	+3,600
...	...	1,788,200	+32,000	889,600	846,000	...	...	1,735,600	—20,000	—52,600
...	...	482,400	+41,500	232,200	230,000	...	...	462,200	+21,300	—20,200
...	...	897,900	—3,700	919,400	...	...	...	919,400	+17,800	+21,500
...	...	63,425,600	—349,000	42,846,100	22,813,700	...	...	65,659,800	+1,885,200	+2,234,200
17,000	9,500	868,900	+21,400	701,100	213,100	10,000	5,600	929,800	+80,200	+64,800
...	...	1,869,500	+42,200	1,883,400	9,800	...	...	1,893,200	+65,900	+23,700
4,200	2,300	1,307,000	+219,500	1,225,400	...	4,200	2,300	1,231,900	+144,400	—75,100
...	...	171,800	+104,300	78,800	...	...	...	78,800	+11,300	—93,000
4,200	2,300	3,348,300	+366,000	3,187,600	9,800	4,200	2,300	3,203,900	+221,600	—144,400
...	...	366,900	—1,900	11,100	359,000	...	...	370,100	+1,300	+3,200
...	...	298,800	—36,500	30,500	304,800	...	...	335,300	...	+36,500
...	...	436,800	+12,400	1,600	448,800	...	...	450,400	+26,000	+13,600
...	...	194,400	+54,100	13,300	136,500	...	...	149,800	+9,500	—44,600
...	...	218,200	—14,200	2,200	233,700	...	...	235,900	+3,500	+17,700
1,600	900	87,600	+200	200	87,100	1,500	800	89,600	+2,300	+2,100
300	200	100,400	...	9,300	92,100	300	200	101,900	+1,500	+1,500
1,900	1,100	1,703,100	+14,100	68,200	1,662,000	1,800	1,000	1,733,000	+44,100	+30,000
87,000	48,700	337,600	+5,600	129,400	52,700	91,900	51,500	325,500	—9,300	—14,900
...	...	77,400	—7,200	29,900	52,000	...	...	81,900	—2,700	+4,500
...	...	60,000	—100,000	100,000	...	...	...	100,000	—60,000	+40,000
3,000	1,700	424,500	—10,400	97,600	309,700	2,500	1,400	411,200	—23,400	—13,000
90,000	50,400	899,500	—112,000	356,900	414,400	94,400	52,900	918,600	—95,400	+16,600
200	100	18,995,000	+971,300	19,324,500	58,100	200	100	19,382,900	+1,359,200	+387,900
...	...	2,160,000	—470,000	2,424,000	...	...	...	2,424,000	—206,000	+264,000
1,300	700	12,300	—17,100	16,700	...	...	...	16,700	—12,000	+5,100
1,500	800	21,167,300	+484,200	21,765,200	58,100	200	100	21,823,600	+1,141,200	+657,000
...	...	2,435,100	+467,000	1,393,600	638,400	...	...	2,032,000	+63,900	—403,100
...	...	925,100	—15,400	972,000	...	...	...	972,000	+31,500	+46,900
...	...	230,900	+17,000	60,600	163,500	...	...	224,100	+10,200	—6,800
...	...	3,591,100	+468,600	2,426,200	801,900	...	...	3,228,100	+105,000	—363,000
...	...	50,800	+800	50,300	...	...	...	50,300	+300	—500
28,400	15,900	609,700	—17,600	10,400	573,700	28,400	15,900	628,400	+1,100	+18,700
28,400	15,900	660,500	—16,800	60,700	573,700	28,400	15,900	678,700	+1,400	+18,200
34,800	19,500	705,600	—73,500	719,600	...	34,800	19,500	773,900	-5,200	+68,300
14,200	8,000	109,300	+6,100	84,300	...	14,500	8,100	106,900	+3,600	—2,500
...	...	82,300	+82,300	29,100	...	...	...	29,100	+29,100	—53,200
49,000	27,500	897,200	+14,900	833,000	...	49,300	27,600	909,900	+27,500	+12,600
192,000	107,500	96,561,500	+891,400	72,245,000	26,546,700	188,300	105,400	99,085,400	+3,417,400	+2,526,000
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx		—6,700					*Deduct*—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.	—8,800	—2,100
	TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx		+884,700					TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.	+3,408,600	+2,5[illegible],900

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 14·4514.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	245,038	82,502	...	...	327,540	205,800	83,100
2.—Assignments and Compensations	507,187	1,054,892	...	...	1,562,079	515,700	1,046,900
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	392,191	3,717,056	214	14	4,109,603	103,800	4,099,600
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,485,227	...	882	583	2,486,692	2,364,800	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	457,350	65,685	191	126	523,352	431,600	39,400
6.—Stamps	*—35,260*	132,266	40,808	26,967	164,781	*—42,500*	139,600
7.—Excise	160,985	51,495	226	149	212,855	158,300	80,500
8.—Provincial Rates	...	54,301	...	...	54,301	...	53,100
9.—Customs	80,602	122,784	...	...	203,386	81,300	128,500
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,243	15,080	...	...	30,323	16,200	16,000
11.—Forest	552,357	427,971	8,205	5,422	993,955	586,300	477,700
12.—Registration	121,015	119,809	...	...	240,824	123,200	122,600
TOTAL	4,981,935	5,843,841	50,526	33,389	10,909,691	4,484,500	6,287,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	2,839,335	914,125	3,825,177	2,527,806	10,106,443	3,145,300	711,700
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*3,656,604*	*216,797*	*1,194,473*	*780,348*	*5,857,222*	*4,083,300*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*703,572*	*549,907*	...	...	*1,253,479*	*729,100*	*555,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—1,520,841*	147,421	2,630,704	1,738,458	2,995,742	*—1,067,100*	156,700
14.—Interest on other Obligations	454,112	3,873	136	90	458,211	513,400	4,300
TOTAL	*—1,066,729*	151,294	2,630,840	1,738,548	3,453,953	*—1,153,700*	161,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,391,639	126,369	111,452	73,651	1,703,111	1,433,500	133,300
16.—Telegraph	749,404	...	118,829	78,526	946,759	767,000	...
17.—Mint	61,386	...	263	174	61,823	78,600	...
TOTAL	2,202,429	126,369	230,544	152,351	2,711,693	2,279,100	133,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	664,855	922,413	260,322	172,030	2,019,630	654,800	937,900
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	115,536	2,977,775	2,157	1,425	3,096,893	30,900	3,096,600
{ Jails	163,347	918,899	...	...	1,082,246	142,700	982,700
20.—Police	648,543	3,507,034	592	391	4,156,560	59,700	4,159,500
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	207,996	158,870	212,785	140,615	720,266	168,700	176,900
22.—Education	31,901	1,541,499	1,656	1,094	1,576,150	17,500	1,562,800
23.—Ecclesiastical	189,144	...	145	96	189,385	175,900	...
24.—Medical	42,725	1,022,433	6,947	4,591	1,076,696	28,500	1,269,600
25.—Political	897,384	65,848	24,186	15,983	1,003,401	837,800	65,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	291,915	182,023	30,124	19,907	523,969	300,200	192,900
TOTAL	3,253,356	11,296,794	538,914	356,132	15,445,196	2,416,700	12,444,700
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	421,466	...	9,592	6,339	437,397	424,400	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	746	...	225,783	149,205	375,734	600	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	80,986	915,975	1,874,519	1,238,745	4,119,225	79,100	968,600
30.—Stationery and Printing	124,878	485,210	41,807	27,628	679,523	143,000	490,900
31.—Miscellaneous	38,202	170,603	21,691	14,334	244,830	43,900	155,600
TOTAL	675,278	1,571,788	2,173,392	1,436,251	5,856,709	691,000	1,615,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	1,669,070	396,571	8,360	5,524	2,079,525	4,638,600	750,400
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	46,830	...	...	...	46,830	22,400	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL††	1,715,900	396,571	8,360	5,524	2,126,355	4,661,000	750,400
Carried over	11,762,169	19,386,657	5,632,576	3,722,195	40,503,597	13,378,600	21,391,580

* See foot-note to Statement A.

	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
† Included under the following heads:—								
State Railways Interest on Debt	3,832,223	975,589	644,702	5,452,514	3,997,100	971,000	543,800	5,511,900
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	41,178	218,884	144,646	404,708	86,200	218,000	112,600	427,700
TOTAL	3,873,401	1,194,473	780,348	5,857,222	4,083,300	1,189,000	656,400	5,939,600

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

Estimate, 1897-98. England.	Estimate, 1897-98. Exchange.* £1=R15·6.	Estimate, 1897-98. Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. India. Imperial.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. India. Provincial and Local.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. England.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Exchange.* £1=R15·6.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	288,900	—9,700	230,400	80,300	...	...	310,700	+ 12,100	+ 21,800
...	...	1,562,600	+ 4,200	517,800	1,051,600	...	...	1,569,400	+ 11,000	+ 6,800
1,000	600	4,205,000	+ 38,100	108,400	4,034,100	900	500	4,143,900	— 22,900	— 61,000
2,000	1,100	2,367,900	— 287,600	2,654,000	...	1,400	800	2,656,200	+ 1,000	+ 288,600
600	300	471,900	— 98,400	474,600	44,400	400	200	519,600	— 50,600	+ 47,800
34,600	19,400	151,100	+ 4,600	— 44,800	144,500	37,800	21,100	158,600	+ 10,400	+ 5,800
200	100	239,100	+ 27,700	165,700	84,300	100	100	250,200	+ 38,800	+ 11,100
...	...	53,100	— 1,500	...	52,400	...	...	52,400	—2,200	— 700
...	...	209,800	— 900	81,000	134,200	100	100	215,400	+ 4,600	+ 5,500
...	...	32,200	— 500	16,500	16,200	...	...	32,700	...	+ 500
7,100	4,000	1,015,100	— 63,800	544,800	496,200	6,100	3,400	1,050,500	— 27,800	+ 36,000
...	...	245,800	—2,700	125,800	125,500	...	...	251,300	+ 2,800	+ 5,500
45,500	25,500	10,842,500	— 390,500	4,874,200	6,263,700	46,800	26,200	11,210,900	— 22,800	+ 367,700
4,069,200	2,278,800	10,205,000	+ 140,300	3,256,600	728,400	4,077,200	2,283,300	10,345,500	+ 276,300	+ 136,000
1,189,900	*660,400*	*5,939,600*	—15,500	*4,319,400*	...	*1,188,000*	*665,300*	*6,172,700*	+ 218,700	+ 234,200
...	...	*1,284,100*	—900	*755,300*	*559,200*	...	...	*1,314,500*	+ 29,500	+ 30,400
2,879,300	1,612,400	2,981,300	+ 156,700	—1,818,100	169,200	2,889,200	1,618,000	2,858,300	+ 28,100	— 128,600
100	100	517,900	— 26,100	516,000	4,000	200	100	520,300	— 23,700	+ 2,400
2,879,400	1,612,500	3,499,200	+ 130,600	— 1,302,100	173,200	2,889,400	1,618,100	3,378,600	+ 4,400	— 126,200
109,500	61,300	1,737,600	— 3,800	1,469,700	131,700	112,100	62,800	1,776,300	+ 33,400	+ 37,200
184,100	103,100	1,054,200	— 30,900	803,200	...	183,600	102,800	1,089,600	+ 4,800	+ 35,700
4,900	2,700	86,200	+ 30,800	60,700	...	3,500	1,900	60,100	+ 11,500	— 19,300
298,500	167,100	2,878,000	— 3,900	2,333,600	131,700	299,200	167,500	2,932,000	+ 49,700	+ 53,600
259,400	145,300	1,997,400	+ 21,800	628,000	939,700	255,300	143,000	1,966,000	— 7,300	— 29,100
3,300	1,800	3,132,600	+ 13,000	26,200	3,092,100	1,300	700	3,120,300	+ 1,800	— 11,200
...	...	1,125,400	+ 84,700	146,800	928,200	...	...	1,075,000	+ 34,300	— 50,400
700	400	4,220,300	+ 35,900	63,900	4,136,500	800	400	4,201,600	+ 17,200	— 18,700
215,900	120,900	682,400	+ 15,600	155,800	177,400	217,800	122,000	673,000	+ 5,100	— 10,500
1,700	1,000	1,583,000	— 43,300	18,400	1,631,000	1,500	800	1,652,300	+ 26,200	+ 69,500
600	300	176,800	— 16,900	187,600	...	400	200	188,200	—5,400	+ 11,500
17,800	10,000	1,325,900	+ 243,700	28,200	1,186,900	6,700	3,800	1,225,600	+ 149,600	— 94,100
24,500	13,700	941,800	— 41,200	907,400	71,600	22,700	12,700	1,014,400	+ 32,400	+ 73,600
27,300	15,300	535,700	— 13,000	319,900	216,800	26,700	15,000	578,400	+ 30,000	+ 43,000
551,200	308,700	15,721,300	+ 300,300	2,482,200	12,380,800	533,200	298,600	15,694,800	+ 283,900	— 16,400
9,400	5,300	439,100	+ 4,100	412,200	...	11,400	6,400	430,000	— 6,100	— 10,200
189,300	106,000	295,900	— 37,000	700	...	226,000	126,500	353,200	— 200	+ 36,800
1,904,700	1,066,600	4,019,000	+ 42,100	80,900	991,400	1,925,700	1,078,400	4,076,400	+ 87,700	+ 45,600
57,600	32,200	723,700	+ 18,300	111,400	504,400	46,900	26,300	689,000	— 10,500	— 28,800
30,300	17,000	246,800	+ 1,200	34,300	160,400	22,000	12,300	229,000	— 11,900	— 13,100
2,191,300	1,227,100	5,724,500	+ 28,700	639,500	1,656,200	2,232,000	1,249,900	5,777,600	+ 59,000	+ 30,300
1,800	1,000	5,391,800	+ 1,749,600	...	85,100	...	...	85,100	— 3,556,100	— 5,305,700
...	...	...	...	668,300	...	...	...	668,300	+ 668,300	+ 668,300
...	...	22,400	— 2,600	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	— 5,000	— 2,400
...	...	...	...	325,800	...	...	...	325,800	+ 325,800	+ 325,800
1,800	1,000	5,414,200	+ 1,747,000	1,014,100	85,100	...	...	1,099,200	— 2,567,000	— 4,314,000
5,967,700	3,341,900	44,079,700	+ 1,812,200	10,041,500	20,690,700	6,000,600	3,360,300	40,093,100	— 2,192,800	— 4,005,000

Budget Estimate, 1898-99. India.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. England.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Exchange.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
[illegible]	960,100	542,700	5,607,300
[illegible]	218,000	132,600	475,400
4,319,400	1,188,000	665,300	6,172,700

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies :—

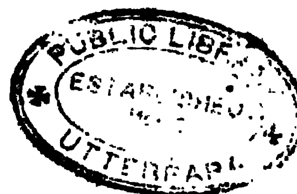
	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
Indian Midland Railway	228,971	151,200	159,300
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	209,886	217,000	241,500
Total . Rx.	438,857	368,200	400,800

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 14·451*d*.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	11,762,169	19,386,657	5,632,576	3,722,195	40,503,597	13,378,600	21,391,500
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	12,750	...	...	12,750	...	4,700
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	8,401,908	417,645	...	...	8,819,553	9,256,800	42,300
Interest on Debt	3,615,426	216,797	975,589	644,702	5,452,514	3,997,100	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,712,600	1,131,743	2,844,343	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	41,178	...	218,884	144,646	404,708	86,200	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	15,148	...	722,527	477,470	1,215,145	16,200	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	475,385	...	...	...	475,385	145,800	...
Interest	8,225	...	2,160,967	1,428,040	3,597,232	8,800	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	74,957	10,063	...	...	85,020	100,600	10,200
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	63,690	211	...	...	63,901	22,800	800
TOTAL	12,695,917	644,716	5,790,567	3,826,601	22,957,801	13,634,300	53,300
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	504,474	366,706	...	...	871,180	503,900	384,000
Interest on Debt	703,572	549,907	...	...	1,253,479	729,100	555,000
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	405,224	718,478	1,594	1,054	1,126,350	291,100	672,600
TOTAL	1,613,270	1,635,091	1,594	1,054	3,251,009	1,524,100	1,611,600
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,115,942	...	24,725	16,339	1,157,006	1,063,800	...
45.—Civil Works	657,631	3,816,906	91,371	60,381	4,626,289	357,200	3,814,900
TOTAL	1,773,573	3,816,906	116,096	76,720	5,783,295	1,421,000	3,814,900
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	16,336,874	...	1,835,410	1,212,901	19,385,185	15,496,300	...
Non-Effective	906,263	...	2,368,852	1,565,417	4,840,532	934,200	...
Warlike operations	18,206	...	6,873	4,542	29,621	3,869,800	...
TOTAL	17,261,343	..	4,211,135	2,782,860	24,255,338	20,300,300	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	21,753	...	43,868	28,989	94,610	2,000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,128,025	25,496,120	15,795,836	10,438,419	96,858,400	50,260,300	26,876,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...		...	135,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	*1,023,637*	...	...	*1,023,637*	...	*840,700*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,128,025	24,472,483	15,795,836	10,438,419	95,834,763	50,260,300	26,170,300

	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
48.—State Railways	2,339,259	1,146,843	757,872	4,243,974
49.—Irrigation Works	736,195	2,561	1,692	740,448
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,075,454	1,149,404	759,564	4,984,422

[1] See foot-note to Statement A.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1898.

No. 907-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Tuesday, the 29th March 1898, by Special Train starting from Howrah at 6-33 P.M. (*Calcutta time*). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be *private.*

His Excellency will proceed to Pathankote by rail and march from thence through the hills to Simla, arriving there on Monday, the 25th April 1898. His Excellency's arrival at and departure from Pathankote will be *private*, and His Excellency's arrival at Simla will also be *private.*

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

1. Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.
2. The Lady Elizabeth Bruce.
3. H. Babington Smith, Esq., C.S.I., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
4. Captain R. E. Grimston, Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
5. Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
6. Captain F. L. Adam, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

After the Viceroy's departure from Calcutta, all communications connected with His Excellency's Tour only, and all telegraphic messages intended for the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town, but all other correspondence intended for the Military Secretary to the Viceroy which cannot reach Calcutta until after the 28th March should be addressed to Colonel A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla.

By Command,

R. E. GRIMSTON, *Captain*,

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1898.

No. 458.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as already amended by the Notifications hereinafter mentioned :—

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.	Amending Notifications.	Amendments now directed.
Paragraph I.	......	For the word "namely" substitute "provided that, except where otherwise expressly stated, the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use, and shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government respecting the territories under its control, may from time to time declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess :—"
clause (3)	No. 1012, dated the 29th February, 1892. No. 136, dated the 2nd February, 1893. No. 684, dated the 18th May, 1893. No. 876, dated the 22nd June, 1893. No. 459, dated the 22nd March, 1895.	*Omit* the last 55 words beginning with the word "subject" and ending with the word "possess".
" (5)	......	*Add* at the end— "Provided that in Burma fire-arms held without license in virtue of this exemption shall be annually registered by the holder in the office of the District Magistrate by such date as may be prescribed by the Local Government".

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.	Amending Notifications.	Amendments now directed.
Paragraph I, clause (7)	Notification No. 459, dated the 22nd March, 1895.	*Before* the words "all ruling Chiefs" *prefix* the words— "Subject only to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the authority hereinafter indicated", *Substitute* a comma for the semi-colon after the word "respectively".
" " (8)	No. 1012, dated the 29th February, 1892.	*Omit* the last 55 words beginning with the word "subject" and ending with the word "possess".
" " (9)	No. 1745, dated the 22nd November, 1893.	After the word "subject" insert the word "only".
" " (12)	No. 484, dated the 30th March, 1897.	*Omit* the last 39 words beginning with the word "subject" and ending with the word "possess".
" " (19)	No. 1415, dated the 19th July, 1897.	For the last 30 words substitute "subject only to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the personages to be included in this category and the number of weapons and retainers in each case".

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1898.

No. 196.—Mr. Abdul Majid, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.

The 17th March 1898.

No. 199.—Mr. J. W. Muir is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 21st March 1898 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 18th March 1898.

No. 203.—The services of Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 26th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 15th March 1898.

No. 292.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal :—

Surgeon-Captain B. H. Deare, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain B. C. Oldham, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Surgeon-Captain R. Bird, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 18th March 1898.

No. 322.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. Milne, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

SANITARY.

The 15th March 1898.

No. 548.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hardwar in the Saharanpur District of the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) or from certain portions of the Jullunder and Hoshiarpur Districts in the Punjab are permitted to assemble at Hardwar on the occasion of the Varuni and Dikhauti fairs;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Saharanpur and Lhaksar Junction (both inclusive) and to any station between Lhaksar Junction and Hardwar (both inclusive) on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be sold within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and in the Punjab at any railway station between Bias and Ludhiana (both inclusive) from the 15th to the 22nd March 1898 (both inclusive) and from the 1st to the 13th April 1898 (both inclusive), to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to go on pilgrimage to the Varuni or Dikhauti fairs.

PORT BLAIR.

The 15th March 1898.

No. 185.—Mr. P. Vaux, officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, was granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 17th February 1898.

JAILS.

The 15th March 1898.

No. 140.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th March 1898.

No. 308.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Trevelyan of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 10th May 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may vacate his office.

The 17th March 1898.

No. 311.—Mr. L P. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for the term of Mr. P. O'Kinealy's appointment as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th March 1898.

No. 121.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to be Chaplains on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:—

The Reverend Harry Christopher Scott Anstey.
" " George Ernest Oldham.
" " Robert William Hall Stuart.

The 17th March 1898.

No. 123.—The Reverend H. C. S. Anstey, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 11th March 1898.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th March, 1898.

No. 741.-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the production, sale, possession and import of spirit, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom, within the Cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch and the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, respectively:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) These orders may be called the Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898;

(*2*) They extend to the Cantonments of Mhow and Neemuch and to the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, respectively; and

(*3*) They shall come into force on the 19th March 1898.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Cantonment Magistrate" means the Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, Neemuch or Nowgong, as the case may be:

(*b*) "tári" means the sap of any kind of palm tree:

(*c*) "fermented liquor" means malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented tári, and shall, in any provision of this law, if the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquour, and also tári, though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment:

(*d*) "spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation:

(*e*) the expression "intoxicating drugs" means ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture of the same:

(*f*) "tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy.

(*g*) "ser" means a weight of eighty tolas.

(*h*) "import" means to bring into any of the places to which this law extends, from any place beyond the limits of such places respectively:

(*i*) the articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold "retail" when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say—

foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;
country spirit, one ser;
country fermented liquor, four sers;
bhang or any preparation or admixture thereof, twenty tolas;
ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas;

if sold in larger quantities, they shall be deemed to be sold "wholesale."

(*2*) In any case in which doubt arises, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may decide what, for the purposes of this law, shall be deemed to be "country spirit," "country fermented liquor," "foreign spirits" and "foreign fermented liquor;" and his decision shall be binding on the Courts.

Manufacture of spirit and liquor without license prohibited.

3. No person shall construct, work or possess a distillery, still or brewery, or manufacture fermented liquor, except under a license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

Duty on spirit and fermented liquor.

4. No spirit or fermented liquor shall be removed from any distillery, still or brewery licensed under section 3 until—

(*a*) such duty as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time fix in respect of such spirit or fermented liquor has been paid; or

(*b*) a bond for such duty has been executed.

Power to make rules as to distilleries and breweries.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time make rules as to—

(*a*) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section 3;

(*b*) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery or licensed brewery when he commences and discontinues work;

(*c*) the size and description of the stills;

(*d*) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery or of the fermented liquor made in such brewery and the contents of the passes;

(*e*) The inspection and examination of such distillery or brewery, and the warehouses connected therewith, and of the spirit or fermented liquor made and stored therein; and

(f) the furnishing of statements of the spirit and the stills, coppers, casks, and other utensils in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor and the mashtuns, underbacks, wort-receivers, coppers, heating tanks, coolers, and collecting, fermenting and other vessels in such brewery.

Preparation of intoxicating drug without license prohibited.

6. (1) No person shall prepare any intoxicating drug except under a license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

(2) The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time make rules to regulate the grant of licenses under sub-section (1).

Sale of spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs without license prohibited.

7. No spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold except under a license granted by the Cantonment Magistrate and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein :

Provided as follows :—

(a) Nothing in this section applies to the sale of any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon his quitting the station or after his decease.

(b) Any person making or producing country spirit or country fermented liquor or preparing intoxicating drugs, in accordance with the provisions of this law, may, subject to any rules from time to time made by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in this behalf, sell such spirit, liquor or drug to any person licensed under this law as a retail vendor of such spirit, liquor, or drug.

Licenses for sale of spirit, fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs.

8. (1) Subject to any rules made by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India under this law, the Cantonment Magistrate may grant licenses for the sale of foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, wholesale or retail, and for the retail sale of country spirit or country fermented liquor and of intoxicating drugs.

(2) Any license granted under this rule may be cancelled by the Cantonment Magistrate for any cause specified therein.

Cancellation of license.

9. (1) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate considers that the license of a vendor of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum equal to the amount of the license fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India directs.

(2) On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation, the Cantonment Magistrate may cancel the said license.

Surrender of license.

10. (1) Any retail vendor licensed under this law may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Cantonment Magistrate of his intention to surrender the same and on payment of such sum, not exceeding the amount of the license fee for six months, as the Cantonment Magistrate may fix in this behalf.

(2) If the Cantonment Magistrate is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Farming of fees and grant of licenses by farmer.

11. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, may let in farm—

(a) the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of any description of country spirit or country fermented liquor or of intoxicating drugs;

(b) the right to manufacture country spirit or country fermented liquor;

(c) the right to prepare intoxicating drugs.

(2) When the fees so leviable, or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor, or the right to prepare such drugs, are or is let in farm, singly or together, as the case may be, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale, or for the manufacture, or preparation, singly or together, as the case may be, of such articles within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such days as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

Cancellation of farm.

12. The Cantonment Magistrate, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, may cancel any farm granted under this law.

Compensation to farmers in certain cases.

13. If any farm granted under this law is cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses is made or imposed within the term of such farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby, such compensation as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may determine.

14. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may from time to time make rules to regulate the mode in which tári shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same.

Power to make rules as to supply of tári to licensed vendors.

15. (*1*) No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug larger than that specified in section 2, sub-section (*1*), clause (*i*), in respect of such spirit, liquor or drug, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same by, or holds a pass therefor from, the Cantonment Magistrate.

Possession of spirit, etc., when lawful.

(*2*) Nothing in this section extends to—

(*a*) any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such, or purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale; or,

(*b*) tári intended to be used for the manufacture of gur or molasses.

16. No person shall import any country spirit or country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs until he has obtained a pass therefor from the Cantonment Magistrate, and has paid in respect thereof such duty at such time and place and in such manner as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time prescribe:

Imported country spirit, liquor and intoxicating drugs subject to duty.

Provided that any farmer to whom a farm to manufacture or prepare such spirit, liquor or drug has been granted under section 11, shall be entitled to import any article included in his farm free of further charge, and that the agent of such farm or any person licensed by such farmer under section 11, sub-section (2), shall be entitled to import any article included in such farm or license, as the case may be, free of charge on a pass granted by such farmer.

17. The Cantonment Magistrate may recover any amount due to the Government under this law, or the rules thereunder, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom such amount is due, or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force in British India for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Recovery of dues.

18. Any Magistrate or Police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may enter and inspect at any time, by day or by night, the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this law carries on the manufacture of country spirit or the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs.

Power to inspect shops and premises.

19. Any Police-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this law, and may seize such spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, and may also arrest the person in whose possession such spirit, liquor or drug is found.

Power to arrest and detain persons carrying spirits, etc., liable to confiscation.

20. Any Police-officer in charge of a station or of or above the rank of head-constable may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this law or engaged in the unlawful sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and may seize such article, spirit, liquor or drug.

Power to arrest persons in possession of article liable to confiscation.

21. Whenever any Police-officer in charge of a station or of or above the rank of head-constable has reason to believe, from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing), that in any place spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or any article liable to confiscation under this law is kept or concealed, such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset, enter into such place, and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such spirit or article, and may also arrest the occupier of the place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirit or in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Power to search on information of illegal manufacture or possession.

22. The Cantonment Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this law.

Issue of warrant for arrest in certain cases.

23. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this or any other law, that spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this law is kept or concealed.

Issue of search-warrant in certain cases.

(*2*) Such warrant may be executed by any Police-officer in charge of a station or of or above the grade of head-constable at the time and in the manner prescribed in section 21.

(*3*) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorising the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Police-officer as aforesaid in

the manner prescribed in section 21, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Police-officer to report arrest, etc., and to take person arrested to Cantonment Magistrate.

24. Whenever a Police-officer arrests any person, or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this law, or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure, or search to his official superior, and shall with all convenient despatch take the person arrested or the article seized to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Power to appoint excise-officers and invest them with powers of Police-officers.

25. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of the excise-revenue and for the prevention of offences against this law. The officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designation (if any), be styled Excise-officers, and shall be invested with such of the powers of a Police-officer under this law as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may prescribe.

(2) Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be a Police-officer within the meaning of this law.

Penalty for illegal manufacture or preparation.

26. (1) Whoever,—

(a) in contravention of section 3, constructs, works or possesses a distillery, still or brewery, or makes fermented liquor; or,

(b) in contravention of section 6, prepares any intoxicating drug,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) All spirit and liquor made in contravention of section 3, and any intoxicating drug prepared in contravention of section 6, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture or preparation shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty for illegal removal or import.

27. (1) Whoever,—

(a) in contravention of section 4, or of any rule made under section 5, removes any spirit from a distillery or any fermented liquor from a brewery; or,

(b) in contravention of section 16, imports any spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) All such spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, together with the vessels containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty for contravention of other rules under section 5.

28. Whoever, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, wilfully contravenes any rule made under section 5, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for illegal sale.

29. Whoever, in contravention of section 7, sells any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty for permitting drunkenness, riot or gaming, etc., in shop.

30. Whoever, being licensed to sell retail spirit, or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing apparel or other effects in barter for spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for illegal possession.

31. Whoever possesses any spirit or liquor or intoxicating drug in contravention of section 15, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; and the spirit or liquor, together with any vessels, packages and coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty for refusing to produce pass, etc.

32. Whoever, holding a license or pass under this law, refuses to produce the same on the demand of any Police-officer, and whoever commits a breach of any rule made under this law or of any condition of a license granted thereunder for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is provided by this law, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for conniving at illegal manufacture or sale.

33. (1) Whoever, being the owner or occupier of land or the agent of any such owner or occupier, authorizes, or connives at, the illegal manufacture of spirit or the preparation of intoxicating drugs, or the illegal sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being invested with local jurisdiction, authorizes or connives at the illegal sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for vexatious search, seizure or arrest.

34. Whoever, being a Police-officer,—

(1) without reasonable grounds of suspicion, searches, or causes to be searched, any place; or

(2) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this law; or,

(3) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person; or,

(4) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for neglecting to report arrest, etc.

35. Whoever, being a Police-officer, in contravention of section 24, neglects to report the particulars of any arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Cantonment Magistrate any person arrested or any articles seized under this law, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

36. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this law, unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence.

Attempts and abetment.

37 Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this law, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the commission of any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for such offence.

Disposal of fines as rewards.

38. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of any offence under section 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, or 33 may award to any person who has contributed in any way to such conviction, the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realised from his property.

Cantonment Magistrate to order confiscation.

39. Any article liable to confiscation under this law may, on the application of a Police-officer, be confiscated by the order of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Control of Agent to Governor-General.

40 The Cantonment Magistrate shall, in all executive proceedings under this law, be subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and all executive orders passed by the Cantonment Magistrate thereunder shall be appealable to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Further power for Agent to Governor-General to make rules.

41. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time make rules—

(1) as to the period for which any license or farm under this law shall be granted;

(2) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(3) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this law;

(4) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(5) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this law;

(6) as to the duties of Police-officers for the purpose of this Act; and

(7) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this law.

Power for Agent to Governor-General to exempt articles and persons.

42. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt within any specified area, any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this law, and may, by a like notification, cancel or vary any such exemption.

No. 303-G.—Mr. H. A. Waring, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the 5th (officiating 3rd) grade in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant of the 1st grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. A. Gayer, or until further orders. Mr. Waring is posted to Hyderabad.

No. 306-G.—Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (*iii*) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 18th March, 1898.

No. 310-G.—With reference to Notification, No. 1086-G., dated the 14th July 1897, Mr. George Mortimer Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 21st February 1898.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1898.

No. 1335-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1898. **Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	IN FEBRUARY		TO END OF FEBRUARY		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Actuals, 1896-97.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,32	3,42	20,13	18,78	26,59	24,84
Opium	30	48	4,83	5,92	5,82	6,41
Salt	66	70	7,73	7,58	8,73	8,42
Stamps	40	39	4,36	4,35	4,84	4,78
Excise	40	37	4,82	4,96	5,67	5,61
Provincial Rates	40	42	3,17	3,00	3,62	3,54
Customs	49	40	4,07	4,03	4,49	4,49
Assessed Taxes	14	12	1,01	1,59	1,72	1,73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	40	43	57	53
Registration	4	4	44	41	44	40
Tributes from Native States	6	13	63	62	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	37	38	3,25	3,27	3,84	4,02
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,72	6,90	55,44	54,94	67,23	65,73
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—50	—51	—3,70	—3,64	—3,79	—3,71
Opium	—4	—2	—2,34	—2,45	—2,65	—2,49
Famine Relief	—1	—15	—2,11	—37	—1,49	—62
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,08	—2,11	—22,56	—22,24	—26,77	—26,37
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,63	—2,79	—30,71	—28,70	—34,70	—33,19
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	—6	—4	—56	+57	+56	+85
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	+1	+34	+27	+31	+30
Military Receipts	+5	+7	+63	+77	+71	+93
Military Issues	—1,58	—1,44	—17,33	—15,20	—16,41	—17,01
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+43	+39	+2,96	+2,44	+2,68	+2,87
State Railways	+1,01	+1,14	+13,05	+11,88	+15,05	+19,03
East Indian Railway	+45	+40	+5,01	+4,56	+4,98	
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+27	+25	+2,47	+2,70	+2,94	+2,89
Telegraph	+7	+7	+74	+69	+86	+78
TOTAL	+2,23	+2,25	+24,23	+22,27	+26,51	+25,57
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—62	—1,13	—9,30	—7,19	—9,31	—9,00
State Railways	—89	—1,03	—10,48	—10,32	—13,64	—13,51
East Indian Railway	—18	—21	—2,26	—1,84	—2,44	
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—11	—42	—16	—46
Telegraph	—7	—6	—62	—64	—87	—72
TOTAL	—1,76	—2,43	—22,77	—20,41	—26,42	—23,69
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,12	—1,58	—15,46	—11,73	—14,74	—13,05
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—3	—28	+2,57	+5,42	+3,42	+5,33
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+5	—14	—14	...	—12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—77	—68	—3,42	—9,04	—8,62	—10,17
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—98	—1,71	—7,62	—13,77	—13,00	—14,97
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+1	+1	—38	—1,61	+27	—2,19
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,77	—2,61	—8,99	—19,14	—17,93	—22,12
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,20	—8	+28	—4,63	—14	—2,63
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,95	11,95	13,87	16,50	13,46	16,50
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,15	11,87	14,15	11,87	13,32	13,87

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th March, 1898.

No. 1244-Gl.—The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Department in consequence of the appointment of Mr. J. Cornwall, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, to act as Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Mr. E. C. O'Brien, 1st Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, to officiate as Inspector General, Railway Mail Service,

Mr. E. A. Doran, 2nd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General, and

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, officiating 3rd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General.

The 18th March, 1898.

No. 1323-Gl.—Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted furlough for eight months, with effect from the 28th March, 1898.

Mr. J. Bridgnell, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ronaldson, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 17th March, 1898.

No. 1316-S.R.—The following rules made by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, are published under section 29 of the said Act, in modification of rule 36 of the rules published under Notification No. 1892, dated 27th June, 1884, and of Notification No. 3154, dated 21st June, 1889, and in supersession of Notification No. 1452, dated 8th April, 1891 :—

Rule 1.—The transit of salt from the right to the left bank of the river Indus in any quantity exceeding five seers, except such salt as is the produce of the Kalabagh mines, is prohibited.

Rule 2.—The transit of salt in any quantity exceeding five seers on that part of the river Indus which lies within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, except when covered by a pass signed by an officer of the Northern India Salt Department of rank not lower than that of a Superintendent, certifying that duty has been paid on the salt covered by the pass at the rate for the time being in force in the cis-Indus districts of the Punjab, is prohibited.

Rule 3.—The importation into, or the transit over, any part of that portion of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which lies east of the river Indus, of salt produced in the district of Kohat in the Punjab in any quantity exceeding five seers, is prohibited.

No. 1327-S.R.

The 18th March, 1898.

READ—

Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 3rd February, 1898, applying section 238 (relating to deserters from British ships) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the case of Japan.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 3rd day of February, 1898.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by sub-section (1) of section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is provided that, where it appears to Her Majesty that due facilities are, or will be, given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in that country, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are, or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country, subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the Order :

And whereas it appears to Her Majesty that due facilities are given by the Government of Japan for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in that country :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the hereinbefore recited sub-section (1) of section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the said seetion 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," shall apply in the case of Japan.

And whereas the immediate operation of this Order is urgent : this Order shall come into operation forthwith, and shall be a *Provisional* Order within the meaning of "The Rules Publication Act, 1893."

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

Ordered that the Order in Council be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th March 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 296.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties :—

Lieutenant E. S. Earle, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Punjabi Mahomedan), to be Provost Marshal, Tochi Force.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 297.—The following promotions and appointments are made, *vice* Major H. Melvill, Military Accountant, 1st class, who retires from 20th March, 1898 :—

Name	From	To
Major G. B. Renny, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Major H. E. Passy, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Major W. St. J. Richardson, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain P. G. Shewell, Indian Staff Corps.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Lieutenant J. C. C. Perkins, 10th Bengal Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant C. N. Baker, 2nd Bengal Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant E. R. Foord, 23rd Madras Infantry.	....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

No. 298.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, Controller of Military Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Military Department, *vice* Colonel J. A. Miley, C.S.I., proceeding on leave out of India.

No. 299.—Major J. G. Downing, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, officiating as Accountant General, Military Department.

No. 300.—Major G. B. Renny, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. B. Bird, on leave out of India.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 301.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties :—

Lieutenant F. M. E. Kennedy, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be orderly officer to the officer commanding Malakand Brigade.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 302.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George Edmund White, Devonshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force), 19th May, 1896.

Lieutenant Arthur Baldwyn Battye, East Lancashire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (Punjab Frontier Force), 31st October, 1896.

Second-Lieutenant John Bruce, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, 11th February, 1898.

Lieutenant William Charles Trew Gray Gambier Plant, 20th Hussars, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 18th February, 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Gordon Stewart Floyd Routh, Manchester Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry, 26th February, 1898.

COMMANDS.

No. 303.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 112 of 1898, it is notified that the undermentioned officers joined their appointments on the dates specified :—

Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid, Indian Staff Corps, General Officer Commanding Malakand Force, 4th February, 1898.

Colonel J. G. Kelly, C.B., A. D. C., Indian Staff Corps, Officer Commanding Malakand Brigade, 15th February, 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

TIRAH.

No. 304.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant General in India, submitting a despatch from Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E., 18th Bengal Lancers, describing the operations of the flying column, Kohat Field Force, from 20th August to 1st October, 1897.

From MAJOR-GENERAL G. DEC. MORTON, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 792-F, dated Fort William, the 1st March, 1898.)

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying letter* from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, transmitting a report from Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E., 18th Bengal Lancers, describing the operations of the flying column under his command from the 20th August to 1st October 1897.

* No. 927-A, dated 11th February, 1898.

2. His Excellency endorses the commendatory remarks made by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, in paragraph 2 of his transmitting letter, and recommends that the report may be treated as a despatch and published in the *Gazette of India.*

From LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR G. B. WOLSELEY, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 927-A, dated Rawal Pindi, the 11th February, 1898).

I have the honour to forward for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a letter from Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, commanding 18th Bengal Lancers, submitting a report on the operations conducted by him with the Flying Column, Kohat Field Force, from 20th August to 1st October 1897.

2. In recording my approval of the operations of the column, I desire to bring to notice, for His Excellency's favourable consideration, the good and prompt work of Colonel Richardson and all under his command, especially Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, commanding the 15th Sikhs.

From COLONEL G. L. R. RICHARDSON, C.I.E., Commanding 18th Bengal Lancers and the Flying Column, Kohat Field Force, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command,—(No. 18, dated Shinawari, the 28th January 1898).

For the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief I have the honour to submit a report on the operations conducted by me with the Flying Column, Kohat Field Force, extending from the 20th August 1897 to the 1st October 1897.

2. Had Major-General Yeatman-Biggs been alive I should, of course, have submitted this report through him, but owing to his unfortunate death I trust that the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab will kindly forward the report with such remarks as he may think fit.

From COLONEL G. L. R. RICHARDSON, C.I.E., 18th Bengal Lancers, and Commanding Flying Column, Kurram Valley, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command (dated Camp Shinawari, the 28th January, 1898).

For the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, Punjab, I have the honour to report that I assumed command at Kohat on the 20th August, 1897.

2. On the 20th August, owing to urgent telegraphic information from the officer on special duty in Kurram, I considered it necessary to form a flying column for prompt action in the Kurram Valley. The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, agreeing with me, I submitted my plans and general dispositions for the approval of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

3. Sanction being accorded on 21st August, I concentrated the column, marginally noted, at Hangu, and assumed command of the Column, with Captain Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, as my Staff Officer.

18th Bengal Lancers.
2 Squadrons, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
4 Guns, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
5th Punjab Infantry.
15th Sikhs.

4. I continued to receive disquieting reports from Sadda and Para Chinar. My intention was to move the column higher up the valley, towards Doaba and Surzai, where possibly I could better support the Samana and Upper Kurram. Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, who had in the meanwhile assumed command at Kohat, preferred my remaining at Hangu and issued orders to that effect.

5. On the 25th August I proceeded with two guns of No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery and the 5th Punjab Infantry to put a convoy of ammunition into Fort Lockhart. The route taken was by Pat Darband and Dhar. No opposition was offered, and there were no difficulties on the road.

6. On the 27th August I saw a large tribal gathering, reported to be Orakzais, with several standards, massed on the Samana Ridge, in the vicinity of the Laka Post, garrisoned by local levies, and whose position appeared to me to be one requiring immediate action on my part. I at once ordered the force marginally noted under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, 15th Sikhs, to move out to the relief of the Laka garrison. At mid-day the little force marched out, but at 1 P.M., as the number of standards on the ridge appeared to be increasing, I took a half-battalion, 5th Punjab Infantry, and moved to the support of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott. About 3 P.M. I could see that Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's force had crowned the ridge, and at 4 P.M. received the following helio from top: "Laka relieved; am taking garrison with me. Saifuldarra hard pressed; an enemy in force between. Will move to their relief directly." As Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's force advanced along the ridge, I kept along the base, on his left flank, with the object of possibly assisting him. About 7 P.M. I heard heavy firing in the direction of the Saifuldarra gorge, and was fortunate enough to meet the head of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's force coming down the gorge. I was then excellently placed to cover the retirement with a half battalion of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson.

Half Squad., 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
2 Guns (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
15ht Sikhs.
Half Battalion, 5th Punjab Infantry.

7. The enemy followed up the retirement for a considerable distance with great vigour, but were well held in check by the rear-guard,—5th Punjab Infantry. Concentrating the entire force on the Hangu road I marched back to camp, reaching Hangu about 10 P.M., Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott reporting to me that he had successfully relieved the posts of Laka and

Saifuldarra, and brought down the garrisons. That night both posts were dismantled and burnt by the Orakzais.

8. I cannot speak too highly of the able manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott handled his small force. The fact that this force, in the middle of an August day, captured the Samana Ridge, relieved Laka and Saifuldarra, and fought a rear-guard action home, with the loss of 1 sepoy killed, 1 wounded, 1 follower killed, 1 wounded, testifies to the skill with which the operation was conducted.

9. On the 29th August the Hangu Post was largely re-inforced, which permitted my despatching a force, strength *vide* margin, under Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, in the direction of Doaba, reported unsettled and mischievous.

1 Squad., 18th Bengal Lancers.
2 Guns, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
15th Sikhs.
Half Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

10. Major-General Yeatman-Biggs arrived at Hangu on the 31st August and assumed command, dividing the troops into two brigades. I was allotted the 1st Brigade, consisting of the troops marginally noted.

18th Bengal Lancers.
4 Guns, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
15th Sikhs.
5th Punjab Infantry.
1-3rd Gurkhas.
Half Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
No. 42 Native Field Hospital.

11. On the 1st September Major-General Yeatman-Biggs detailed me to form my brigade into a flying column and push on with the greatest possible haste to the relief of Sadda and Para Chinar, 70 miles distant, aud reported to be in peril and in danger of being attacked on the 3rd September. The disposition of my flying column on the 1st September stood as follows.

Under Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott (15th Sikhs), at Doaba :—

1 Squad., 18th Bengal Lancers.
2 Guns, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
15th Sikhs.
Half Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Under Colonel G. L. R. Richardson at Hangu :—

3 Squads., 18th Bengal Lancers.
2 Guns, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
5th Punjab Infantry.
1-3rd Gurkhas.
No. 42 Native Field Hospital.

12. At mid-day, on the 1st September, I marched out of Hangu for Doaba. The heat was intense, but the gallant officers and men under my command were not to be denied, and marched throughout a desperately hot day, on an open plain, with very little water and absolutely no shade, making Doaba, distant 22 miles, at 10-30 P.M. I had in the meanwhile sent on orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott to push on towards Sadda. It appears that Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott on approaching Doaba the day previously had been opposed; the advanced squadron, 18th Bengal Lancers, under Captain Chesney, was engaged, and killed three of the enemy.

13. On the 2nd September finding the country round Doaba unsettled, I dropped the 1-3rd Gurkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pulley, with orders to remain at Doaba and keep the road open. At 4 A.M. I moved forward with three squadrons, 18th Bengal Lancers, under Captain Eardley-Wilmot, towards Thal, distant 13 miles, leaving orders for Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, 5th Punjab Infantry, to escort the guns and Native Field Hospital into Thal during the day.

14. At Thal I found Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott with his force, and by mid-day the whole of my flying column was concentrated, with the exception of the 1-3rd Gurkhas at Doaba.

15. During the temporary halt at Thal some men, subsequently reported to be residents of Thal, fired on the 18th Bengal Lancers while watering in the Kurram River. The regiment quickly mounted and gave pursuit; the enemy had a long start, and the ground was very strong, and intersected with ravines; but I am glad to say that the cavalry were fortunate enough to inflict a punishment of five killed and one wounded* on the raiders—a most excellent deterrent against future misdemeanours, and greatly steadied the country.

* 14 Prisoners.

16. At 6-45 P.M. the same day the force marginally noted left Thal with orders to make Sadda, distant 34 miles, the next day if possible, under Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott.

2 Guns, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
15th Sikhs.
Half Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

17. On the 3rd September I moved with four squadrons of the 18th Bengal Lancers, at day-break, and marched as far as Alazai, distant 20 miles, when, finding Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott had moved on, I halted and continued my march towards Sadda early on the 4th September, reaching

Sadda about 10 A.M., which place Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott had arrived at at 6-30 P.M. on the 3rd.

18. It was very apparent that the rapid and unexpected approach of the flying column had completely demoralized the enemy, as the tribal gathering, which so recently menaced Upper Kurram, had completely dispersed. I therefore sent orders back to the rest of my. column not to needlessly hurry up.

19. I venture to record the fact that the flying column under my command covered as nearly as possible 70 miles in 70 hours, while the advanced portion under Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott covered the last 34 miles in 23½ hours.

20. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was good enough to record his approval of the performance of the column under my command, which I had much pleasure in communicating to the officers and men composing my column.

21. At Sadda I utilised the garrison to prepare an entrenched position on a plateau north-east of Sadda and about one mile south-west of the Karmanna Darra.

22. On the night of the 16th-17th September, about 10-30 P.M., the camp was attacked by a *lashkar*, comprising some 2,000 Mazuzais and Chamkannis, who were repulsed with loss shortly after midnight.

23. The report of the engagement was submitted to the General Officer Commanding Kohat-Kurram Force and published in G. G. O. No. 1417, dated Fort William, 24th December 1897.

24. On several occasions tribal gatherings were reported as collecting in the Karmanna Darra for a fresh attack on Sadda, but the punishment inflicted on the 16th and 17th September was sufficiently severe to shake their confidence, and they gave me no further cause for anxiety.

25. On the 1st October 1897 the flying column under my command was broken up. In submitting this report I venture to hope that the duty allotted to the column has been carried out to your satisfaction.

26. I have the honour to bring to your notice, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the undermentioned officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, commanding the 15th Sikhs, who was my right hand man throughout the operations. His vast experience and untiring energy I cannot speak too highly of. He is a most valuable officer.

Captain H. Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, was my Staff Officer from the formation of the flying column to the day I gave up the command. With no staff to assist him and no office, he conducted the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with great zeal and tact. I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by this officer.

27. My thanks are also due to the following officers to whose services the success attending the movements of the flying column are largely due :—

- Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Jameson, commanding the 5th Punjab Infantry.
- Captain I. Eardley-Wilmot, commanding the 18th Bengal Lancers.
- Captain J. L. Parker, R. A., commanding No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.
- Captain W. J. D. Dundee, R. E., commanding No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.
- Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton, M.D., in charge of the 42nd Native Field Hospital.

No. 305.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates the officers assume their duties :—

Captain P. G. Shewell, Military Accounts Department, Field Paymaster, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to be Officiating Head Quarter Camp Commandant, Tirah Expeditionary Force, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain R. E. Grimston, 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, who has vacated.

Lt. W. L. S. Churchill, 4th Hussars, to be Orderly Officer to General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., Commanding Tirah Expeditionary Force, *vice* Lieutenant G. R. deH. Smith, invalided.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 306.—The following extracts are published for general information.

London Gazette, the 22nd February, 1898, page 1120.

War Office, Pall Mall, 22nd February 1898.

* * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment.—The undermentioned Officers are placed on retired pay. Dated 26th September, 1896 :—

- Subadar Khadi Khan.
- Subadar Nawab Khan.
- Jemadar Khan Alam.
- Jemadar Akbar Shah.

Unattached List.—Lieutenant William Campbell Little, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd February, 1898.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry W. H. Cox is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th February, 1898.

The temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, granted to Major K. M. Foss, which was notified in the Gazette of 28th September, 1897, is dated 2nd July, 1897, and not as therein stated.

Major H. E. Porter is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as a Regimental Commandant, Indian Army. Dated 11th November, 1897.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command :—

T. H. Hardy. Dated 2nd October, 1897.

H. T. King. Dated 17th November, 1897.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

SUB MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 307.—First class Assistant Surgeon Alexander Gates, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 308.—Conductor Harry Woodard, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 309.—Colonel Walter Scott, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th March, 1898.

No. 310.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains—

16th March 1898.

William Sebastian Eardley-Howard.

Claude Tulloch Ducat.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 311.—Sub-Conductor Albert Blackwood, 2nd class clerk, Office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras Command, to be Conductor, seconded ;

Sub-Conductor John P. Keogh, Overseer, Store Department, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Conductor, seconded ;

Sub-Conductor Stephen Hayler to be Conductor, with effect from the 1st February, 1898, *vice* Conductor Harry Woodard, retired.

No. 312—Sub-Conductor Charles Howard to be Conductor, with effect from the 20th February, 1898, *vice* Conductor James Charles Bay, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 313.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment).*

Havildar Dataram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheikh Amin transferred to the 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 17th August, 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 314.—Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Minbu Division, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st May, 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 315.—The undermentioned sepoy and lascar of the Native Army in the Punjab and Madras Commands respectively are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, under the provisions of paragraph 6 of G. G. O. 686 of 1897 :—

No. 3602, Sepoy Par Bir (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

No. 338, 1st class Lascar Soobiah, No. 4 Section, Indian Submarine Mining Company, Royal Engineers.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 316.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—*

Major J. B. Thomson, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1898.

No. 317.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles—*

Richard Waterfield, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sharp, promoted.

No. 318.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Samuel Joseph Mercer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 319.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles—*

Willoughby Maxwell Ball, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Sprott, promoted.

No. 320.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant W. C. Fox resigns his commission.

No. 321.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers—*

Montague Brown, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 18th March 1898 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps . .	Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford.	15th March 1898.	Sinjaur.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 12th and the 18th March 189

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Victor Hughes (*a*) .	Lieutenant .	Indian Staff Corps, 35th Sikhs.	16th September 1897.	No Will found.	2,360 15 9	...	17th May 1898.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. Victor Hughes.
Address—44, Banbury Road, Oxford, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1898.

No. 111.—The services of Lieutenant L. E. Hopkins, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field service.

The 15th March, 1898.

No. 112.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 113.—H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd March, 1898, and until further orders.

The 16th March, 1898.

No. 114.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Wilson, R.E., Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 115.—Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, Traffic Superintendent, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Wilson, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 116.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I of that establishment, *vice* Mr. Hartwell appointed to officiate as Manager, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Wilson, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 117.—Mr. W. C. Boyce, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway in class I of that establishment, *vice* Mr. Pope, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, or until further orders.

The 17th March, 1898.

No. 120.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway, in class I, grade 2 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th February, 1898.

No. 121.—Mr. J. M. Dwyer, Storekeeper, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Storekeeper of the East Coast Railway in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank), of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. E. N. Homan, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 18th March 1898.

No. 122.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund-Kumaon and Southern Punjab Railways, is granted furlough out of India for one year five months and twelve days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 123.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner in charge of the Accounts of State Railway Stores, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund-Kumaon and Southern Punjab Railways.

No. 124.—The following officiating appointments are made during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway, on furlough, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. P. Burt, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to officiate as Traffic Superintendent in class I, grade 1, of that establishment.

Mr. C. J. Keene, District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent in class I of that establishment.

No. 127.—Mr. R. Tickner, District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, retired from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th March, 1898.

The 16th March, 1898.

No. 118.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. 1 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1898.

Revised Risk Note Forms A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and X.

Read —

Government of India circular No. XIV Railway, dated the 3rd July 1880.

Sections 72, 73 and 75 of the Indian Railways Act, IX. of 1890, as amended by section 4 of Act IX of 1896.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 129 T., dated the 9th March 1896, and its enclosures.

Letter from the Secretary, Railway Conference, No. 51, dated the 8th October 1897, and its enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Government of India circular No. XIV Railway, dated the 3rd July 1880, the following risk note forms were sanctioned for adoption on all State, as well as on certain other railways, and subsequently their adoption was still further extended :—

Form A, for articles in bad condition or defectively packed.

Form B, for articles despatched at a "special reduced" or "owner's risk" rate.

Form C, for articles liable to damage and carried in open trucks at sender's request.

Form D, for consignments of small value carried at "owner's risk." (This form was subsequently cancelled.)

Form E, for uninsured horses of a declared value of over Rs. 500.

Form F, for low-priced horses, mules and ponies carried in cattle trucks.

Form H, a general agreement form for large consignments.

A further risk note, Form X, to be used when the consignor elects to despatch an "excepted" article or articles specified in the second schedule of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the value of which exceeds Rs. 100 without payment of the percentage on value authorized in section 75 of that Act, was subsequently sanctioned by the Governor General in Council at the suggestion of the administration of the East Indian railway and was adopted on several railways; and a new risk note has now been prepared to provide for the carriage of explosive and dangerous goods at owner's risk.

2. With the exception of the latter, which is founded upon English practice, the risk notes now published are, as regards conditions, merely reproductions of those originally sanctioned with certain additions to make them available in through booking with other railways and out-agencies.

3. In regard to out-agencies the Government of India are advised that there is no objection to the use of one risk note to cover the transit of a consignment partly by railway as defined in the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, and partly by other means of transport under the Carrier's Act, III of 1865. Its efficacy in the latter case will, however, depend on the fulfilment of the requirements of the Carrier's Act.

4. Provision is made in some of the risk notes at present in force for the excision of certain words which may be inapplicable to the particular traffic carried, but the Government are advised that this is unnecessary.

5. Attention is invited to the foot-note on each form providing that, while it is open to railways for the convenience of their constituents to print vernacular translations on the back of the form, the English version is the authoritative form which alone governs the liability of the railway.

6. To facilitate proof in courts of law of the approval of the Governor General in Council of the forms in use, it has been decided to publish the forms in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Local Government Gazettes.*

It is further suggested that, to facilitate proof of the execution of the risk notes, the signature of the consignor should, when possible, be attested by two independent witnesses and not, as is sometimes the practice, by employés of the railway or of the consignor.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, of the use of the enclosed forms, with effect from the 1st July 1898, by Railway Administrations working railways to which the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, applies.

2. In the case of railways to which Local Acts similar in scope to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, are applicable, the Governor General in Council is also pleased to approve of the use of these forms from the 1st July 1898, so far as his approval may be necessary under such Local Acts.

3. Until the 30th June 1898, the forms at present in use shall remain in force.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution, and of its enclosures, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers marginally noted, for information and guidance; also to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and to the Foreign Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India and Baroda.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal, and East Coast (state) railways.

Ordered, further, that this resolution and the accompanying forms be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and that they be reproduced in the *Local Government Gazettes*.

_______________ RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form A.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when articles are tendered for carriage which are either already in bad condition or so defectively packed as to be liable to damage, leakage, or wastage in transit.)

_______________ STATION.

_______________ 18 .

Whereas the consignment of _______________ _______________ tendered by me/us, as per Forwarding Order No. _____ of this date, for despatch by the _______________ railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to _______________ station, and for which I/we have received Railway Receipt No. _______ of same date, is in bad condition and/or liable to damage, leakage, or wastage in transit as follows:—

I/we, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from _______________ station to _______________ station harmless and free from all responsibility for the condition in which the aforesaid goods may be delivered to the consignee at destination and for any loss arising from the same.

Signature to sender _______________

WITNESS.

(Signature) _______

(Residence) _______________

Rank or { Father's name _______________ / Caste _______ Age _______ }

WITNESS.

(Signature) _______________

(Residence) _______________

Profession _______________

Residence _______________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse but *the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

________________RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form B.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "Special reduced" or "Owner's risk" rate articles or animals for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff.)

________________STATION.

________________18 .

Whereas the consignment of ________________ ________________tendered by $\frac{me}{us}$, as per Forwarding Order No.______of this date, for despatch by the ________ railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to________ station, and for which $\frac{I}{we}$ have received Railway Receipt No.________of same date, is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge, agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from ________ station to________station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment.

Signature of sender________

WITNESS.

(Signature)________ Father's name________

Rank or

(Residence)________ Caste________Age________

WITNESS.

(Signature)________ Profession________

(Residence)________ Residence________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

______________________RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form C.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when, at sender's request, open wagons, carts or boats are used for the conveyance of goods liable to damage when so carried, and which, under other circumstances, would be carried in covered wagons, carts or boats.)

______________________STATION.

______________________18 .

Whereas the consignment of ____

______________________________________tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$, as per Forwarding Order No.________of this date, for despatch by the____________ railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to____________ station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have received Railway Receipt No.________of same date, is at $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ request loaded in open wagons, carts or boats, to be so carried to destination, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from ______________________station to ______________________station harmless and free from all responsibility for any destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment which may arise by reason of the consignment being conveyed in open wagons, carts or boats during transit over the said railway or other railways working in connection therewith or during transit by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them, respectively.

Signature of sender____________

WITNESS.

(Signature)____________________

Rank or { Father's name____________________ / Caste____________Age____________ }

(Residence)____________________

WITNESS.

(Signature)____________________ Profession____________________

(Residence)____________________ Residence____________________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for he correctness of the vernacular translation.

______________ RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form D.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch at a "Special reduced" or "Owner's risk" rate dangerous, explosive or combustible articles for which an alternative "Ordinary" or "Risk acceptance" rate is quoted in the tariff.)

______________ STATION.

______________ 18 .

Whereas the consignment of ______________ ______________ tendered by $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$, as per forwarding Order No. ______________ of this date, for despatch by the ______________ railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to ______________ station, and for which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have received Railway Receipt No. ______________ of same date, is charged at a special reduced rate instead of at the ordinary tariff rate chargeable for such consignment, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$, the undersigned, do, in consideration of such lower charge, agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration, and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from ______________ station to ______________ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment.

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ further agree to accept responsibility for any consequences to the property of the aforesaid railway administration(s) and of their transport agents and carriers, or to the property of other persons that may be in the course of conveyance, which may be caused by the explosion of, or otherwise, by the said consignment, and that all risk and responsibility whether to the railway administration(s) or their transport agents and carriers, to their servants or to others, remains solely and entirely with $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$.

Signature of sender ______________

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______________

(Residence) ______________

Rank or { Father's name ______________ ; Caste ______________ Age ______________ }

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______________

(Residence) ______________

Profession ______________

Residence ______________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility or the correctness of the vernacular translation.

______________ RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form E.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when booking elephants or horses of a declared value exceeding Rs. 500 a head; mules, camels or horned cattle Rs. 50 a head; donkeys, sheep, goats, dogs or other animals Rs. 10 a head, without payment of the percentage on value authorised in section 73 of Act, IX of 1890, as amended by section 4 of Act, IX of 1896.)

______________ STATION.

______________ 18 .

Whereas I/we, the undersigned, have tendered to the ______________ railway administration for despatch to ______________ station the animal(s) mentioned below, for which I/we have received Railway Ticket No. ______ of this date;

And whereas I/we have paid to the said ______________ railway administration only their ordinary freight charge without any extra charge for insurance;

And whereas the said railway administration for such ordinary freight charged holds itself responsible for proved damages to (each of) the said animal(s) caused by neglect or misconduct of its servants to the extent of the value mentioned below;

And whereas the said railway administration has notified that it will not be liable for damage or loss arising from fright of restiveness, or delay not caused by the negligence or misconduct of its servants, and such condition is accepted by me/us;

I/We, the undersigned, do, in consideration of the foregoing terms and conditions, hereby agree and undertake that the responsibility of the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said animal(s) may be carried in transit from ______________ station to ______________ station, for the loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to (each of), the said animal(s) shall not exceed the value mentioned below—

Animals.		Value of each.	Animals.		Value of each.
No.	Description.		No.	Description.	
		Rs.			Rs.
	Elephants . . .	500		Donkeys . . .	10
	Horses . . .	500		Sheep . . .	10
	Mules . . .	50		Goats . . .	10
	Camels . . .	50		Dogs . . .	10
	Horned cattle . .	50		Other animals . .	10

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______________

(Residence) ______________

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______________

(Residence) ______________

Signature of sender ______________

Rank or { Father's name ______________
Caste ______________ Age ______

Profession ______________

Residence ______________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reserve, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

______________ RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form F.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when booking horses, mules and ponies, tendered for despatch in cattle trucks or horse wagons instead of in horse boxes.)

______________ STATION.

______________ 18 .

Whereas the consignment of______________ ______________tendered by me/us, as per Forwarding Order No.______________of this date, for despatch by the______________railway administration to ______________station, and for which I/we have received Railway Receipt No.______________of same date, is at my/our request and in consideration of the payment by me/us of cattle truck or horse wagon rate in lieu of horse box rate, loaded in cattle trucks or horse wagons instead of horse boxes to be so carried to destination;

And whereas the said railway administration has notified that it will not be liable for damage or loss arising from fright or restiveness, or delay not caused by the negligence or misconduct of its servants, and such condition is accepted by me/us;

I/We, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, over whose railways the said animal(s) may be carried in transit from______________station to ______________station harmless and free from all responsibility in excess of Rs. 50 (per head) for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment during transit over the said railway or other railways working in connection therewith.

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______________

(Residence)______________

Signature of sender______________

Rank or { Father's name______________ / Caste______________ Age______________ }

WITNESS.

(Signature)______________

(Residence)______________

Profession ______________

Residence ______________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

_RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form H.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used as an alternative to Risk Note, Form B, when a sender desires to enter into a general agreement instead of executing a separate Risk Note for each consignment.)

____________________ STATION.

____________________ 18 .

Whereas all consignments of goods or animals for which the__ railway administration quotes both owner's risk or special reduced rates and railway risk or ordinary rates are (unless I/we shall have entered into a special contract in relation to any particular consignment) despatched by me/us at my/our own risk and are charged for by the ________ railway administration at special reduced or owner's risk rates instead of at ordinary tariff or railway risk rates, I/we, the undersigned, in consideration of such consignments being charged for at the special reduced or owner's risk rates, do hereby agree and undertake to hold the ________________ railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods or animals may be carried in transit from ________________ station to ________________ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, all or any of such consignments from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignments.

WITNESS.

(Signature) ________

(Residence) ________

WITNESS.

(Signature) ________

(Residence) ________

Signature of sender ________________

Rank or { Father's name ________________ / Caste ________ Age ________ }

Profession ________________

Residence ________________

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

______ RAILWAY.

Risk Note, Form X.

(Approved by the Governor General in Council under section 72 (2) (b) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.)

(To be used when the sender elects to despatch an "excepted" article or articles specified in the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, whose value exceeds one hundred rupees without payment of the percentage on value authorized in section 75 of that Act.)

______ STATION.

______ 18 .

Whereas the consignment of ______ tendered by me/us, as per Forwarding Order No. ______ of this date, for despatch by the ______ railway administration or their transport agents or carriers to ______ station, and for which I/we have received Railway Receipt No. ______ of same date, is charged at the ordinary rates for carriage, and whereas I/we have been required to pay, and elected not to pay, a percentage on the value of the consignment by way of compensation for increased risk, I/we, the undersigned, do therefore agree and undertake to hold the said railway administration and all other railway administrations working in connection therewith, and also all other transport agents or carriers employed by them respectively, over whose railways or by or through whose transport agency or agencies the said goods may be carried in transit from ______ station to ______ station harmless and free from all responsibility for any loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, the said consignment from any cause whatever before, during and after transit over the said railway, or other railway lines working in connection therewith or by any other transport agency or agencies employed by them respectively for the carriage of the whole or any part of the said consignment.

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______

(Residence) ______

Signature of sender ______

Rank or { Father's name ______ / Caste ______ Age ______ }

WITNESS.

(Signature) ______

(Residence) ______

Profession ______

Residence ______

Note.—The above form is, for the convenience of the public, translated into the vernacular on the reverse, *but the form in English is the authoritative form*, and the railway administration accepts no responsibility for the correctness of the vernacular translation.

The 17th March, 1898.

No. 119.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 270 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1898.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of Railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India letter No. 939 R T., dated the 10th December 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II, of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A of the rules.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 671, dated the 25th February 1898, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Central Railway Company, No. 173G., dated the 21st February 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Central Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, and 104, dated the 10th March 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, and 12th March 1898), may be made applicable to the Bengal Central railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Bengal Central railway of the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 ; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

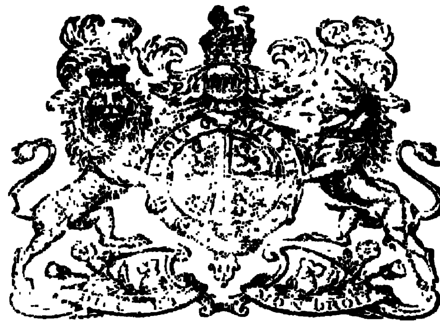
The 16th March, 1898

No. 125.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No 86, dated the 28th February, 1898, *for* "29th January, 1898," *read* "24th January, 1898"

No 126—Mr M. P. Coode, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, officiated as a Superintending Engineer on the 24th January, 1898.

J S BERESFORD,
Offg Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

I H



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th March, 1898.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1027 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 12th March 1898:—

No. 90 of 1898.—Amyas Morse, executive engineer, P. W. D., North-Western railway, Lahore, for securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morse's detector key-locking."

No. 91 of 1898.—William Crawford Walton, captain, 4th Bombay rifles, station staff officer, Ahmednagar, for native latrines, to be called the "Nagar patent latrine."

No. 92 of 1898.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of London, for an improvement in apparatus for interlocking railway points and signals.

No. 93 of 1898.—James Wilson, engineer, of 11 Grove Avenue, St. Anne's hill, Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in filters.

No. 94 of 1898.—Johann Gotthelf Dornig, chemical manufacturer, of Coswig near Dresden, Theodor Zeunert, merchant, of Trachau near Dresden, and Georg Wolf, manufacturer, of Glashütte, all in the German empire, for improved process and means for the sanitary disposal of human excrement, and the production therefrom of gas and by-products serving for manure and other purposes.

No. 95 of 1898.—Binney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., for improvements relating to the pneumatic transmission of packages and the like, and to apparatus therefor.

No. 96 of 1898.—Samuel Edward Haskin, manufacturer, of 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster, for improvements in apparatus for use in treating wood.

No. 97 of 1898.—Peter Donaldson, superintendent of the presidency jail, Calcutta, residing at the presidency jail quarters, for a cubicle, to be called "Donaldson's patent cubicle."

No. 98 of 1898.—Thomas Halliwell, cop-dyer, of Slack Lane Works, Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleaching or scouring fibrous materials.

No. 1028 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 308 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Ireland, for improvements in pneumatic apparatus for elevating or conveying tobacco leaf, tea leaf, wood or other chips or cuttings or other materials. (Specification filed 9 February 1898.)

No. 314 of 1897.—Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., tutor to the Rajah of Pittapore, Godavari district, Madras presidency, for an improved pulley chain for hanging a lamp or other article. (Specification filed 9 March 1898.)

No. 386 of 1897.—John Francis Young, saddler, of No. 21 the Mall, Fyzabad, in the district of Oudh, for pneumatic harness, saddlery and boot appliances. (Specification filed 17 January 1898.)

No. 394 of 1897.—Major Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur state, North Gujarat, for a process for the better manufacture of poudrette (the article to be manufactured to be known as super-poudrette). (Specification filed 7 March 1898.)

No. 420 of 1897.—William Samuel Colwell, mechanical engineer, residing at 5432 Lexington avenue, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U.S.A., for rotary engines. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 447 of 1897.—John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of 33 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U S.A., for improvements in machines for cutting out wrappers or binders for cigars and the like. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 480 of 1897.—John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 33 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U.S.A., for improvements in cigar-making machines. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 485 of 1897.—Émile Seguy, printer, of Parthenay (Deux-Sèvres) in the republic of France, for an improved portable folding mosquito net. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 490 of 1897—The American Railway Electric Light Company, manufacturers, of 14 Stone street, New York city, U.S.A., for improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 8 of 1898.—John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of 1129 "The Rookery", Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., for improvements in prism lights and plates and frames and mountings for the same. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 10 of 1898.—The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 160 Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in clips or fastening devices, more particularly applicable for securing inflaters or pumps to velocipedes and other vehicles. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 38 of 1898.—Charles Sumner Howe, professor of mathematics, of 103 Cornell street, and John Williams Langley, professor of electrical engineering, of 845½ Fairmount street, both in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., for improvements in compositions for repairing leaks in pneumatic vehicle tyres. (Specification filed 10 March 1898.)

No. 1029 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 248 of 1890.—John Donnelly's invention for improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes. (From 14 March 1898 to 14 March 1899.)

No. 145 of 1891.—Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore's invention for a new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes. (From 31 March 1898 to 31 March 1899.)

No. 1030 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 111 of 1892.—Harry Parkhurst Clark's invention for vapour burners or plumbers' torches. (Specification filed 10 December 1892.)

No. 144 of 1892.—Edward Field's invention for improvements in engines to be worked by hot gases such as air or products of combustion with steam. (Specification filed 6 December 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification —

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 117 of 1888.—Alfred Savill Tomkins's invention for improvements in portable cooking apparatus. (Specification filed 6 December 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above inven tio n.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th March, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,16,979	6	8	1,73,42,350	12	10
Public Deposits at Branches	97,25,371	6	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,37,00,871	8	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				7,31,283	4	2
Sundries				22,80,503	10	6
RUPEES				9,24,05,009	3	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				32,00,198	0	0
Other authorised Investments				75,62,340	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,13,70,136	4	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,40,62,521	3	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,18,82,355	14	4
Balances with other Banks				11,49,775	3	0
Bullion				2,740	11	0
Dead Stock				13,11,594	5	2
Stamps				10,208	9	3
Sundries				12,65,371	14	4
				7,18,17,242	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	86,30,169	1	7	2,05,87,767	2	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,19,57,598	0	5			
RUPEES				9,24,05,009	3	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 17th March, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 12 per cent.
Percentage 32·1.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL, The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1898.

No. 2445.—Under Rule VII of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the 1st quarter of 1898-99 has been fixed at 1*s*. 3$\frac{5}{8}$*d*., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R6-9-4 approximately.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 10th March, 1898.

No. 1241.—Captain John William Evans (1st London Engineer Volunteers and attached to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers) is granted leave for four months out of India, with effect from the 25th February, 1898.

By order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1898.

No. 31.—The following temporary promotion in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned for the period specified below :—

Name.	From	To	Period.
M. A Thompson.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	3rd to 10th February, 1898, inclusive.

The 17th March, 1898.

No. 32.—The undermentioned offices on the East Indian Railway, though not open for the receipt of paid message traffic, are permitted to deal with paid telegrams from other offices passing in transit through them under the provisions of Act XIII of 1885 :—

Athmalgola (Block Hut).	Bahora Chandel (Block Hut).
Banka Ghat (Block Hut).	Maheshna (Block Hut).
Turning Ganj (Block Hut).	Kuchman (Block Hut).

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 12th March, 1898.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officers of the Superior Accounts Branch passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani and the examination in reading native accounts prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 83 (as modified by Standing Order No. 208, dated 16th March, 1897) on the dates noted against their names :—

NAMES.	Date of passing the Lower Standard in Hindustani.	Date of passing in reading native accounts.
Mr. P. T. R. Kellner .	1st November, 1897	15th December, 1897.
" J. M. Hartley .	6th December, 1897	7th January, 1898.
" J. Patch . .	7th February, 1898	23rd February, 1898.
" G. B. Goyder . .	7th March, 1893 .	17th September, 1897.

A. R. BECHER,
Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1898.

No. 282.—Mr. G. P. Tate, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 10th March, 1898.

No. 294.—Mr. E. G. Winn, Assistant Superintendent, Khushalgarh Beat, is posted to the Warthganj Depôt, Punjab Mines Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Relatives and friends willing to contribute towards the repair and maintenance of the graves and tombstones of the following deceased persons, buried in the Krishnagar Cemetery, are requested to communicate with the District Magistrate, Nadia, Bengal :—

	Died.
Frederick Maitland Arnott . . .	1807
Thomas Sisson, C.S.	1818
John Kelly	1821
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brooke, of the 63rd Regiment, IV Infantry . .	1830
John Carruthers	1848
Rev. Samuel Hasell	1852
William John and Theophilus Hasell, infant sons of Rev. C. H. Blumnardt	1841 / 1859
Mary Anne Jones, widow of Gilbert Abbott á Beckett	1863
Jennie, wife of Rev. J. W. Hall . .	1885

E. A. GAIT,
Magistrate, Nadia.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that a treasure, consisting of the undermentioned idols, made of copper and brass etc., weighing 508 seers and valued at R127, was discovered on the 17th October, 1897, in the Prakaram of the temple of Baskareswaraiswami at Kailavampettai, Tirutturaippundi Taluk, then under repair, by Narayana Sastri, a Karnam attached to Sri Vedarannyeswaraswami Temple at Vedaranniyam :—

Serial No.	Description of Idol.	Weight in seers.	Value.
			R. a. p.
1	Pillaiyar including Tiruvasi .	40	10 0 0
2	Pillaiyar	41	10 4 0
3	Somaskandar	136	34 0 0
4	Ditto Amman . .	42	10 8 0
5	Sabapathi with Tiruvasi . .	156	39 0 0
6	Ditto Amman separate .	45	11 4 0
7	Sri Beli Nayakar . . .	12	3 0 0
8	Sommanda murthi . . .	36	9 0 0
	TOTAL .	508	127 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 21st July, 1898, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Vallam, 2nd March, 1898.

W. B. AYLING,
Acting Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R		R
Calcutta	95,90,000	9,30,76,375	10,26,66,375	3,09,56,624	...	3,09,56,624
Allahabad	...	1,09,78,270	1,09,78,270	1,50,40,455	...	1,50,40,455
Lahore	...	1,91,35,035	1,91,35,635	2,17,81,235	...	2,17,81,235
Bombay	88,76,315	5,07,07,555	5,95,83,870	3,05,72,037	...	3,05,72,037
Karachi	...	80,00,955	80,00,955	42,01,545	...	42,01,545
Madras	1,36,96,960	2,32,90,685	3,69,87,045	2,44,16,857	...	2,44,16,857
Calicut	...	9,45,705	9,45,705	19,78,593	...	19,78,593
Rangoon	...	67,48,140	67,48,140	1,21,70,920	...	1,21,70,920
	3,21,63,275	21,28,83,320	24,50,46,595			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			17,99,620			
TOTAL			24,32,46,975	14,11,78,266	...	14,11,78,266
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						3,50,000
NET TOTAL						14,08,28,266
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						24,18,763*
GRAND TOTAL						24,32,46,975

* In adjustment of this advance, the equivalent in Bhopali rupees of R22,70,387 has been received, and is in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bombay, the 10th March, 1898.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Assistant Engineer W. Madge, for one year.

The 15th March, 1898.

No. 10.—Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India, for six months, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II; with effect from the 12th March, 1898.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R. N.*,

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1898.

No. 13520.—Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent, Railway Rail Service, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th February, 1898.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th March, 1898.

Agents, Bucknall's Line of Steamers, Bombay and Calcutta.
Ashburner & Co.
Ashburner & Co.
Ault, A. E.
Carleton, C. F., Indigo Seed Agency.
Danielis, G.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.
Hampton & Co.
Howard, Miss J.
Hutton & Co.
Kemp, E. C.
Manager, Asiatic Steam Printing.
Manager of the Process Block Company.
McGuire & Co., Joseph.
Middleton, H. H.
Miller, Mrs. (The Alliance Mission).
Pittis & Sons.
Reville, F. J., Agent, Rope Manufacturing Co. (Columbia Bicycle).
Rogers, H. A.
Sturges, Dr. G. W.
The Controller, Indian Family Pension Fund.
Whiting, F.
Wilson, Charles.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abayasekara, D. P.
Abraham, A.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Austin, H. J.
Bachmann, Clara.
Baldwin, J.
Barrett, C. J.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Beaulieu-Leroy.
Bell, Miss A. J.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Berger, Capt. E. L. C.
Best, S. J.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Board, F. H.
Bourke, Capt. E. G.
Bradley, Mrs.
Bradley, Mrs. H. V.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Browne, W. Sidney.
Burlington, Miss J.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Chignell, H.
Chill, Dr.
Chill, Dr.
Christison, Geo. W.
Cogdell, W. S.
Credner, Capt. H.
Dalby, James.
Davenhill, W. B.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
Dent, Mrs. J. G.
DeSilva, F. H.
De Turck de Kersbeck.
Drake-Brockman, T.
Dressel, Miss W.
D'Saldanha, D. C.
Ellis, J.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Fitch, C.
Florens, James.
Fox, H. G.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Fremersdorf, E. I.
Frugier, A.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
Gardner, Hon'ble A. H.
Good, Mr. (Money Lender).
Green, Mrs. R.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Hains, H. H.
Handcock, James P.
Heywood, J. G.
Hichens, Kaiz.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Howie, J.
Imhope, Alex.
Inglis, Thos.
Ives, W. C.
John, B. J.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward.
Leon, Dr. John T.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lewis, P. T.
Lochart, H.
Low, Mrs. J. G.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machung, A. S.
Mackenzie, E. C.
Manghan, Frank.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, R. R.
Martin, Wm.
McNab, R.
Michael, F.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel.
Murphy, Wm. J.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noall, Mrs. L.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Padua, A.
Parker, G. C.
Peacock, E. H.
Pemberton, Mrs. J. S.
Peppe, Mrs.
Peters, Mrs. G.
Phillips, Bert.
Playfair, Mrs. Arthur T.
Ponniska, Marie.
Prebble, J. G
Preece, Percy.
Pugh, R.
Radmore, F.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Reilly, E.
Renton, G. H.
Reville, Mr.
Ricketts, Miss.
Rigg, E.
Roger, J. P. F. S.
Rollings, Capt. A. C.
Rosenfeld, J.
Ross, Y.
Rowe, G. H. H.
Saldanah, Mr.
Sale, Mrs.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Setts, J. R.
Shields, H. R.
Simpson, Mrs.
Sinoen, H. A.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, H. Elliott.
Smith, Prof. Norton B.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
St. Jarainmo, W. E.
Storey, Mrs.
Sunders, Mrs. (of South Africa).
Sundmore, A.
Thompson, J.
Thornett, A. J.
Thornett & Co.
Tichborne, Sir Henry.
Veligan, John.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Vroom, Fred.
Walker, Mr.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wallis, M.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Watts, Dr. V. L.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
Wilmot-Sitwell, Miss.
Wilson, E.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wishart, Robert.
Wobbekind, C.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dettmer, Henry.
Flores, Maria, Miss.
Hake, P. G.
Henton, James W.
Von Wittikind, P. R., Dr.
Wieser, Pauline.
Wilmot-Sitwell, Miss.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arnott, H. G.
Alexy, Dimetry.
Ader, Jenny.
Algar, Alfred.
Adamson, Alex.
Blanche, Emma, Miss.
Broom, Samuel.
Barnicoot, Joseph.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Franke.
Colkers, Alex.
Cox, H. E.
Delabannie (Telegram).
Denny, R.
Durant, Clive.
Deane, Thomas, E.
Deavin, H. P.
Dell Aquila, Pietro.
Fison, F. S.
Fredricks, Addie, Miss.
Gaynor, G. H.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grosvenor, Robert.
Grant, I. H.
Gulinstein, Isidone.
Goodson, A.
Glade, Mrs.
Georgacopulo, E. G.
Hassin, S. M.
Hitchcock, C.
Horgarth, Gunner.
Haji Ismail Jossan.
Hartly, W.
Hormusji Dorabji, Mowad.
Isaac, Abraham.
King, H. G.
Kristianson, Lowissa, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Kesnilal Jamnalal.
Lascelles, J. H.
Lowensohn, Philip.
Martin, E. E.
Macartney (Tele.).
Marinelli, Antonio, Sig.
Middleton, A.
O'Neill, J.
Oakley, E. S., Mrs.
Parris, W. F.
Reddick, A.
Reodew, James.
Rice, S. M.
Reardon, M. T. D.
Snagge, H. E.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.).
Salon, Elisabeth, Miss.
Sprks, Frederick.
Shoven, E., Mrs.
Takats, G. de.
Walker, P. A.
Weele, Fritz.
Waisband, Golda.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th March, 1898.

Courjon, A.
Gange, A. J.
Hunter, Mrs.
Moore, A. T.
Robertson, W. T. A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 19th March, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1898	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	24th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	23rd "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	19th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	26th "	Ditto.
Colombo	19th "	Per P. and O. Str. *Massalia*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	22nd "	Per Steamer *Chelydra*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	21st "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	19th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	26th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	19th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	26th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	21st "	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	19th "	Per Steamer *Umsinto*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	26th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	19th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Aglaja*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	21st "	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto	A. M. At 5-30 22nd "	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *via* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest mail day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *via* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5,* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی امیدی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکار سے اور ایک مشت چھہ پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیہ ٭

عام آدمیوں کو یہہ دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی امیدی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی – یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھہ روپیہ ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت بارہ روپیہ ٭

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی – ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1897, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R15,	or, post-free,	R15-12.
½ „	R7-8,	„	R8.
¼ „	R3-12,	„	R4-4.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৭ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৫,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৫৸৹
½ আধ „ „	৭।৹	„	৮,
¼ সিকি „ „	৩৸৹	„	৪।৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE ONLY.

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Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 In Nagri.

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with foot-notes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu.
Ditto. In Nagri.

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Nagri.

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Nagri.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Notice.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and of the Barisal Sadharan Sahabya Samiti Company, Limited.

By an order made by the District Judge's Court of Backergunge in the above matter, dated the 18th February, 1898, on the petition of Prakash Chandra Ghose, a creditor of the above Company, it was ordered that the said Company be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1882.

GOPAL CHUNDRA BISWAS, B.L.,
Pleader for the Petitioner.

BARISAL,
The 28th February, 1898.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1896-97.

BY

STEPHEN JACOB,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

CONTENTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rx. 1=R10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

1. The Budget Estimate of 1896-97 showed a small surplus of 463,1 after providing for the reduction of Customs Duties by 500,0 owing to the revision of the cotton duties, for the restoration of the Famine Grant at a total of 1,000,0 involving an actual charge of 598,5, and for special mobilization charges of 494,9 under the Army Head. In working out this result the exchange value of the Rupee was estimated at 13·75*d*. The estimates took some account of the bad season in Northern India, but not so as to effect any material deterioration in the result. Some loss under Land Revenue was anticipated in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, but this was more than covered by the improvement anticipated in the Irrigation Revenue; while the provision made for actual famine relief was only 75,0, chiefly in view of the possibility of some slight distress in the North-Western Provinces.

2. The early cessation of the south-west monsoon rains, however, and the consequent widespread failure of the crops necessitated heavy expenditure on actual famine relief (2,079,5) in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Bengal, and to a smaller extent in the Punjab, Madras, and Upper Burma, and led also to a serious loss of revenue under many heads, but chiefly under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, large remissions and suspensions being granted, and under Railway Revenue owing to the diminished goods traffic. The expenditure was also increased indirectly under many heads by the Famine, specially in connection with increased charges for supplies and compensation for dearness of provisions. In Bombay plague supervened and occasioned increased expenditure as well as a further deterioration of Revenue, for which it is not possible, however, to frame any definite estimate. The expenditure on Famine Relief and Insurance, mainly actual famine relief exceeded the Budget by 1,527,9, and the total loss of Revenue and Expenditure, due directly and indirectly to Famine and Plague, are estimated at 6,859,5, a portion of which was included in the Budget Estimate. There was also a serious falling off under Opium Revenue, and Salt gave a worse result, chiefly, however, owing only to a postponement of payment to the following year on security of Government Paper under the rules in force in the Madras Presidency. On the other hand, there was a considerable improvement under Interest, owing mainly to the high rate of premium obtained on the loans raised both in India and in England, and under Army expenditure owing to savings under most heads, but especially due to the grants for mobilization and other special services not being fully spent, and to a smaller quantity of Stores being purchased in England. But the greatest improvement was caused by the rise in the rate of exchange from 13·75*d*. to 14·45*d*., which caused a saving (including Exchange Compensation) of 1,527,8. The net result is a deficit on the year's accounts of 1,705,0, which shows a deterioration as compared with the Budget of 2,168,1.

3. No changes in classification of Revenue and Expenditure requiring special notice here were made during the year.

4. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1896-97 to be reviewed in this report, and the details will be found in the statements on pages 540 to 552 :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
65,214,2	62,192,4	A	Principal Heads of Revenue .	11,156,9	10,909,7
848,3	1,082,6	B	Interest	3,676,7	3,453,9
2,914,3	3,011,6	C	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,733,5	2,711,7
1,657,8	1,678,6	D	Civil Departments . .	15,399,5	15,445,2
975,9	1,066,6	E	Miscellaneous . . .	6,030,3	5,856,7
...	...	F	Famine	598,5	2,126,4
...	...	G	Construction of Railways .	14,5	12,8
21,583,2	20,297,8	H	Railways	23,857,5	22,957,8
2,883,3	3,150,7	J	Irrigation	3,203,6	3,251,0
664,6	696,2	K	Buildings and Roads . .	6,140,6	5,783,3
879,1	953,3	L	Army Services . . .	25,174,9	24,255,3
...	...	LL	Special Defence Works .	57,5	94,6
...	...	M	Provincial Surplus + or Deficit —	—886,4	—1,023,6
...	...		Imperial Surplus + or Deficit — .	+463,1	—1,705,0
97,620,7	94,129,8		TOTAL .	97,620,7	94,129,8

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+463,1	—1,705,0		Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
...	...	N	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works .	6,256,7	4,984,4
3,811,3	5,407,2	O	Permanent Debt . .	...	...
...	...		Temporary Debt . . .	...	1,000,0
831,1	...	P	Unfunded Debt . . .	...	319,5
...	...	Q	Deposits and Advances .	44,1	1,157,4
57,9	34,9	R	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	...	...
...	...	RR	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	464,0	829,5
...	695,3	S	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	2,154,5	...
...	314,2	T	Remittances . . .	16,1	...
16,500,0	15,526,5	U	Secretary of State's Bills .	16,503,4	15,170,5
20,295,2	19,894,3	V	Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...		Ditto, March 31st .	16,519,8	16,706,1
41,958,6	40,167,4		GRAND TOTAL .	41,958,6	40,167,4

Comparison with the year 1895-96.

5. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1895-96 is as follows :—

Revenues.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference. 1896-97, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue	66,073,3	62,192,4	—3,880,9
Interest	825,1	1,082,6	+257,5
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,840,4	3,011,6	+171,2
Civil Departments	1,684,5	1,678,6	—5,9
Miscellaneous	1,095,9	1,066,6	—29,3
Railways	21,859,2	20,297,8	—1,561,4
Irrigation	2,300,0	3,150,7	+850,7
Buildings and Roads	713,8	696,2	—17,6
Army Services	978,0	953,3	—24,7
TOTAL	98,370,2	94,129,8	—4,240,4

6. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following:—

Land Revenue	—2,226,4
Opium	—714,7
Salt	—440,1
Excise	—108,2
Provincial Rates	—170,1
Customs	—525,8
Tributes	+109,4
TOTAL	—4,075,9

7. The decrease under *Land Revenue* was largest in the North-Western Provinces (1,030,1), Bombay (499,9), and Madras (363,4), and was considerable in the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, and the Punjab. It was almost entirely due to the famine, to which the falling off under *Excise* and *Provincial Rates* is also mainly attributable, but there was some collection of arrears of Land Revenue in 1895-96, which has enhanced the difference between the results of the two years. Under *Opium* there was a reduction of 390,0 under Bengal Opium owing to a heavy fall in prices (from R1,390 to R1,243 per chest), though the number of chests sold was slightly raised (37,695 to 39,000). There was also a falling off of 321,1 in the Malwa Opium Pass Fees, due partly to the reduced rate of duty (R600 against R650) in force from July 1896, partly to the diminished demand in China, and partly to the prevalence of plague, which affected trade generally in Bombay. Of the decrease under *Salt*, 303,3 occurred in Madras, and was chiefly due to the different proportion of cash and credit payments in the two years; the rest, and possibly some part of that in Madras also, was due to famine and plague. Under *Customs* 175,4 occurred under Export duties, and was due to smaller

exports of Rice in consequence of the famine, which, however, enhanced the exports from Madras; the rest of the falling off was due to the reduction of the duty on cotton goods and the abolition of the duty on yarn (which came into effect only in February 1896), counterbalanced by some improvement in the general duties, as well as in the Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures (48,4). Under *Tributes* the increase was chiefly due to the enhanced subsidy payable by the Mysore State (105,0) from 1st April 1896.

8. Under *Interest* the improvement was in the main due to the premium realized on loans issued in India (net 118,0), and in England (68,9 *plus* Exchange 45,5). There was an increase of 70,0 in *Post Office* Revenue, and of 115,7 in *Mint* Receipts, the latter being due to the enhanced profits on copper coinage, owing to the larger issues of such coin for use on famine relief works. The differences under *Civil Departments* and *Miscellaneous* are small, the latter is mainly due to a falling off under Gain by Exchange.

9. Under *Railway Revenue* the decrease was due chiefly to famine and plague, but partly also to the receipts of 1895-96 having been specially enhanced by the traffic connected with the Chitral Expedition. The chief contributors to the decrease were the North-Western (597,8), the Rajputana-Malwa (339,8), and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (155,9) among State Railways, and the Great Indian Peninsula (287,6), and Bombay, Baroda and Central India (264,3) among Guaranteed Railways. There was an improvement on some lines, the largest being that of 84,0 on the Burma State Railways. The total falling off under this head attributed to famine and plague is 1,504,1, which nearly equals the total decrease as compared with the preceding year. Under *Irrigation* the improvement occurred mainly in the Direct Receipts from Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (385,7), and the Punjab (372,9), owing chiefly to the great drought, but partly also to the development of irrigation from the Chenab and Western Jumna canals.

10. The comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1896-97 was about 14·4505*d.* against 13·6381*d.* in 1895-96. The decrease under the different heads in the exchange on the expenditure in England, due mainly to the higher rate of Exchange obtained during the year, is shown separately:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	Difference, 1896-97, greater + or less —		
			In the Exchange, on English expenditure.	Due to other causes.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,351,2	10,909,7	— 1,3	+ 559,8	+ 558,5
Interest	4,044,8	3,453,9	— 254,2	— 336,7	— 590,9
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,594,9	2,711,7	— 5,8	+ 122,6	+ 116,8
Civil Departments	15,172,9	15,445,2	— 73,1	+ 345,4	+ 272,3
Miscellaneous	5,933,3	5,856,7	— 170,5	+ 93,9	— 76,6
Famine	586,5	2,126,4	+ 5,5	+1,534,4	+1,539,9
Construction of Railways	7,7	12,8	...	+ 5,1	+ 5,1
Railways	23,479,5	22,957,8	— 540,4	+ 18,7	— 521,7
Irrigation	2,976,3	3,251,0	+ 4	+ 274,3	+ 274,7
Buildings and Roads	5,810,5	5,783,3	— 12,4	— 14,8	— 27,2
Army Services	25,398,2	24,255,3	— 359,4	— 783,5	—1,142,9
Special Defence Works	101,3	94,6	— 5,4	— 1,3	— 6,7
Total	96,457,1	96,858,4	—1,416,6	+1,817,9	+401,3

11. The higher rate of exchange, as shown above, led to a saving of 1,416,6 in the Exchange on English expenditure, and besides this it reduced the charge for Exchange Compensation by 392,4, of which 173,0 was under Army Services, 121,5 under Civil Departments, and 37,4 under Direct Demands on the Revenues. The charge for the British soldiers' pay is also estimated to have been reduced by 53,2 by reason of the higher rate adopted for its conversion. Thus the total saving on the expenditure side due to exchange may be taken at 1,862,2.

12. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenues*, the principal increase was that of 417,8 in the Opium expenditure, due to an improved outturn of the crop; the net Opium Revenue was thus 1,132,5 worse than in 1895-96. There was also an increased charge of 82,7 under Forest, owing mainly to the expenditure incurred in England in connection with a consignment of Andaman timber to London in 1895-96, but brought to account in 1896-97, and to heavier sleeper operations in Bengal. *Refunds and Drawbacks* amounted to 27,4 more than in the previous year, the excess being largest in Bombay and Bengal. Under *Interest* the saving was due partly to the transfer of a larger portion of the charges to the Railway and Irrigation Revenue Accounts, in consequence of additional capital expenditure in excess of the amount met by loan (175,3); and partly to interest not being paid to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, a double payment (153,6) having been brought to account in 1895-96. The increase under *Post Office* and *Telegraph* was merely the result of the normal development of these Departments. Under *Civil Departments* the increased charge was largely due to famine and plague, the former causing extra expenditure in the purchase of food-grains and in grain compensation, especially under Jails (124,4) and Police (115,8), and the latter being the main cause of an excess (45,8) under Medical. There was also an increased charge (39,6) under Education, due mainly to the extension of primary education, and to revision of the staff of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. Against these extra charges there was a saving under Political (58,8), due to there having been special charges in 1895-96 in connection with the visit of Sardar Nasrula Khan to England. The increase under *Miscellaneous* was in Superannuation charges, which rose both in India (36,8) and in England (56,8).

13. Under the *Famine* heads expenditure was incurred almost entirely for famine relief (2,079,5), there being besides only a small charge (46,9) for construction of Protective Irrigation Works. In the previous year the famine relief charge was merely nominal (18,3), but there was a large expenditure for construction of Protective Railways (529,9), whereas in 1896-97 all such expenditure was, in consequence of the famine charge absorbng all that was available under this head, taken against grant 48—Expenditure not charged to Revenue. The expenditure for Famine Relief was highest in the North-Western Provinces (993,3), Bombay (325,7), the Central Provinces (303,3), and Bengal (244,2). Under *Railways* the total expenditure varied but little from that of the previous year; there was, however, a considerable increase in the charge for Interest (231,1) in India and England, and for land required for Subsidized Companies (66,7), against a saving in Working Expenses of State Railways (221,2), owing to smaller traffic, and in Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Railways (54,9). The increased charges under *Irrigation* occurred partly under Minor Works (159,7), owing to larger grants for Provincial expenditure made by the Local Governments, and partly under Major Works owing to increased charges for Interest (31,1), and increased cost of maintenance and of collection of revenue (83,9). Under *Army Services* there was, as already explained (see para. 11), a saving of 226,2 for Exchange Compensation Allowance and exchange on British Soldiers' Pay. The expenditure of 1,956,9 on expeditions and special services, especially the Chitral expedition, in 1895-96 was also 1,614,2 in excess of the similar charge in 1896-97. Apart from these, therefore, there was an increased charge on other accounts of 1,056,9. This increase was mainly due to the special mobilization charges (337,6); to extra charges for compensation and for purchase of [illegible] owing to the prevalence of high prices which specially raised

the expenditure under the head Commissariat (392,4) and accounts for some increase under other heads also; to higher charges under Clothing (109,7), due to the new Clothing scheme; to a higher charge for Native Infantry (about 60,0) owing to the increased rate of pay for non-commissioned officers and men having been drawn for the whole of 1896-97 against 8 months in 1895-96; to an increase under Ordnance (41,4), chiefly in the factory charges owing to larger outturn; and to higher charges in England (75,3), chiefly owing to larger purchases of stores and larger payments to Her Majesty's Government for the Retired Pay of British Forces for service in India.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1896-97.

14. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the actuals, the differences due to the rise in the rate of exchange, which was taken in the Budget at 13·75*d.*, being shown in a separate column. The comparison of the gross figures has been given before in paragraph 4:—

	Due to rise in exchange.	Better + Worse — Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 4,3	—2,778,9	—2,774,6
Interest	+ 214,0	+ 243,1	+ 457,1
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 19,2	+ 99,9	+ 119,1
Civil Departments	+ 45,4	— 70,3	— 24,9
Miscellaneous	+ 174,2	+ 90,1	+ 264,3
Famine	+ 7	—1,528,6	—1,527,9
Construction of Railways	...	+ 1,7	+ 1,7
Railways	+ 490,0	— 875,7	— 385,7
Irrigation	+ 1	+ 219,9	+ 220,0
Buildings and Roads	+ 7,6	+ 381,3	+ 388,9
Army Services	+ 349,8	+ 644,0	+ 993,8
Special Defence Works	+ 3,7	— 40,8	— 37,1
COMBINED SURPLUS, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	+1,309,0	—3,614,3	—2,305,3

15. To the saving in exchange shown above must be added 218,8 on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance, of which 82,9 occurs under Army Services and 71,8 under Civil Departments, the balance being distributed over all the other heads. Notwithstanding this great improvement in exchange the Actuals were worse than the Budget by the large amount of 2,305,3, so that apart from exchange the total deterioration was 3,833,1, which was due entirely to loss of Revenue (under the Principal Heads and Railways) and to direct and indirect expenditure caused by the famine and, in a smaller degree, by plague. There were countervailing savings under many heads, but even under those heads which show a net improvement in the above table, there was much expenditure due to the famine.

16. Famine was indeed such a predominant factor in the financial outcome of the year that it seems desirable to bring together in one view the total loss due to this cause. As far as loss of revenue is concerned, it is impossible, of course, to give any exact account figure, nor, is it possible, in the case of some heads to distinguish the loss due to famine from that due to plague; but the following table, which is based for the most part on estimates framed by the most competent local authorities, may be taken as giving approximately the loss of revenue on the accounts of the year assignable to famine and, in some degree, to plague. The Table distinguishes suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, which are not a final loss; though it is tolerably certain that a considerable proportion of them will also be eventually remitted. I have also taken account of the countervailing improvement in Irrigation Revenue. Some of the local authorities attribute to the famine some improvement under

such heads as Stamps and Registration and in one case even under Assessed Taxes; but the connection of such improvements, whether directly or indirectly, with famine, must be more or less problematical; under Stamps, for instance, loss has been attributed to this cause in some of the local reports, and gain in others; and one would seem as likely a result as the other; nor is the increase of revenue under this head quite up to the normal rate of progress. On the whole, therefore, I have taken no account of profit or loss under other Revenue heads, such as those mentioned. The total net loss of Revenue assigned to famine and plague in 1896-97 is thus 4,004,1, as shown in the following table.—

Estimated net Loss of Revenue due to Famine and Plague, 1896-97 (*In Thousands of Rupees.*)

	India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
LOSS OF REVENUE.										
Land Revenue—										
Remissions . . .	..	35,9	158,2	...	7,3	455,2	3,2	210,3	1,5	871,6
Suspensions . .	..	120,3	...	...	42,7	641,1	164,5	147,5	181,6	1,297,7
TOTAL		156,2	158,2		50,0	1,096,3	167,7	357,8	183,1	2,169,3
Salt †	81,3			...	27,6				77,2	186,1
Excise	2	70,0	...	.	17,5	120,0	9,0	5,0	10,0	231,7
Provincial Rates—										
Remissions . .	.	5,4		...			5	44,1*		178,9
Suspensions	..	10,2				85,0	25,3		8,4	
TOTAL .		15 6				85,0	25,8	44,1	8,4	178,9
Customs		5	45,0		77,8			—85,7		87,6
Forests		19,5			7,2	6,7	5,0		32,9	71,3
Railways † . . .	977,3	72,0	2,4		7,3	133,3	305,3	17,1	—10,6	1,504,1
	1,058,8	333,8	205,6		187,4	1,441,3	512,8	388,3	301,0	4,429,0
INCREASE OF REVENUE										
Irrigation . . .					19,0	135,0	270,0	..	9	424,9
	1,058,8	333,8	205,6		168,4	1,306,3	242,8	388,3	300,1	4,004,1

* Details of remissions and suspensions not obtainable

† The Provincial distribution in the case of Salt and Railways has reference only to the Province in which the Revenue and Expenditure are brought to account

17. Under Expenditure the main charge was incurred in connection with the actual relief of famine and distress, and the deterioration in this respect is shown under the head of Famine in the table in paragraph 14, as 1,528,6, which is the total worseness after diverting for actual Famine Relief, the grant (473,5) made in the Budget for the construction of Protective Railways, the actual expenditure on which had to be met from Grant 48—Expenditure not charged to Revenue. But besides this the famine and the consequent rise in prices of grain led to larger expenditure under several heads either in the actual purchase of supplies or in the grant of grain compensation to native soldiers under the rules in force in the Military Department and to the lower paid servants of Government in the various Civil Departments. There was also some considerable indirect increase of expenditure, due to the payment of larger amounts for Travelling allowance and to the entertainment in some cases of larger establishments not concerned with the direct administration of famine relief. These last charges have been estimated by the local authorities. The following table brings together the expenditure due to these various causes, and shows that the total loss on this account may be taken at about 2,831,7.

Statement of Excess Expenditure due to Famine (in thousands of Rupees).

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Famine Relief, including Public Works Charges	1,2	303,3	55,5	244,2	593,3	86,1	56,3	325,7	2,065,6
Charges on account of Grain Compensation Allowance and dearness of provisions.									
Army	391,2	...	...	...	...	...	37,4	77,8	506,4
Land Revenue	1	6	...	1,9	2,4	2,8	...	3,2	11,0
Law and Justice—Courts	1	4	...	6,1	2,2	1,9	...	1,8	12,5
Ditto Jails	5,2	6,1	...	8	45,5	14,1	...	2,8	74,5
Police	7	2,8	...	12,7	7,6	14,1	...	9,7	47,6
Post Office	12,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,5
Telegraph	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
Other heads	4,6	1,0	...	3,6	3,2	4,2	...	6,5	23,1
Other Charges indirectly due to famine	2,0	2,7	8	24,8	17,3	4,7	2,1	22,3	76,7
TOTAL	419,4	316,9	56,3	294,1	1,071,5	127,9	95,8	449,8	2,831,7

18. Plague has, as indicated above, also had its effect on the net result for the year, especially in Bombay. As far as the revenue is concerned, it does not seem possible to distinguish the loss thus caused, though it cannot be denied that the depression of trade due to this cause must have had some effect on certain heads of the Government revenue, and some part of the deterioration shown in the table in paragraph 16 is, as already stated due to the prevalence of this epidemic. Under the expenditure heads, however, there has been some increase due solely to plague; this occurs chiefly under the "Medical" Head; it is almost entirely confined to Bengal and Bombay, and may be taken at 4,4 in the former, 18,1 in the latter, and 1,2 in all the other Provinces. Of the total of 23,7, Medical accounts for 19,0.

19. The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine and plague may therefore be put down at about 6,859,5.

20. The principal variations apart from exchange, famine, and plague are explained below. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue*, the largest variations occurred under Opium, the revenue showing a decrease of 486,1 owing to the causes stated above (para. 7), and the expenditure a saving of 108,6, the crop having proved less than that allowed for in the estimate, though it was largely in excess of that of the previous year. There was also a decrease in Madras in Salt revenue (125,8), due to increased credit transactions on the security of Government Paper, partly counterbalanced by a saving in expenditure (43,5) owing to an over-estimate in the Budget. There were, on the other hand, some small improvements under the Revenue Heads—Stamps (45,0), Registration (29,5), and Assessed Taxes (29,6), and there were savings in the expenditure under Land Revenue (66,2) and under Forests (51,9), specially in survey and settlement charges, counterbalanced partly by excesses under Refunds (28,7) and Assignments and Compensations (25,9), the latter occurring mainly in connection with the adjustments on account of alienated land revenue in Bombay. The *Interest* receipts were raised by the special premium receipts mentioned already (paragraph 8); but there was a reduction of 40,0 owing to the remission of arrears of interest due from the Calcutta Port Trust for the Kidderpore Docks. Under the expenditure head there was only a small increase in the total, but it was the net outcome of larger payments of interest on loans in course of discharge (48,5), (two 3½ per cent. loans having been added to this category during the year), and a smaller transfer of Interest to Railway Revenue account (54,1), counterbalanced by the saving of Interest (79,0) on the balance of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, two years' interest having been paid in the previous year. There was an improvement in the Mint Receipts, chiefly under profit on copper coinage (117,6), the absorption of copper having been very large owing to demands for Famine Relief works. In the *Civil*

Departments the increase caused by famine expenditure considerably exceeded the net deterioration shown in para. 14. There were savings under several heads, the principal being that of 72,0 under Education, which is spread over all the provinces, and is due chiefly to grants for special purposes not having been utilized, and to loose estimating in respect of local charges. In the *Miscellaneous* group the improvement occurred chiefly in the receipts under the Miscellaneous head (70,2), which was spread over all the sub-heads, and was not specially noticeable in any of them; there were increased charges under Superannuations both in India (8,0) and England (28,0), but these were counterbalanced by improvements under other heads.

21. Under *Railway Revenue Account* the deterioration is the net result of a decrease in the revenue of 1,285,4, and in the expenditure of 409,7. The decrease in revenue is due chiefly to famine and plague; it was largest in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula (356,2), the Rajputana-Malwa (339,0), North-Western (312,1), Bombay, Baroda and Central India (248,4), and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways (181,4). The only Railway which showed very large improvement was the Eastern Bengal (200,6), which was helped by the favourable jute crop, but the Burma Railway also did well (41,6) owing to the good rice crop. Under expenditure the decrease, apart from exchange, occurred mainly under working expenses of State Railways (191,2), Interest on Debt (39,2), and surplus profits of Guaranteed Railways (150,1). Under working expenses the largest decreases occurred in the North-Western (199,4), the Rajputana-Malwa (57,2), and the Oudh and Rohilkhand (49,9) Railways in consequence of the falling off in traffic, which lessened the receipts of these lines. On the East Indian Railway there was an increase (82,6) due partly to the grant of famine allowances to the menial staff, and the Eastern Bengal Railway expenses also rose with the increasing receipts. Under *Irrigation* the Budget provided under Major Works for an improvement in net receipts of 507,4 over the actuals of 1895-96, but the actual net receipts were 216,3 better than the Budget, owing chiefly to the greatly enhanced demand for canal water in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab in consequence of drought. Under Minor Works the variation from the Budget was very small. Under *Buildings and Roads* the improvement was chiefly in the expenditure on Civil Works in India, on the grants for which there was a saving of 283,3, spread over almost all the provinces, but largest in Bengal (93,0), and in the "India" column (60,5); in the latter case part of the grant (30,0) for the Bangalore Water-works was surrendered, as the work was not sanctioned in time for the grant to be fully utilized. There was also a saving in Military Works (76,4), here also being partly due to a surrender of a portion (34,7) of the grant for works in the Tochi Valley. Under *Army Services* there was a saving of 218,8 in India, which was made up largely of savings on the grants for special expeditions and services; thus there was a large saving on the special mobilization grant (157,3), owing to its having been found impossible to carry out all the work intended, and in the extra charges for Upper Burma (103,0), due partly to a very small portion of the special grant for Chin-Lushai (50,0) having been utilized, and in the charges for the occupation of Chitral and its communications (38,0), chiefly owing to the local purchase of rations. There was thus increased expenditure under the ordinary heads of about 72,0 made up of a large increase under Commissariat (264,5), counterbalanced by a saving under all other important heads (192,5). The increase under Commissariat is entirely due to the enhanced prices of food for men and animals, which increased both the cost of rations and the charges for compensation for dearness of food and forage. To the general saving (192,5) exchange compensation contributed largely (82,8), and there was a considerable saving under Ordnance (46,9), especially in the factory charges, largely increased grants, which were not worked up to, having been sanctioned for these in the Budget.

22. The Budget estimated for an expenditure of 423,3 in excess of the revenue on the whole account, but 886,4 of this was payable out of the past accumulations of Provincial and Local Balances, so that there was a net surplus on Imperial Account of 463,1. The accounts closed with a deficit on Imperial Account of 1,705,0 and on Provincial and

Local account of 1,023,5. The net Imperial expenditure has therefore been worse than the Budget by 1,705,0+463,1=2,168,1, and the net Provincial and Local expenditure by 1,023,6—886,4=137,2.

23. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate:—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue	— 2,658,0	— 363,8	— 3,021,8	+ 183,6	+ 63,6	+ 247,2
Interest	+ 250,4	— 16,1	+ 234,3	+ 226,0	— 3,2	+ 222,8
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 96,3	+ 1,0	+ 97,3	+ 21,7	+ 1	+ 21,8
Civil Departments	+ 23,0	— 2,2	+ 20,8	+ 12,9	— 58,6	— 45,7
Miscellaneous	+ 82,4	+ 8,3	+ 90,7	+ 167,0	+ 6,6	+ 173,6
Famine	...	...	...	— 1,206,3	— 321,6	— 1,527,9
Construction of Railways	...	...	...	...	+ 1,7	+ 1,7
Railways	— 1,412,9	+ 127,5	— 1,285,4	+ 932,8	— 33,1	+ 899,7
Irrigation	+ 99,4	+ 168,0	+ 267,4	— 71,9	+ 24,5	— 47,4
Buildings and Roads	+ 11,5	+ 20,1	+ 31,6	+ 117,3	+ 240,0	+ 357,3
Army	+ 74,2	...	+ 74,2	+ 919,6	...	+ 919,6
Special Defence Works	...	...	...	— 37,1	...	— 37,1
TOTAL	— 3,433,7	— 57,2	— 3,490,9	+ 1,265,6	— 80,0	+ 1,185,6
TOTAL NET	— 2,168,1	— 137,2	— 2,305,3	...	...	...

24. The deterioration in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in the Principal Heads of Revenue (mainly Land Revenue) and in the charges for Famine Relief, but there was an improvement in the Provincial share of Irrigation and Railway Revenue, and there were large savings in the grants for Buildings and Roads.

25. The notable items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Improvement due to the rise in the rate of Exchange	1,309,0	...
Land Revenue net (excluding improvement due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)	...	1,845,2
Opium " " " " "	...	377,6
Salt " " " " "	...	244,3
Excise " " " " "	...	89,2
Interest " " " " "	262,4	...
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint " " "	98,9	...
Famine Insurance " " " "	...	1,207,1
Railways " " " "	...	970,1
Buildings and Roads " " " "	121,2	...
Army " " " "	644,1	...
Minor Improvements under other heads " " " "	129,8	...
	2,565,4	4,733,5
Net worse	2,168,1	

26. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads, largely owing to the enhanced charges caused directly or indirectly by the famine. These excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction. The excess shown against Famine Relief is the amount uncovered by any formal additional grants, but the whole of this expenditure was carried out with the sanction of the Government of India. The actual Provincial and Local expenditure exceeded the total Budget Grant for Provincial and Local in Bengal (194,4), the Punjab (25,9), and Madras (24,7). The Bengal Government passed an order appropriating to meet part of the excess in the Provincial column the savings available under other heads; but as it made no specific appropriation to meet each particular excess, it is necessary to show the total excess as uncovered by grant. In the Punjab the grants made in re-appropriation exceeded the savings obtained, the famine relief grant has accordingly been reduced, so as to leave the actual net excess as still requiring sanction:—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India.		Central Prov.		Burma.		Bengal.		N.-W. P. & Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	3,0	...	7	...	1,4	...	3,6	1 5	...	...	2 2	1,0	3	4,2	...	...	11,2	6,7
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	1,3	4,0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5,1	1,3
3. Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	8,4	...	...	...	...	2	8,7
6. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	2	1,0
7. Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
9. Customs	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	...	1,5	...
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
11. Forest	13,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4	...
12. Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1 2	1,2	...	...	...	...	1,2	1,2
13. Interest	46,4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,4	...
14. Do. on other obligations	...	...	1	...	3	...	1,1	2	...	...	1,2	4	...	...	...	...	2,7	6
15. Post Office	21,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	21 4	8
17. Mint	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,8	...	3,2	...
18. General Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,6	3,4	...	...	...	1,5	...	1	...	...	2,6	5,0
19A. Law and Justice—Courts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7,1	...	...	...	...	1	7,4
19B. Do. Jails	3,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,5	...	...	...	12,5	...	2	...	...	3,3	48,2
20. Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,0	...	...	...	16,8	...	3,0	...	...	...	41,8
22. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	5
23. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,6	...	6	...	...	...	3,2	...
24. Medical	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3,4	...	...	5	4,1
25. Political	37,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	38 2	...
26. Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
27. Territorial	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28. Civil Furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
29. Superannuation	2,9	...	1	...	...	...	...	3,1	8	...	...	1,6	...	5	2	...	4 0	5,3
30. Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	...	...	...	3,6
32. Miscellaneous	5,5	...	4	...	7	...	...	2	2	6	2,2	...	...	...	1,1	...	10,1	8
33. Famine Relief	1,2	...	110,3	1,7	53,6	...	...	207,2	993,3	...	24,3	19,2	...	23,0	260 2	...	1,442,9	251,1
38. State Railway—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	...	1,5
42. Major Works—(Working Exepnses and Interest)	3,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	2
43. Minor Works	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	4,8
46. Army—																		
Commissariat	12,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	12,9	...
Martial Law	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	...
Total	152,0	...	112,6	1,7	56,1	...	7,5	277,2	998,7	8	34,2	75,8	1,6	38,0	260,4	1,5	1,629,1	395,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
66,073,3	REVENUE	65,214,2	61,937,5	62,192,4

27. The revenue in this section fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 3,021,8 and 3,880,9 respectively. Of the decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate 2,118,8 occurred under Land Revenue, 130,5 under Excise, and 132,9 under Provincial Rates, and were due for the most part, directly or indirectly, to the prevalence of famine and plague. The other large decreases were 486,1 under Opium, due to a fall in price and to a diminished demand for Indian Opium in China; and 278,3 under Salt, due partly to a fall in the cash and rise in the credit transactions in Madras, owing to the low price of Government Paper; but partly also to the general scarcity. These decreases were counterbalanced to the extent of 124,8 by improvements under the other heads, the most important being those of 45,0 under Stamps and 29,5 under Registration, due to an increase in the number of sales and mortgages of land, which is ascribed mainly to the prevailing scarcity and high prices; and of 29,6 under Assessed Taxes due to more careful assessment and prompt realizations.

28. To the fall as compared with the actuals of the previous year, Land Revenue contributed 2,226,4; Opium 714,7; Salt 440,1; Excise 108,2, and Provincial Rates 170,1, owing to the reasons given above, and in addition Customs contributed 525,8, due to the abolition of duty on cotton twist and yarn, to the reduction of duty on cotton piece-goods, and to the reduced export of rice owing to famine. The other variations are generally explained by the reasons given above, but in the case of Forest there was an improvement of 73,4, due partly to credit in the accounts of 1896-97, of the value of three cargoes of Andaman timber sold in London in 1895-96, partly to the supply of sleepers by the Bengal Forest Department to the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway, and partly to a favourable season in Burma; and in the case of Tributes there was an improvement of 109,4, due to the enhancement by 105,0 of the subsidy payable by Mysore.

I.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts .	1895-96 .	129,4	762,5	147,7	1,129,0	551,0	3,811,3	6,089,2	2,306,8	5,311,8	3,959,0	24,197,7
	Budget .	1896-97 .	135,2	860,0	155,0	1,159,3	570,5	3,781,7	6,070,7	2,293,5	5,302,4	3,785,1	24,173,4
	Revised .	1896-97 .	136,6	656,0	130,0	1,174,5	563,2	3,820,0	4,869,0	2,182,4	4,938,2	3,349,3	21,8[illegible]9,8
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	132,8	656,6	132,9	1,163,9	559,8	3,779,0	5,062,5	2,137,8	5,004,1	3,464,6	22,094,0
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts .	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	22,4	...	970,2	1,000,4
	Budget .	1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	23,3	...	957,8	988,6
	Revised .	1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	7,5	...	23,0	...	975,1	1,005,6
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	8,6	...	22,1	...	981,4	1,012,1
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts .	1895-96 .	1,4	...	...	...	1,5	64,7	1,0	17,7	8,6	...	94,9
	Budget	1896-97 .	1,1	...	...	...	1,9	51,9	7	50,4	11,3	...	117,3
	Revised .	1896-97 .	1,1	...	...	...	8	57,4	1,5	64,8	17,9	...	143,5
	Accounts	1896-97 .	5	...	...	...	6	54,5	1,4	71,2	4,8	...	133,0
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts .	1895-96 .	1,5	...	526,4	411,8	...	1,7	...	...	...	...	941,4
	Budget .	1896-97	1,5	...	56[illegible],4	413,0	...	1,3	...	...	...	...	977,2
	Revised .	1896-97	1,5	...	406,0	409,7	...	9	...	...	...	...	818,1
	Accounts .	1896-97	9	...	399,9	408,[illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	809,9

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts.	1895-96	13,4	4,8	82,9	187,2	45,2	19,7	44,3	93,2	271,7	25,8	788,2
	Budget	1896-97	12,2	4,6	80,6	187,7	41,8	52,3	42,5	89,9	228,0	27,1	766,7
	Revised	1896-97	12,6	4,0	99,0	193,8	45,0	34,2	43,1	92,0	251,[illegible]	26,8	804,1
	Accounts	1896-97	13,3	3,9	94,4	197,8	45,8	33,7	40,5	98,6	241,5	27,8	797,3
Total	Accounts.	1895-96	145,7	767,3	2,485,0		597,7	3,905,2	6,134,5	2,440,1	5,592,1	4,955,0	27,022,6
	Budget	1896-97	150,0	864,6	2,557,0		614,2	3,894,7	6,113,9	2,457,1	5,601,7	4,770,0	27,023,2
	Revised	1896-97	151,8	660,0	2,415,0		609,0	3,920,0	4,914,2	2,362,2	5,207,7	4,351,2	24,591,1
	Accounts	1896-97	147,5	660,5	2,396,9		606,2	3,876,9	5,104,4	2,329,7	5,250,4	4,473,8	24,846,3
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts.	1895-96	...	...	...		...	...	117,5	43,4	582,6	78,2	821,7
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...		...	...	117,5	48,3	672,8	91,3	929,9
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...		...	...	117,5	46,9	636,8	90,7	891,9
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...		...	...	117,5	53,1	604,3	96,9	871,8
Total	Accounts.	1895-96	145,7	767,3	2,485,0		597,7	3,905,2	6,017,0	2,396,7	5,009,5	4,876,8	26,200,9
	Budget	1896-97	150,0	864,6	2,557,0		614,2	3,894,7	5,996,4	2,408,8	4,928,9	4,678,7	26,093,3
	Revised	1896-97	151,8	660,0	2,415,0		609,0	3,920,0	4,796,7	2,315,3	4,570,9	4,260,5	23,699,2
	Accounts	1896-97	147,5	660,5	2,396,9		606,2	3,876,9	4,986,9	2,276,6	4,646,1	4,376,9	23,974,5

29. The severe agricultural distress caused during the last year in every Province by "the greatest famine of the century" led to a serious falling-off of land revenue collections, which were less than the Budget by 2,118,8. The decline was heaviest in the North-Western Provinces, where the severity was the greatest, and where the utter inability of the ryots to pay the ordinary fixed collections necessitated the largest amount of remissions and suspensions. Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces come next in order. The pressure was less in Burma and the Punjab, while Bengal escaped with an inconsiderable loss. In the Revised Estimate the reduction was somewhat over-estimated in the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay.

30. Under *Ordinary Land Revenue*, the decrease in the North-Western Provinces amounted to 1,008,2, and if to this is added the reduction of 85,0 allowed for in the Budget Estimate in consequence of the anticipated scarcity in Bundelkhund, the total suspensions and remissions due to famine may be put down roundly at 109 lakhs. In Madras the deficiency amounted to 358,3 and in Bombay to 320,5, the distress in the latter province caused by the failure of the crops in the southern and central Divisions having been aggravated by an unfavourable inundation in Sind. In the Central Provinces the Budget provided for the collection of the full demand together with about six lakhs of arrears; suspensions, however, amounted to 120,3, and remissions to 35,9. Even after these reductions the realizations were about 5 lakhs short. In the Punjab the total decrease compared with the Budget was 155,7; the Revised provided for a large portion of this, but further remissions and suspensions were rendered necessary before the close of the year. In Bengal the actual realizations from the fixed collections showed a falling-off of 64,8 on account of the scarcity; on the other hand, the receipts from Government estates exceeded the Budget by 60,5, and Malikana receipts (probably over one lakh) estimated under head (5) were credited to this head. In Assam the deficiency of 10,7, as compared with the Budget, was due to the short collection of revenue owing to the effects of the epidemic of Kala-azar in the districts of Nowgong and Darrang and to a deficient rice crop in some of the districts of the Assam Valley; the improvement of 8,8 over the actuals of the previous year arose from increase of the demand consequent on new settlements and assessments at progressive rates.

31. Under *Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit-rents*, the revenue in Bombay showed an increase of 23,6. It occurred chiefly in the Shikarpur and Khaira districts, and was due in the former to too great a reduction having been made in view of a low inundation, and in the latter to sufficient allowance not having been made for the increase due to revision of settlements.

32. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, etc.*, the larger amount realized in the Punjab as compared with the actuals was due to the sale of certain land in the Lahore District for 5 lakhs, the bulk of which came to credit in 1896-97. This was counterbalanced to a certain extent by a falling off in Madras, for which, however, no explanation is given.

33. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, in Upper Burma emigration to Lower Burma and reduction of rates of, and exemption from, assessment on account of poverty, reduced the number of households assessed for Thathameda tax. In Lower Burma both Capitation and Thathameda revenue shewed an improvement, but the estimate for land rate in lieu of capitation tax was excessive.

34. Under *Miscellaneous*, in Upper Burma the Budget did not allow for 15,7 realized from the Ruby Mines Company under the new contract in excess of the actuals of 1895-96. In Lower Burma the

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

improvement was due to the relaxation of the stringent regulations in regard to the security of lessees and the introduction of a new uniform scale of rates under the Lower Burma Fisheries Act. The decline in Bengal was due to the transfer of the Malikana receipts, as noted above, from this head to head (1), and to a smaller recovery of survey charges. In the Punjab the improvement occurred partly in the receipts from sale-proceeds of trees and grass. In Madras the Budget was an under-estimate

35. The explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* is given in the Public Works portion of this Report under the Head of Irrigation (*vide* para. 258).

36. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1896-97.

PROVINCES.	CREDITS + DEBITS — TO PROVINCIAL.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	+220,5	−3	+52,6	...	+272,8
Burma	+414,3	+5,6	+1,6	...	+421,5
Assam	−112,7	...	...	...	−112,7
Bengal	−143,9	+27,0	−17,7	...	−134,6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−250,6	−2	+160,9	...	−89,9
Punjab	+348,5	+9,3	+8,1	+6	+366,5
Madras	+325,4	−5,7	+9,7	...	+329,4
Bombay	+771,4	−7,3	+4	...	+764,5

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1896-97.

PROVINCES.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial Share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION.			FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF LAND REVENUE.			
						Impl.	Prov.	Local	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	660,5	One-fourth	165,1	+272,8	437,9	...	...	...	222,6	437,9	...	660,5
Burma	1,769,1	One-fourth	442,3	+421,5	803,8	627,2	...	6	1,532,5	803,8	6	2,396,9
Assam	98,3	One-fourth	24,6	−112,7	−88,1	...	507,9	...	186,4	419,8	...	606,2
Bengal	3,815,1	One-fourth	953,8	−134,6	819,2	15,4	40,4	...	3,011,3	865,6	...	3,876,9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5,048,3	One-fourth	1,262,1	−89,9	1,172,2	...	52,8	3,3	3,876,1	1,225,0	3,3	5,104,4
Punjab	2,325,5	One-fourth	581,4	+366,5	947,9	...	...	4,2	1,377,6	947,9	4,2	2,329,7
Madras	5,016,5	One-fourth	1,254,1	+329,4	1,583,5	...	...	233,9	3,433,0	1,583,5	233,9	5,250,4
Bombay	3,476,2	One-fourth	869,1	+764,5	1,633,6	...	981,5	16,1	1,842,6	2,615,1	16,1	4,473,8

37. From the details of the Recurring and Special transfers which are given in an Appendix to this Report, it will be seen that the Government of India has, in consequence of the loss of provincial revenue and enhancement of provincial expenditure owing to the agricultural distress, been compelled to make grants to the Central Provinces of 52,6 and to the North-Western Provinces of 160,9, to prevent those Local Governments from closing the year with a debit balance.

II.—Opium.

1895-96. Accounts.			1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Revised.		1896-97. Accounts.	
5,240,4		Sale of Bengal Opium		5,070,0		4,850,4		4,850,4
1,655,9		Bombay Opium Pass Fees		1,590,0		1,308,1		1,334,8
		Excise Opium—						
	24,3	Central Provinces	26,6		22,0		21,5	
	4,5	Burma, Upper	4,5		4,5		4,7	
	15,5	Burma, Lower	18,4		19,0		17,8	
	45,0	Assam	47,6		45,9		45,2	
	71,3	Bengal	70,0		73,0		72,6	
	52,9	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	54,0		49,0		48,6	
	8,1	Punjab	7,5		8,7		7,7	
221,6				228,6		222,1		218,1
6,0		Miscellaneous		6,7		6,1		5,9
7,123,9		TOTAL		6,895,3		6,386,7		6,409,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Opium—*continued.*

38. Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the estimated number of chests (39,000) was sold, and the falling off of 219,6 in the actuals was due to the average price realized being only R1,243 against an estimate of R1,300 per chest.

39. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* the falling off was due to the lowering of the rate of duty in July 1896 from R650 to R600 to a diminished demand for Indian opium in China, and to the prevalence of plague, which affected trade generally in Bombay.

40. Under *Excise Opium* the falling off in the Central Provinces and in the North-Western Provinces was due to the agricultural distress which prevailed during a part of the year.

41. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay :—

Year.	Bengal. Produce of season. For export.	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	Bombay. Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		R			R	
1886-87	64,500	3,928	68,428	54,750	1,123	6,147,0	39,745½	650	2,583,4
1887-88	57,500	4,034	61,534	57,000	1,059	6,038,0	34,884½	650	2,267,5
1888-89	69,500	3,259	72,759	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90	38,305	4,417	42,722	57,000	1,136	6,437,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91	44,760	7,063	51,823	57,000*	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749,3
1891-92	44,522	4,371	48,893	56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,654½	600	1,839,3
1892-93	33,679	5,004	38,683	48,852	1,247	6,093,3	27,845½	600	1,670,7
1893-94	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,808,4	26,675½	600	1,600,5
1894-95	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,321,4	29,577½	600 & 650	1,801,3
1895-96	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,240,4	25,475½	650	1,655,9
1896-97, Budget	...	...	...	39,000	1,300	5,070,0	24,461	650	1,590,0
1896-97, Revised	...	...	...	39,000	1,243	4,850,4	21,259½	650 & 600	1,308,1
1896-97, Actuals	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,850,4	21,751½	650 & 600	1,334,8

* Excluding 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts	1895-96	115,0	...	...	...	39,2	48,5	202,7
	Budget	1896-97	122,0	...	...	...	41,8	48,2	212,0
	Revised	1896-97	117,9	...	..	...	37,0	46,3	201,2
	Accounts	1896-97	113,0	...	...	...	35,2	47,6	195,8
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts	1895-96	1,773,7	2,8	19,3	...	1,941,2	2,174,1	5,911,1
	Budget	1896-97	1,790,7	2,2	18,5	...	1,759,3	2,176,1	5,746,8
	Revised	1896-97	1,767,2	2,2	18,6	...	1,659,4	2,084,5	5,531,9
	Accounts	1896-97	1,720,3	2,5	19,4	...	1,644,4	2,110,2	5,496,8
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	133,9	2,470,8	1,0	83,2	2,688,9
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	144,3	2,452,5	1,8	82,2	2,680,8
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	120,0	2,462,2	1,1	70,0	2,653,3
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	119,0	2,486,7	1,2	70,0	2,676,9
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1895-96	16,6	...	...	17,8	16,1	8,6	59,1
	Budget	1896-97	17,3	...	...	17,5	17,1	8,5	60,4
	Revised	1896-97	14,9	...	...	15,3	12,4	9,2	51,8
	Accounts	1896-97	15,4	...	...	13,4	13,4	10,0	52,2
Total	Accounts	1895-96	1,905,3	156,0		2,488,6	1,097,5	2,314,4	8,861,8
	Budget	1896-97	1,930,0	165,0		2,470,0	1,820,0	2,315,0	8,700,0
	Revised	1896-97	1,900,0	140,8		2,477,5	1,709,9	2,210,0	8,438,2
	Accounts	1896-97	1,848,7	140,9		2,500,1	1,694,2	2,237,8	8,421,7

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*.

III.—Salt—*continued*.

42. The actuals for the past nine years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurred, have been as follows :—

	India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1888-89	1,852,0	30,9	2,281,7	1,649,9	1,861,1	7,675,6
1889-90	1,959,2	132,0	2,270,7	1,756,8	2,069,0	8,187,7
1890-91	1,930,5	158,8	2,319,5	1,951,8	2,162,8	8,523,4
1891-92	1,971,2	161,0	2,404,5	1,772,9	2,326,6	8,636,2
1892-93	2,118,1	162,2	2,410,1	1,721,2	2,244,5	8,656,1
1893-94	1,838,7	167,6	2,374,1	1,629,8	2,218,7	8,228,9
1894-95	1,894,3	119,0	2,458,2	1,795,4	2,398,8	8,665,7
1895-96	1,905,3	156,0	2,488,6	1,997,5	2,314,4	8,861,8
1896-97	1,848,7	140,9	2,500,1	1,694,2	2,237,8	8,421,7

43. The actuals of 1896-97 are lower than those of any year, but one, in the last seven. They showed a decrease of 278,3 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 440,1 as compared with the previous year, of which 114,9 and 296,8, respectively, occurred under *Excise on Local Manufacture* in Madras, the falling off there being due mainly to a fall in cash and a rise in credit transactions owing to the low price of Government paper, whereas these receipts of 1895-96 had been specially enhanced by large cash transactions.

44. There is, however, a general falling off everywhere except in Bengal; the receipts were doubtless affected by the prevailing distress and in the Bombay Presidency by the plague. In Bengal the revenue from imported salt continues to expand, as it has done steadily for the last 4 years. In Burma the falling off in the duty on imported salt was the natural consequence of the specially large importations of 1895-96.

IV.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	BURMA. Upper.	BURMA. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts . 1895-96	30,8	119,7	22,1	91,1	64,1	1,216,0	543,4	282,9	512,8	341,3	3,224,2
	Budget 1896-97	32,8	121,3	22,8	94,0	65,1	1,223,1	545,5	279,6	512,5	345,4	3,242,1
	Revised 1896-97	35,8	118,6	23,2	86,5	64,5	1,240,5	530,7	294,9	517,3	314,0	3,226,0
	Accounts 1896-97	35,7	120,2	23,3	83,1	4,1	1,242,0	523,7	293,4	519,0	311,5	3,216,0
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts . 1895-96	23,1	51,7	11,3	40,3	24,0	454,4	184,3	138,5	274,9	216,4	1,418,9
	Budget 1896-97	23,6	52,2	12,0	40,0	24,5	450,8	184,4	135,9	277,5	212,0	1,412,9
	Revised 1896-97	23,0	52,2	11,7	41,5	25,1	497,0	177,0	158,8	267,5	205,0	1,458,8
	Accounts 1896-97	21,8	51,4	11,2	44,8	25,6	510,3	183,8	160,5	265,0	202,4	1,476,8
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1895-96	6	5	1,1	4,5	4	6,8	2,3	4,6	9,1	54,1	84,0
	Budget 1896-97	3	5	1,2	2,0	4	4,1	2,1	4,5	8,0	54,6	77,7
	Revised 1896-97	2	1,2	1,1	2,0	4	5,0	2,3	5,3	10,2	59,0	86,7
	Accounts 1896-97	3	1,1	9	1,7	3	5,1	2,0	5,5	19,1	57,9	84,9
TOTAL	Accounts . 1895-96	54,5	171,9	170,4		88,5	1,677,2	730,0	426,0	796,8	611,8	4,727,1
	Budget 1896-97	56,7	174,0	172,0		90,0	1,678,0	732,0	420,0	798,0	612,0	4,732,7
	Revised 1896-97	59,0	172,0	166,0		90,0	1,742,5	710,0	459,0	795,0	578,0	4,771,5
	Accounts 1896-97	57,8	172,7	165,0		90,0	1,757,4	709,5	459,4	794,1	571,8	4,777,7

45. The actuals showed an increase of 45,0 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 50,6 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The revenue shows somewhat less than the normal expansion, owing to the larger falling off under *Court-fee Stamps* in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, due to scarcity and the prevalence of plague, which more than counterbalanced the increase under this minor head in other provinces. The revenue from *Commercial and other stamps*, however, rose considerably, especially in Bengal and Punjab, due, it is said, to increased sales and mortgages in consequence of the prevailing scarcity; which, however, appears to have reduced the revenue in Madras, and, combined with plague, in Bombay.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
				Upper.	Lower.							
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	107,8	195,4	52,3	268,7	102,2	1,013,3	494,1	202,4	1,387,4	1,038,5	4,862,1
	Budget . 1896-97	107,8	204,8	50,2	261,5	99,3	1,030,3	509,8	197,2	1,399,4	1,035,7	4,896,0
	Revised . 1896-97	106,0	177,2	60,2	283,2	105,0	1,028,0	392,8	197,5	1,431,6	987,4	4,771,9
	Accounts . 1896-97	105,7	168,3	60,1	290,9	108,9	1,019,9	399,3	203,1	1,440,4	985,2	4,781,8
Opium . . .	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,2	38,7	13,4	50,0	158,9	176,9	55,1	11,7	45,2	115,8	666,9
	Budget . 1896-97 .	1,5	42,2	14,8	58,4	159,6	173,5	55,0	17,3	41,1	114,8	678,2
	Revised . 1896-97 .	1,3	32,6	13,5	57,8	153,9	175,5	47,0	15,4	41,8	103,5	642,3
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,1	32,7	13,8	54,9	151,6	172,6	46,9	16,0	42,3	105,8	637,7
Duty on Ganja .	Accounts . 1895-96	...	10,4	...	...	16,7	140,2	...	...	...	5	173,8
	Budget 1896-97 .	...	11,6	...	...	16,0	123,0	...	...	...	5	151,1
	Revised 1896-97 .	...	9,2	...	...	18,0	150,0	...	...	...	4	177,6
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	9,2	...	...	17,7	145,6	...	...	...	4	172,9
Other Receipts .	Accounts : 1895-96	6	1,9	...	1	1	1,4	3	1	5,8	9,3	19,6
	Budget . 1896-97 .	7	1,4	...	1	1	3,2	2	2	4,5	9,0	19,4
	Revised . 1896-97 .	6	1,0	1,3	1,3	1	1,5	2	1	6,6	8,7	21,4
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	6	1,1	1,3	1,2	1	1,8	2	2	7,0	8,3	21,8
Total .	Accounts . 1895-96 .	109,6	246,4	384,5		277,9	1,337,8	549,5	214,2	1,438,4	1,164,1	5,722,4
	Budget . 1896-97 .	110,0	260,0	385,0		275,0	1,330,0	565,0	214,7	1,445,0	1,160,0	5,744,7
	Revised . 1896-97 .	107,9	220,0	417,3		280,0	1,355,0	440,0	213,0	1,480,0	1,100,0	5,013,2
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	107,4	211,3	422,2		278,3	1,339,9	446,4	219,3	1,489,7	1,099,7	5,614,2

46. The revenue under this head showed a falling off of 130,5 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 108,2 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The decline occurred in the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Bombay, and was due in the last case partly to the prevalence of plague, but generally to agricultural distress, which not only curtailed the means of indulgence in stimulants but also necessitated large suspensions and remissions owing to the high prices of distillery materials and the consequent inability of contractors to meet the demands due under their settlements. The falling off occurred mainly under license and distillery fees, etc., but the opium revenue in these provinces was also affected by the above mentioned causes. The only provinces in which any appreciable improvement occurred were Burma and Madras and in both it was largely due to administrative improvements.

47. Under *Duty on Ganja* there appears to have been an under-estimate in Bengal; the actuals of the two years show no appreciable difference .

VI.—Provincial Rates.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts . 1895-96	6,2	45,1	112,7	64,9	859,4	503,1	231,7	540,1	293,7	2,656,9
	Budget . 1896-97 .	6,3	48,1	117,0	65,7	865,5	500,8	235,3	537,4	280,5	2,656,6
	Revised . 1896-97 .	6,1	44,0	115,5	64,4	889,0	449,3	226,8	522,8	255,8	2,573,7
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	5,7	39,8	114,9	64,0	897,3	454,6	222,4	517,9	261,8	2,578,4
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts . 1895-96	3,3	49,6	...	...	...	287,0	133,8	261,5	44,3	779,5
	Budget . 1896-97 .	3,6	52,6	...	...	...	295,3	131,7	219,4	39,5	742,1
	Revised . 1896-97 .	3,1	52,6	...	...	...	261,3	126,0	240,7	31,0	714,7
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	3,3	49,6	...	...	...	262,1	128,9	229,1	37,6	710,6
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	...	17,8	...	...	...	174,4	57,8	...	...	250,0
	Budget . 1896-97	...	17,3	...	...	...	173,8	58,7	...	...	249,8
	Revised . 1896-97	...	16,5	...	...	...	155,3	56,6	...	...	228,4
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	12,9	...	...	...	158,0	55,5	...	...	226,4
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts . 1895-96	...	3,1	...	...	14,0	...	1,9	...	...	19,0
	Budget . 1896-97	...	3,4	...	...	14,0	...	2,0	...	...	19,4
	Revised . 1896-97	...	3,3	...	...	14,0	...	2,0	...	...	19,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	2,8	...	...	15,0	...	1,8	...	...	19,6
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,6
	Budget . 1896-97 .	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,9
	Revised . 1896-97 .	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,9
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,9
Total .	Accounts . 1895-96 .	10,7	115,6	112,7	64,9	873,4	964,5	425,6	801,6	338,0	3,707,0
	Budget . 1896-97 .	11,3	121,4	117,0	65,7	879,5	969,9	428,2	756,8	320,0	3,669,8
	Revised . 1896-97 .	10,6	116,4	115,5	64,4	903,0	865,9	411,9	763,5	286,8	3,538,0
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	10,4	105,1	114,9	[illegible]	912,3	874,7	409,1	747,0	299,4	3,536,9

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VI.—Provincial Rates—*continued.*

48. The revenue under this head showed a falling off of 132,9 as compared with the Budget Estimate and of 170,1 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. This result is mainly owing to remissions and suspensions due to the general scarcity. In the North-Western Provinces, however, the changes in the Oudh Village Chowkidari system, contemplated by the Oudh Local Rates Act of 1894, and provided for in the Budget Estimate, were not carried out, and this resulted in a decrease of 10,0 under the second minor head. In Bengal alone there was an improvement, due to large arrear collections and prompt realizations of the year's dues.

VII.—Customs.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs — Import Duties	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	286,5	1,489,7	...	...	339.4	1,855,2	3,970,8
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	246,9	1,200,0	...	...	319.2	1,651,8	3,477,9
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	248,0	1,314,5	...	...	270,0	1,764,0	3,596,5
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	256,7	1,335,3	...	...	283,2	1,692,0	3,567,2
Sea Customs — Export Duties	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	639,3	209,7	...	...	43,6	38,0	930,6
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	541,6	214,6	...	...	47.5	35,0	838,7
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	530,0	130,0	...	...	64,0	33,0	757,0
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	507,6	133,0	...	...	80,5	34,1	755,2
Excise duty on Cotton Manufacture.	Accounts	1895-96	3	2,7	...	1,0	8	5	2,0	56,6	63,9
	Budget	1896-97	9	7,0	...	3,0	2,0	1,0	5,0	96,1	115,0
	Revised	1896-97	6	9,5	...	5	4.5	1,4	5,0	85,0	106,5
	Accounts	1896-97	7	8,9	...	4	3.9	1,3	5,6	91,5	112,3
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	2,8	9,1	...	...	21.5	18,6	52,0
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	3,0	8,1	...	...	21,5	17,7	50,3
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	3,3	9.4	...	...	25,9	18,1	56,7
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	3,0	9,4	...	...	25.6	18,8	56,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1895-96	3	2,7	928,6	1,709.5	8	5	406,5	1,968,4	5,017,3
	Budget	1896-97	9	7,0	791,5	1,485,7	2,0	1,0	393,2	1,800,6	4,481,9
	Revised	1896-97	6	9,5	781,3	1,454,4	4,5	1,4	3[illegible]4.9	1,900,1	4,516,7
	Accounts	1896-97	7	8,9	767,3	1,478,1	3.9	1,3	394.9	1,836,4	4,491,5

49. The actuals practically correspond with the Budget Estimate, but this was the net result of an increase of 89,3 under *Import Duties*, due to a general improvement in the import trade, and a decrease of 83,5 under *Export Duties*, due to reduced shipments of rice, a considerable portion of the trade having been diverted to India and Upper Burma in consequence of the famine. The decrease of 525,8, as compared with the previous year, was due to a fall of 403,6 under the first head, owing chiefly to the abolition of duty on cotton twist and yarn, to the reduction of the duty on cotton piece-goods, and of 175,4 under *Export Duties* due to the reason stated above, less an increase of 48,4 under excise duty on cotton manufactures.

50. Under *Import Duties* the increase over the Budget was due in Burma to a general improvement in the import trade, chiefly in spirits, counterbalanced in part by a falling off in the duties on cotton goods; in Bengal to an improvement mainly under duties on spirits (30,6), and cotton goods (30,8); and in Bombay to an increase in the duties on silver bullion and coin (74,2), oils (28,9), and cotton manufactures (21,1), partly counterbalanced by a falling off under other metals and manufactures of metals (40,4), raw materials and manufactured articles (29,8), and articles of food and drink (11,7). The increase under *Export duties* in Madras was due to larger exports of rice to Ceylon owing to the supply from Bengal having failed. Under *Excise Duty on Cotton Manufacture* the increase over the actuals of the previous year was mainly due to improved receipts under Act II of 1896 in Bombay.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
226,7	India	226,4	220,4	219,3
47,8	Central Provinces	50,0	50,0	49.8
8,9	Burma — Upper	9,0	9,0	8,9
65,3	Burma — Lower	66,8	70,0	69,1
30,3	Assam	29,0	30,3	29,9
466,0	Bengal	465,0	490,0	491,8
241,9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	245,0	237,5	241,4
131,0	Punjab	133,0	131,0	132,4
228,6	Madras	229,0	240,0	246,0
388,7	Bombay	390,0	377,3	3[illegible]4,2
1,835,2	TOTAL	1,843,2	1,855,5	1,872,8

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—*concluded.*

51. The revenue showed an improvement of 29.6 and 37,6 over the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year respectively. The improvement occurred chiefly in Bengal and Madras; the prevalence of famine and plague adversely affected the collections in some provinces.

52. The *India* figures include in addition to the collections made in the districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries of the Non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government Officers. The details are given below:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
84,7	Civil Department, India	86,7	87,2	84,3
69,4	Military Department	67,5	63,8	63 0
54,9	Public Works Department	54,4	51,7	54,3
2,1	Marine Department	2,1	2,0	2,0
7,1	Post Office Department	7,2	7,2	7,2
8,5	Telegraph Department	8,5	8,5	8,5
226,7	TOTAL AS ABOVE	226,4	220,4	219.3

IX.—Forest.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts	1895-96	20,6	13,0	18,0	184,0	4	2,4	42,6	61,1	38,0	136,6	516,7
	Budget	1896-97	42,8	12,4	20,2	203,1	2,6	46,8	42,4	71,1	51,8	128,5	621,7
	Revised	1896-97	47,7	6,0	12,2	242,1	3,1	41,1	42,9	76,0	51,8	124,2	647,1
	Accounts	1896-97	41,7	6,7	14,3	240,6	3,4	52,0	44,8	71,2	39,8	117,0	631,5
II Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1895-96	8,1	83,4	201,5	102,6	33,6	86,3	110,7	30,2	165,4	206,2	1,028,0
	Budget	1896-97	6,2	98,5	208,8	82,1	38,8	76,8	120,5	24,7	142,7	215,5	1,014,6
	Revised	1896-97	7,8	69,9	242,1	83,6	34,1	83,2	101,4	29,3	173,1	186,1	1,010,5
	Accounts	1896-97	5,7	67,9	236,2	83,9	32,0	80,8	92,6	31,4	176,8	177,1	984,4
III Other Receipts	Accounts	1895-96	1,8	3,3	8,6	54,9	8,5	3,2	6,8	10,1	7,7	10,9	115,8
	Budget	1896-97	1,5	4,1	6,0	45,3	8,6	3,4	5,1	4,2	7,1	10,7	96,0
	Revised	1896-97	1,7	3,3	5,7	54,3	8,8	3,7	7,0	7,3	9,3	9,7	110,8
	Accounts	1896-97	1,7	2,7	5,6	57,3	8,2	4,3	7,1	8,2	13,7	9,2	118,0
TOTAL	Accounts	1895-96	30,5	99,7	569,6		42,5	91,9	160,1	101,4	211,1	353,7	1,660,5
	Budget	1896-97	50,5	115,0	565,5		50,0	127,0	168,0	100,0	201,6	354,7	1,732,3
	Revised	1896-97	57,2	79,2	640,0		46,0	128,0	151,3	112,6	234,2	320,0	1,768,5
	Accounts	1896-97	49,1	77,3	637,9		43,6	137 1	144,5	110,8	230,3	303,3	1,733,9

53. The total actuals under this head agree very closely with the Budget, though there were differences under the several heads and in the various provinces. There were large decreases in the Central Provinces the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, due mainly to the depression caused by famine and plague, counterbalanced by improvements chiefly in Upper and Lower Burma and in Madras, due in Burma to larger extractions consequent on favourable floods and to higher prices, and in Madras partly to certain items being credited to this head instead of to I—Land Revenue, and partly to larger collections of drift wood and better grazing arrangements.

54. The only other matters requiring special notice are that under *Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency*, there was apparently an over-estimate in Madras, while in the North-Western Provinces a large sale of sleepers to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and an improvement in the sale of firewood, chiefly to the Chakrata Cantonment accounted for the realization of the Budget Estimate notwithstanding the prevailing distress. The increase of 114,8 over the actuals of the previous year under the same minor head was due mainly, in addition to the causes already mentioned, to the Department in Bengal undertaking the direct supply of sleepers to the Rai Bareilly-Benares Railway, which brought in a revenue of 49,4, and to including under "India" in the actuals of 1896-97

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forest—*continued.*

the proceeds of three cargoes of Andamans timber sold in London in 1895-96, both of which were taken into account partially or wholly in the Budget Estimate.

55. It is under *Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers*, that the decrease due to the severe agricultural distress in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Bombay, chiefly showed itself. It operated by reducing to a minimum the demand for timber, firewood, charcoal, and bamboos, and also led to the throwing open of the Forests to the free collection of edible products, and to the grant of free grazing to agricultural cattle, while in some parts there was a total failure of the grass crop. In Bombay plague also contributed to the general depression in trade, and there was a smaller demand for firewood and charcoal by the North-Western Railway.

56. Under *Other Receipts* there appears to have been an under-estimate both in Lower Burma and in the Punjab.

X.—Registration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
					Upper.	Lower.							
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts .	1895-96	1,9	8,4	6	5,0	4,7	128,7	29,0	23,4	103,8	63,5	369,0
	Budget .	1896-97	2,0	8,6	6	5,3	5,0	131,0	29,1	22,8	104,4	63,0	371,8
	Revised	1896-97	1,9	8,6	1,3	4,4	5,0	144,5	30,1	29,5	101,0	62,9	389,2
	Accounts .	1896-97	1,9	8,7	1,2	4,7	5,0	148,3	31,6	30,7	100,9	64,6	397,6
Fees for copies of registered Documents.	Accounts	1895-96	2	3,7	...	1	1	2,1	11,2	6,8	2,6	1,1	27,9
	Budget .	1896-97	2	3,8	...	2	1	2,0	11,2	6,4	2,6	1,1	27,6
	Revised .	1896-97	2	3,8	...	2	1	2,0	11,8	8,5	2,5	1,0	30,1
	Accounts .	1896-97	2	3,8	...	1	1	2,2	10,7	9,2	2,6	1,0	29,9
Other Receipts .	Accounts .	1895-96	...	1,6	...	5	...	3,4	4,0	1,7	15,8	1,0	28,0
	Budget .	1896-97	...	1,6	...	5	...	3,5	4,2	1,6	17,0	1,0	29,4
	Revised .	1896-97	...	1,6	...	4	...	3,5	4,1	2,0	15,5	1,1	28,2
	Accounts .	1896-97	1	1,5	...	5	...	4,0	4,0	2,0	17,6	1,1	30,8
Total .	Accounts .	1895-96	2,1	13,7	6,2		4,8	134,2	44,2	31,9	122,2	65,6	424,9
	Budget .	1896-97	2,2	14,0	6,6		5,1	136,5	44,5	30,8	124,0	65,1	428,8
	Revised .	1896-97	2,1	14,0	6,3		5,1	150,0	46,0	40,0	119,0	65,0	447,5
	Accounts .	1896-97	2,2	14,0	6,5		5,1	154,5	46,3	41,9	121,1	66,7	458,3

57. The revenue under this head showed an increase of 29,5 over the Budget Estimate, and of 33,4 over the actuals of the preceding year. The improvement was contributed chiefly by Bengal and Punjab, and is attributed mainly to the prevailing scarcity; in the other Provinces in which scarcity prevailed the standard of revenue was well maintained and the increase would doubtless have been larger but for the suspensions of revenue and the large advances made by Government, which served to keep the distressed agriculturists to some extent out of the money-lenders' hands.

58. The high figure under *Other Receipts* in Madras is due to the system which prevails there of granting certificates of previous non-encumbrance of land in connection with State Loans, and private mortgages and sales.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	Tributes and Contributions of Rx. 5,000 and over—			
	India—			
20,0	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	20,0
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	12,0
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,6	Rutlam	6,5	6,5	6,5
10,8	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Central Provinces—			
(a)	Nundgaon	7,0	7,0	7,0
(a)	Khairagarh	7,0	7,0	7,0

(a) Included in Rx.24,6 under Tributes and Contributions below Rx.5,000

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	Burma (Upper)—			
29,4	Shan States	27,7	27,7	27,2
	Assam—			
5,0	Manipur State	5,0	5,0	5,0
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mandi	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kupurthalla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	8,3	78,3
245,0	Mysore	350,0	350,0	350,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
55,6	Kathiawar	55,0	55,0	55,5
18,7	Kutch	18,7	18,7	23,4
36,6	Baroda State	37,5	38,9	35,5
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	18,2
19,1	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	19,1	18,8
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,7	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,6	3,5	3,4
	Bombay—			
8,0	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,2	8,7	8,8
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER RX. 5,000—			
22,1	India	22,7	22,7	22,7
24,6	Central Provinces	10,3	13,6	13,3
5,6	Burma, Upper	3,0	4,8	3,4
4,7	Punjab	4,7	4,7	4,7
1,6	Madras	1,6	2,8	2,8
6,0	Bombay	5,9	5,9	5,9
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
5	India	1,5	3,0	2,9
7	Central Provinces	16	3,1	3,0
...	Bengal	...	...	2
8,6	Bombay	5,3	4,6	4,5
220,8	TOTAL INDIA	222,3	223,6	223,1
25,3	" Central Provinces	25,9	30,7	30,3
35,0	" Burma (Upper)	30,7	32,5	30,6
5,0	" Assam	5,0	5,0	5,0
...	" Bengal		...	2
27,8	" Punjab	27,8	27,8	27,8
344,9	" Madras	449,9	451,1	451,1
133,5	" Bombay	130,6	131,8	133,6
792,3	GRAND TOTAL	892,2	902,5	901,7

59. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The fluctuations that occur arise generally either from the non-payment of dues, or from advance or arrear collections. The increase in the Budget and actuals of 1896-97 over those of 1895-96 are due to the enhanced subsidy payable by Mysore from 1st April 1896.

60. Under *Contributions for Special Military Forces* the decrease in the case of the Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah) was due to a fall in the value of the local coin in which the contribution is paid.

61. Under *Fees on Succession to Native States* the increase in India was due to realization of arrears from the Baoni State and to successions in the Sailana and Kothi States in the Indore Agency. In the Central Provinces the Nazarana for the two years, 1895-96 and 1896-97, was paid by the Raja of the Patna State. In Bombay the decrease was due to the postponement of the sum due from the Jath State, partly counterbalanced by an advance recovery from the Chief of Sunth.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
10,351,2	EXPENDITURE	11,156,9	10,907,6	10,909,7

62. The expenditure under this section showed a saving of 247,2 as compared with the Budget Estimate and an excess of 558,5 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, 108,6 occurred under Opium due to the outturn of the crops having fallen short of the estimate, though it was largely in excess of that of the previous year; 66,2 under Land Revenue, chiefly in the charges for Survey and Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, and Commission on Collections; 51,9 under Forest, due chiefly to provision for survey operations and other new work not being fully utilised; 43,5 under Salt, due chiefly to an over-estimate in Madras; and small savings under the remaining heads, except under Refunds and Drawbacks and Assignments and Compensations, under which there were excesses of 28,7 and 25,9, respectively. Variations in the former, which are of a fluctuating character, must be expected; the excess under the latter occurred mainly in Bombay, and was due to variations in the adjustments made on account of alienated Land Revenue.

63. Of the excess as compared with the actuals of the previous year, 417,8 occurred under Opium due to larger payments to cultivators; 82,7 under Forest, due mainly to the inclusion in the accounts of 1896-97 of charges connected with the consignment of Andamans timber to London in 1895-96, and to heavier sleeper operations in Bengal; and 27,4 under Refunds and Drawbacks, chiefly in Bengal and Bombay. There were small excesses under all the other heads except Stamps, under which there was a saving of 6,9.

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts . 1895-96 .	7	4,8	2,8	3,9	1,1	3,7	2,7	5,2	9,6	15,7	50,2
	Budget . 1896-97	7	3	2,0	4,0	1,2	6,5	4,0	3,6	8,2	15,3	45,8
	Revised . 1896-97	5	5	4,4	4,0	1,4	9,4	2,3	4,2	12,0	14,1	52,8
	Accounts . 1896-97	5	6	4,5	4,6	1,1	10,1	2,3	6,2	12,2	14,8	56,9
Salt	Accounts . 1895-96 .	2,4	...	...	2,6	...	21,4	...	...	3,1	6,7	36,2
	Budget . 1896-97	2,2	...	...	2,0	...	17,5	...	...	2,0	8,5	32,2
	Revised . 1896-97	6,0	...	...	1,0	...	17,3	...	...	2,3	8,0	34,6
	Accounts . 1896-97	5,1	...	...	7	...	16,1	...	...	1,4	8,4	31,7
Stamps	Accounts . 1895-96 .	6	2,3	4	2,3	6	15,3	7,4	3,8	8,8	9,5	51,0
	Budget . 1896-97	6	1,4	5	2,0	7	16,2	9,0	3,7	11,2	10,0	55,3
	Revised . 1896-97	6	1,6	5	2,0	5	16,5	7,6	4,4	10,4	12,0	56,1
	Accounts 1896-97	6	1,8	5	2,1	6	15,9	8,3	4,4	10,0	12,5	56,7
Customs	Accounts . 1895-96 .	...	...	...	11,1	...	21,1	...	...	5,0	74,2	111,4
	Budget . 1896-97	...	...	...	9,0	...	21,4	...	...	5,0	82,6	118,0
	Revised . 1896-97	...	...	...	10,1	...	20,7	...	...	5,5	74,1	110,4
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	...	...	11,7	...	24,6	...	...	5,6	77,4	119,3
Assessed Taxes	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,2	5	...	2	2	2,3	2,2	1,4	2,4	2,4	12,8
	Budget . 1896-97	8	4	1	4	1	3,8	2,1	8	2,0	2,8	13,3
	Revised . 1896-97	1,0	3	1	3	1	2,8	2,4	1,0	2,5	2,2	12,7
	Accounts . 1896-97	1,1	3	1	3	...	3,2	2,3	7	2,3	2,2	12,5
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1	1,3	1	8	8	2,4	1,5	5	9,4	21,6	38,5
	Budget . 1896-97	...	3	1	1,1	7	2,5	3,1	7	3,6	22,1	34,2
	Revised . 1896-97	...	1,0	3	7	4	4,5	1,3	7	5,6	28,4	42,9
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	8	9	7	4	5,4	9	7	11,8	28,8	50,4
TOTAL	Accounts . 1895-96 .	5,0	8,9	24,2		2,7	66,2	13,8	10,9	38,3	130,1	300,1
	Budget . 1896-97	4,3	2,4	21,2		2,7	67,9	18,2	8,8	[illegible]	141,3	298,8
	Revised . 1896-97	8,1	3,4	23,4		2,4	71,2	13,6	10,3	38,3	138,8	309,5
	Accounts . 1896-97	7,3	3,5	26,1		2,1	75,3	13,8	12,0	43,3	144,1	327,5
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial .	3,0	7	4,8		...	5,9	...	2,2	5,1	...	
	Provincial .	...	4	1		...	1,5	...	1,0	6,2	3,2	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	.	...	4	3,5		...	2,3	...	...	6,8	3,2	
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial .	3,0	7	1,4		...	3,6	...	2,2	3	...	
	Provincial .	...	...	...		...	1,5	...	1,0	4,2	...	

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

64. The charges under this head are of a fluctuating character and do not admit of an accurate forecast. The expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 28,7 and 27,4, respectively. The excess over the Budget occurred under *Land Revenue Refunds* (11,1) chiefly in Bengal and Madras, and under *Other Revenue Refunds* (16,2), chiefly in Madras and Bombay. Under the latter head the excess in Madras occurred under Forests, due partly to a refund to the East Coast Railway of balance of an advance for sâl sleepers, and under Provincial Rates owing mainly to the refund of cess erroneously credited to that head instead of to Land Revenue; the excess in Bombay occurred under Excise. The excesses shown above as unsanctioned are small, and generally could not be foreseen before the end of the year.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts.	1895-96	3,8	3,0	1,5	23,8	23,9	11,1	51,3	967,5	1,085,9
	Budget	1896-97	3,8	2,8	1,6	21,6	35,5	10,2	50,0	945,5	1,071,0
	Revised	1896-97	3,8	2,7	1,6	22,2	41,1	11,0	51,3	962,8	1,096,5
	Accounts	1896-97	5,6	2,8	1,6	23,0	42,2	11,0	50,7	965,4	1,102,3
Opium compensations	Accounts.	1895-96	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
Salt compensations	Accounts.	1895-96	301,7	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,2	6,3	358,2
	Budget	1896-97	303,2	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	5,1	359,1
	Revised	1896-97	302,2	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	4,4	357,4
	Accounts	1896-97	299,2	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	4,4	354,4
Excise compensations	Accounts.	1895-96	...	1,6	...	...	1,3	6	3	42,8	46,6
	Budget	1896-97	...	1	...	...	8	6	4	41,2	43,1
	Revised	1896-97	...	7,4	...	...	8	6	4	44,4	53,6
	Accounts	1896-97	...	1,4	...	...	9	5	4	42,7	45,9
Customs compensations	Accounts.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	2,0	14,8	7	17,5
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	2,0	15,0	7	17,7
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	2,0	14,5	7	17,2
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	7	14,4	7	15,8
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts.	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts.	1895-96	10,5	2,5	2,0	2,8	2,5	2,0	2,4	16,1	40,8
	Budget	1896-97	8,1	2,5	2,1	4,6	2,5	4	2,1	17,4	39,7
	Revised	1896-97	8,3	2,5	2,1	2,8	2,5	9	1,9	18,0	39,0
	Accounts	1896-97	8,2	2,2	2,1	2,6	2,5	1,0	1,9	17,5	38,0
TOTAL	Accounts.	1895-96	316,0	7,1	3,5	29,1	27,7	16,1	117,2	1,038,0	1,554,7
	Budget	1896-97	315,1	5,4	3,7	28,7	38,8	13,7	116,3	1,014,5	1,536,2
	Revised	1896-97	314,3	12,6	3,7	27,5	44,4	15,0	116,9	1,034,9	1,569,3
	Accounts	1896-97	313,0	6,4	3,7	28,1	45,6	13,8	116,2	1,035,3	1,562,1
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial		...	1,0	...	...	4,0	1	...	4	
	Provincial		...	...	...	1,3	2,8	...	...	20,4	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government			...	...	...	...	2,8	...	...	20,4	
" " " Imperial Government			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial		...	1,0	...	...	4,0	1	...	...	
	Provincial		...	...	...	1,3	...	...	...	...	

65. The charges under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 25,9 and the actuals of the previous year by 7,4. Excesses occurred in the North-Western Provinces of 6,8, in Bombay of 20,8, and in the Central Provinces of 1,0. In the first Province the excess occurred under *Land Revenue Compensations*, 2,8 being under Malikana, owing chiefly to large arrear payments in the Gorakhpore District and 3,9 under Pensions in lieu of resumed lands, owing mainly to the payment of a newly sanctioned allowance to the ex-ubaridars of Gursarai in the Jhansi District (1,5), to the transfer to this head of pensions of the Bahrampur Muafidars provided for under 27—Territorial and Political Pensions (4), and to the payment of arrears of certain Muafi pensions (1,8). The excess in Bombay occurred mostly

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

(19,9) under the first head, where it arose entirely out of the adjustments on account of alienated land revenues, there being a saving in the cash payments; it was largely due to an under-estimate of the adjustments for Pensions in lieu of resumed lands, which were taken at a lower figure than the actuals for some years past. There was also an excess of 1,5, under *Excise Compensations* in Bombay, the payment due to the Chiefs of the Rewa Kantha Agency (2,3) having been claimed by them after the close of the calendar year, according to the terms of their agreement, instead of after the close of the financial year as heretofore. In the Central Provinces the excess occurred also under *Excise* in connection with the payments for the resumption of Abkari rights of the Chattisgarh Zemindars; it was anticipated in the Revised Estimate that the whole balance of this compensation amounting to 7,2 would be paid; but only 1,2 was actually paid. Of the excesses 2,8 occurring in the North-Western Provinces under Malikana and 20,8 in Bombay have been provided for by re-appropriation. The other Imperial excesses were foreseen and sanction to them should have been obtained during the year.

66. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, and was due partly to the causes explained above, and partly to a payment of 11,1 on account of the allowance of the heirs of the late Rajah Shambbu Narain Singh of Ghazipur.

67. Under *Salt Compensations* the saving in India was due to smaller payments to the Jeypore and Jodhpore States, owing to reduced sales of Sambhar salt in 1895-96 (4,9), counterbalanced by some smaller excess payments of arrears.

3.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts. 1895-96.	26,9	75.7	78,8	99,7	55,7	317,9	347.1	194,2	393,7	287,5	1,877,2
	Budget. 1896-97.	26,5	73,9	81,7	104.3	60,6	322,8	348,3	191,5	402,4	288,2	1,900,2
	Revised. 1896-97.	26,5	74,6	79,0	103,0	53,0	315,1	349,8	198,2	392,3	285,6	1,877,1
	Accounts. 1896-97.	26,6	75,8	80,6	103,4	56,1	319,6	350,6	197,7	399,6	284,9	1,894,9
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts. 1895-96.	12,2	31,7	55 6	28,1	13,1	139,6	64,9	33,4	84,4	47,7	510,7
	Budget. 1896-97.	14,5	36,7	55,6	29,2	12,7	147,9	52,4	36,7	83,7	49,7	519,1
	Revised. 1896-97.	14,3	33,0	54,4	23,5	11,9	141,5	55,7	40,8	77,5	45,2	497,8
	Accounts. 1896-97.	14,2	32,8	51,5	22,3	8,7	148,1	56,0	38,8	78 5	43,6	494,5
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts. 1895-96.	8,8	56,8	10,1	22,5	16,8	8,7	349,5	155,1	168,5	198,7	995,5
	Budget. 1896-97.	0,1	62,3	9,7	24,6	21,7	8,1	370,3	153,3	172,7	212,3	1,044,1
	Revised. 1896-97.	8,0	59,1	10,2	22,2	18,6	8,9	359,9	154,5	170,9	208,1	1,021,3
	Accounts. 1896-97.	8,8	57,7	11,0	22,4	18,5	9,6	359,2	155,2	170,9	212,9	1,026,2
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts. 1895-96	...	3	...	...	2	44,9	17,3	...	...	...	62,7
	Budget. 1896-97.	...	3	...	...	2	42,0	18,5	...	...	...	61,0
	Revised. 1896-97.	...	3	...	...	2	44,7	18,4	...	...	...	63,6
	Accounts 1896-97.	...	2	...	...	2	44,0	18,6	...	...	...	63,0
Commission on Collection.	Accounts. 1895-96.	2,9	7	65,9	92.6	14,8	...	5	...	5	1	178,0
	Budget. 1896-97.	2,9	8	71,5	83,0	14,1	...	5	...	6	1	173,5
	Revised. 1896-97.	2,9	1,5	53,4	88,8	13,8	...	5	...	4	3	161,6
	Accounts. 1896-97.	2,6	1,5	52,1	88,1	14,0	...	5	...	4	2	159,4
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts. 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,6	332,3	132,2	472,2
	Budget. 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,1	329,3	140,2	476,7
	Revised. 1896-97	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7,3	328,5	135,8	471,7
	Accounts. 1896-97	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	7,2	328,2	134,6	470,7
Other Charges.	Accounts. 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Budget 1896-97.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Revised. 1896-97.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Accounts 1896-97.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Total.	Accounts 1895-96	50,8	165,2	453,3		100,6	511,1	779,4	390,3	980,1	666,2	4,097,0
	Budget 1896-97	53,0	174,0	459,6		109,3	520,8	790,1	388,6	989,4	690,5	4,175,3
	Revised. 1896-97	52,6	168,6	434,5		97,5	510,2	784,3	400,8	970,2	675,0	4,093,7
	Accounts. 1896-97	52,2	168,6	431,4		97,5	521,3	785,0	398,9	978,2	676,2	4,109,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England.	Accounts. 1895-96.	1	...	1	Total, including England. Accounts. 1895-96.	4,097,1
	Budget. 1896-97.	3	2	5	Budget. 1896-97.	4,188,8
	Revised. 1896-97.	4	3	7	Revised. 1896-97.	4,094,4
	Accounts. 1896-97.	2	1	3	Accounts. 1896-97.	4,105,6

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant . { Imperial .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Excess over Budget Grant . { Provincial .	...	...	...	...	3	...	10,3	...	...	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. { Imperial .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. { Provincial .	...	...	...	...	3	...	8,4	...	...	
Extra charge due to Famine	1	3,5	...	...	2,7	9,4	3,2	5	5,6	
" " Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	1	1,3	8	8	1,9	3,2	5	5,3	2,2	

68. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 65,0, and more than that of the previous year by 12,3. Variations occurred under all the minor heads, the principal being explained below.

69. The Budget Grant was appreciably exceeded in one Province only—the Punjab—the excess there being 10,3, and being spread over all the heads. Under *District Administration* the excess (6,2) is attributed to excess charges for salaries (2,2), due entirely to variations in leave taken, for travelling allowance of Sub-divisional Establishment (7), for compensation for dearness of provisions (1,9), and for postage and telegram charges of district offices (1,6). Under *Survey and Settlement* the excess (2,1) was due to additional expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India in connection with the survey and demarcation of lands near the Chenab Canal. For this an extra grant was made. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the excess (1,9) occurred in the Patwaris Fees Fund, the accounts of which are not audited by the Accountant General. The excess was foreseen in the Revised, and sanction should have been obtained to it before the year closed.

70. Under *Charges of District Administration* the variations are generally not large; the fall in the rate of exchange compensation has in this as in the case of many other heads led to savings, while famine has caused extra expenditure for grain compensation and for other contingent charges, especially in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. The only points needing notice are that in Upper Burma, a moiety of local and house allowances of sub-divisional officers was transferred to 19A.—Law and Justice; in Lower Burma the excess over the previous year was due to the transfer of District Office Local Funds establishment charges from 18—General Administration to this head, and to the extension of the system of collecting revenue by village headmen. The most important item in the excess of 1,7 in Bengal, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was 5,0 on account of the purchase of a steamer. The Budget provision of 2,8 in Madras for the improvement of Taluk Gumastahs was not utilized, and that for horse allowance to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars was only partly utilised. In the North-Western Provinces the pay of the Deputy Superintendent, Benares Rajah's Family Domains, was raised, and there was some saving owing to the inclusion of Exchange Compensation Allowance in the amount recovered from the Court of Wards (8).

71. Under *Survey and Settlement* there were savings of 24,6 on the whole, the only excesses occurring in the Punjab (2,1) as mentioned above, and in the North-Western Provinces (3,6), where it was due chiefly to the extension of settlement operations in some districts and their prolongation in others, and has been met by reappropriations sanctioned by the Local Government. The savings were generally due to the entire or partial postponement for various causes of Settlements or departmental or professional surveys provided for in the Budget. In Madras the saving of 5,2 was due partly to the difficulty of getting qualified men for town surveys. In Bombay the saving of 6,1 was due chiefly to the recovery of arrears of contribution from Native States for Foreign service which are deducted from charges, and to the abolition of the office of the British Girasia Agent.

72. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the total savings amounted to 17,9; the only excesses that occurred in addition to that in the Punjab, which has been already explained, were 1,3 in Upper Burma, due to the posting of additional officers; 1,5 in Bengal, due partly to extra charges for temporary establishment and the payment of the leave allowance of an officer of another province, and partly (8) to the share of the cost of the office of the Director not having been adjusted, as it should have been, against the Behar Settlement. Of the savings the principal were that of 4,6 in the Central

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*concluded.*

Provinces occurring under "Local", and due to an over-estimate, of 3,2 in Assam, due partly to the appointment of 2nd Superintendent of Land Records provided for in the Budget not having been filled up (8), and partly to the establishment of Kanungoes and District Mandals being below the usual strength, and of 11,1 in the North-Western Provinces occurring mostly in the local division of the accounts, and due chiefly to savings in the pay and allowances of Kanungoes (4,4), and in petty construction and repairs (2,2), and to the Land Record Surveys not being carried on so rapidly as was anticipated The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly in Bombay to the payment of grain compensation, to the employment of a temporary famine establishment, and to the greater strength of Tapedar and Kotwal establishments, and in the North-Western Provinces to the extension of Land Record Surveys.

73 Under *Management of Government Estates* the excess of 2,0 in Bengal occurred in the charges for collection of revenue.

74. Under *Commission on Collection* the principal saving occurred in Upper Burma (19,4), due to agricultural distress which affected the collection of revenue, and the chief excess (5,1) in Lower Burma, due to an under-estimate. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year in Lower Burma, was due to fewer arrear payments in 1896-97.

75 Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the saving occurred chiefly in Bombay (5,6) in cash allowances and assessment of alienated lands due to delay in presenting claims. The charge in the Central Provinces represents a famine allowance paid to Kotwals, but not provided for in the Budget.

76. In England the decrease was due to *Law Charges in connection with appeals from India* being less than was anticipated.

4.—Opium.

1895-96 Accounts.		1896-97 Budget	1896-97 Revised	1896-97 Accounts.
	Bengal—			
5,8	Behar Agency, Superintendence	6,1	6,0	6,4
34,7	" Opium Factory	43,9	41,4	41,7
40,4	" District Staff	43,2	43,1	44,0
768,7	" Payments to Cultivators	1,000,0	859,1	861,9
8,4	Benares Agency, Superintendence	7,4	7,5	7,4
36,1	" Opium Factory	47,9	42,1	41,6
69,3	" District Staff	70,7	71,9	72,9
1,098,7	" Payments to Cultivators	1,367,8	1,426,6	1,402,9
2,0	Other Charge	3,0	2,3	2,5
1,3	India	1,3	1,3	1,3
2,6	Bombay	2,6	2,6	2,6
2,068,0	TOTAL	2,593,9	2,503,9	2,485,2
5	England	8	9	9
4	Exchange	6	6	6
2,068,9	GRAND TOTAL	2,595,3	2,505,4	2,486,7

77. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 108,7 in comparison with the Budget Estimate, and an increase of 417,2 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As usual these variations were the result mainly of variations in the outturn of the crop, which in the year under review amounted to 87,281 maunds against 100,000 maunds estimated in the Budget Estimate, and 69,084 maunds the actual production of the previous year.

78. The *Payments to Cultivators,* which form the bulk of the charges, fell short of the estimate for both Agencies taken together by 102,9, but the payments in the Benares Agency exceeded the estimate.

79 Under *Opium Factory* the saving of 6,4 in the Benares Agency was due chiefly to the provision of 3,5 for fire protection at the Ghazipur Factory not having been utilised. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due in both Agencies to larger payments for timber for the manufacture of opium chests required for the larger crop, and in the Behar Agency also to increased freight charges.

80. The extra expenditure due to famine is estimated at 6. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 8.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1895-96	85,1	1	7	5,3	241,6	138,7	471,5
	Budget	1896-97	87,4	1	7	10,3	272,5	140,7	511,7
	Revised	1896-97	87,6	1	6	5,3	253,0	140,3	486,9
	Accounts	1896-97	86,9	1	3	5,1	248,5	140,5	481,4
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1895-96	33,5	...	...	...	...	...	33,5
	Budget	1896-97	38,6	...	...	...	...	...	38,6
	Revised	1896-97	30,4	...	...	...	...	...	30,4
	Accounts	1896-97	30,4	...	...	...	...	...	30,4
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	58,4	40,0	98,4
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	65,8	41,0	106,8
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	51,9	43,2	95,1
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	52,4	42,3	94,7
Deduct amount chargeable to 7.—Excise and 9.—Customs in Madras and Bombay, respectively.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	*69,8*	*12,6*	*82,4*
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	*77,8*	*12,8*	*90,6*
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	*70,8*	*12,8*	*83,6*
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	*70,6*	*12,8*	*83,4*
Total India	Accounts	1895-96	118,6	8		5,3	230,2	166,1	521,●
	Budget	1896-97	126,0	8		10,3	260,5	168,9	566,5
	Revised	1896-97	118,0	7		5,3	234,1	170,7	528,8
	Accounts	1896-97	117,3	4		5,1	230,3	170,0	523,1

			Sterling	Exchange	Total.				
England	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts	1895-96	521,0
	Budget	1896-97	2	2	4		Budget	1896-97	566,9
	Revised	1896-97	2	1	3		Revised	1896-97	529,1
	Accounts	1896-97	2	1	3		Accounts	1896-97	523,4

	India	Burma	Bengal	Madras	Bombay	Total
Extra charges due to Famine	1,4	...	...	...	2,5	...
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	3	...	...	3	7	...

81. The Indian charges showed a saving of 43,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an increase of 2,1 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The small excess charge in Bombay under *Purchase and Freight* was more than covered by the extra grant of 2,2 sanctioned by the Government of India. The saving occurred chiefly in Madras, due to an over-estimate under *Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies* and *Purchase and Freight*. India and Bengal also contributed to the saving, the former under *Manufacture and Excavation* as a result of a smaller demand for Sambhar salt, and the latter under *Salaries, etc.*, owing to certain Preventive establishment provided for in the Budget not having been entertained.

6.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence, Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	8,6	...	...	2,4	5,6	16,6
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	9,0	...	...	2,5	5,8	17,3
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	...	2,5	5,7	16,0
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	8,4	...	...	2,4	5,8	16,6
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts	1895-96	1,6	2,1	8	2,3	1,8	23,8	6,0	12,2	17,3	10,7	78,6
	Budget	1896-97	1,6	2,2	8	2,4	1,8	24,4	6,0	12,1	17,5	10,5	79,3
	Revised	1896-97	1,6	2,1	9	2,4	1,6	24,6	6,0	12,4	17,1	10,7	79,4
	Accounts	1896-97	1,6	2,1	8	2,4	1,8	25,4	6,0	13,0	17,1	10,2	80,4

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

6.—Stamps—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts . 1895-96	—88,2	4,6	3	8	1,9	33,4	10,3	8,1	15,8	13,0	...
	Budget . 1896-97	—86,4	4,4	6	8	2,1	33,3	11,2	8,7	15,0	10,3	...
	Revised . 1896-97	—89,7	4,6	5	7	2,3	35,5	8,5	8,6	10,0	13,0	...
	Accounts . 1896-97	—82,2	4,5	5	8	2,2	33,7	9,0	8,5	12,7	10,3	...
Total	Accounts . 1895-96	—86,6	6,7	4,2		3,7	65,8	16,3	20,3	35,5	29,3	95,2
	Budget . 1896-97	—84,8	6,6	4,6		3,9	66,7	17,2	20,8	35,0	26,6	96,6
	Revised . 1896-97	—88,1	6,7	4,5		3,9	67,9	14,5	21,0	35,6	29,4	95,4
	Accounts 1896-97	—80,6	6,6	4,5		4,0	67,5	15,0	21,5	32,2	26,3	97,0

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			Total.
England	Accounts . 1895-96	43,4	33,1	76,5	Total, including England.	Accounts . 1895-96	171,7
	Budget . 1896-97	40,0	31,3	80,3		Budget . 1896-97	176,9
	Revised . 1896-97	41,0	27,1	68,1		Revised . 1896-97	163,5
	Accounts . 1896-97	40,8	27,0	67,8		Accounts . 1896-97	164,8

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	.	...	...
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Provincial	..	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
Extra charges due to Famine		...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	.
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	

82. The actuals agree very closely with the Budget Estimate, there being an excess of only 4 on the whole. This occurred under *Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount*, in Bengal (1,0) and Punjab (9), and was the necessary consequence of larger sales of stamps. Under *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* there was an over-estimate in the North-Western Provinces and in Madras, in the latter case owing to the value of stamps issued being calculated at too high a price.

83. In England there was a saving, the demand having been smaller than was anticipated.

7.—Excise.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	Charges of Collection—			
2,7	India	2,8	2,7	2,7
5,4	Central Provinces	5,8	4,7	5,0
3,5	Burma Upper	3,5	3,8	3,8
11,8	Burma Lower	11,8	13,1	12,6
8	Assam	1,1	8	6
67,2	Bengal	71,1	69,0	69,6
6,0	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6,2	5,7	5,6
4,9	Punjab	5,3	5,3	5,5
69,9	Madras	77,8	71,0	70,7
35,6	Bombay	36,1	36,4	36,4
207,8	Total	221,5	212,5	212,5
1	England	...	2	2
...	Exchange	...	1	2
20,79	Total	221,5	212,8	212,9

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant . { Imperial .	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Excess over Budget Grant . { Provincial .	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Excess sanctioned by Local Government . .	...	...	1,1	...	...	...	2	...	1	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. } Imperial . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Extra charges due to Famine	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...
Excess + or Savings — under Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	...	...	...	+1	...	...	—2	...	...

84. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 9,0 and exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 4,7. The Budget grant was exceeded only in Upper and Lower Burma (3 and 8), and in Bombay (3). In Burma the excess occurred under rewards, and was due to the rigorous measures taken for the suppression of illicit trade. In Bombay it was spread over all heads. The largest saving occurred in Madras (7,1), and was due to an over-estimate, especially of the expenditure in connection with the extension of the tree tax system.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
5,5	Burma, Lower	5,2	5,2	5,0
3	Assam	3	3	3
39,8	Bengal	44,3	40,0	41,5
8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	9	8	8
5	Punjab	5	5	5
5,8	Bombay	5,4	6,0	6,2
52,7	TOTAL .	56,6	52,8	54,3

85. The charges were lower than the Budget Estimate by 2,3, and more than the actuals of the previous year by 1,6. The saving occurred chiefly in Bengal, and was due to the provision for valuation and re-valuation work having been only partially utilized. The excess of 8 in Bombay was due to the payment of arrears of the previous year, chiefly in the Belgaum district, and was sanctioned by the Local Government.

9.—Customs.

			Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts .	1895-96 . .	15,9	75,8	11,6	66,5	169,8
	Budget .	1896-97 . .	16,9	75,5	11,9	66,0	170,3
	Revised .	1896-97 . .	16,6	70,9	12,8	66,5	166,8
	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	16,5	71,7	12,4	69,2	169,8
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts .	1895-96 . .	7,1	4,0	11,6	10,3	33,0
	Budget .	1896-97 . .	7,2	4,7	12,0	13,1	37,0
	Revised .	1896-97 . .	7,0	4,2	11,1	12,9	35,2
	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	7,0	4,3	10,9	11,4	33,6
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1895-96 . .	23,0	79,8	23,2	76,8	202,8
	Budget .	1896-97 . .	24,1	80,2	23,9	79,1	207,3
	Revised .	1896-97 . .	23,6	75,1	23,9	79,4	202,0
	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	23,5	76,0	23,3	80,6	203,4

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England .	Accounts .	1895-96	1	1	2	Total, including England.	Accounts	1895-96	203,0
	Budget .	1896-97	...	...	...		Budget	1896-97	207,3
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...		Revised	1896-97	202,0
	Accounts .	1896-97					Accounts	1896-97	203,4

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs—*continued.*

	Burma, Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Imperial.	...	...	...	1,5	...
Extra charges due to Famine	...	3	...	3	...
Excess + or Savings — under Exchange Compensation Allowance	—1	—7	—2	+1	...

86. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 3,9, and more than that of the previous year by 6. The only excess occurred in Bombay, and was due to the post of Commissioner having been held by an officer of higher grade than that provided for, and to the cost of the combined factory establishment having been under-estimated. The saving occurred chiefly in Bengal, and was due to the establishment being below the sanctioned strength, to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance, to the provision for extra temporary preventive establishment having been only partially utilized, and to the salary of the Port Officer, Chittagong, having been charged to the Port Fund.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1	India	1	1	1
1	Central Provinces	1	1	1
...	Burma, Upper	...	...	1
2,0	Burma, Lower	2,6	2,4	2,3
2	Assam	2	2	2
18,4	Bengal	19,1	18,1	18,2
2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2	2	2
1,2	Punjab	1,2	1,2	1,2
2,3	Madras	2,5	2,6	2,6
5,3	Bombay	5,4	5,4	5,3
29,8	TOTAL	31,4	30,3	30,3

87. The expenditure showed a saving of 1,1 as compared with the Budget Estimate and exceeded that of the previous year by 5. The saving in Bengal was due to the provision for a temporary warrant establishment in Calcutta not being utilised. The small excess of 1 in Madras requires the sanction of the Government of India.

11.—Forest Expenditure.

		India.	Central Provinces.	BURMA. Upper.	BURMA. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts . 1895-96	7,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,9
	Budget . 1896-97	8,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,3
	Revised . 1896-97	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,7
	Accounts . 1896-97	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,7
Conservancy and Works—												
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government agency.	Accounts . 1895-96	5,6	3,6	4,2	52,1	9	3,9	21,5	25,0	18,2	59,1	194,1
	Budget . 1896-97	16,3	4,2	10,3	66,7	7	29,0	21,0	30,5	21,1	47,3	247,1
	Revised . 1896-97	32,4	3,6	5,3	49,3	1,1	21,5	24,0	34,7	20,4	46,4	238,7
	Accounts . 1896-97	27,9	2,9	5,4	60,8	4	23,7	22,2	27,5	20,2	51,6	242,6

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1895-96	...	12,3	5	1,6	2,9	5,5	4,1	3	8,9	4,5	40,6
	Budget	1896-97	...	13,8	6	1,9	2,8	5,5	4,6	3	9,2	5,0	43,7
	Revised	1896-97	...	11,9	7	2,6	2,8	5,5	3,6	4	9,8	4,7	42,0
	Accounts	1896-97	...	11,6	6	1,5	2,8	5,7	3,3	3	9,8	4,3	39,9
Other Charges	Accounts	1895-96	9,9	28,5	13,2	40,2	7,9	9,5	28,2	12,3	40,8	34,6	225,1
	Budget	1896-97	10,7	34,0	21,2	41,7	8,5	12,7	27,9	15,4	59,0	49,6	280,7
	Revised	1896-97	8,9	28,3	15,3	42,9	8,3	10,8	26,9	12,1	40,4	40,0	242,9
	Accounts	1896-97	7,6	28,0	16,6	43,5	7,6	10,9	25,5	13,3	48,3	41,7	243,0
Establishment	Accounts	1895-96	19,0	50,8	39,7	41,9	16,9	27,7	40,5	30,2	76,7	97,6	441,0
	Budget	1896-97	18,6	53,0	42,9	45,1	19,0	29,8	39,5	31,3	77,7	99,4	456,3
	Revised	1896-97	19,0	53,8	40,7	45,2	18,8	28,7	39,8	31,7	75,4	101,4	454,5
	Accounts	1896-97	18,6	52,6	40,0	44,5	17,4	28,7	39,6	31,2	75,2	99,3	447,1
Total	Accounts	1895-96	42,4	95,2	193,4		28,6	46,6	94,3	67,8	144,6	195,8	908,7
	Budget	1896-97	53,9	105,0	230,4		31,0	77,0	93,0	77,5	167,0	201,3	1,036,1
	Revised	1896-97	68,0	97,6	202,0		31,0	66,5	94,3	78,9	155,0	192,5	985,8
	Accounts	1896-97	61,8	95,1	212,9		28,2	69,0	90,6	72,3	153,5	196,9	980,3
			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.								
England	Accounts	1895-96	1,4	1,1	2,5		Total, including England.		Accounts	1895-96			911,2
	Budget	1896-97	5,6	4,1	9,7				Budget	1896-97			1,045,8
	Revised	1896-97	8,5	5,6	14,1				Revised	1896-97			999,9
	Accounts	1896-97	8,2	5,4	13,6				Accounts	1896-97			993,9
Extra charges due to Famine			...	1,6	...		...	2	4	5	...	9,4	...
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance			4	1	6		2	...	3	3	7	8	...

88. The Indian expenditure showed a saving over the Budget of 55,8, which was spread over all the heads, and over every province except India. The excess in India over Budget and actuals was due to the charges in England in connection with Padouk consigned to London having exceeded the Budget provision (9,0) for expenditure on this account by 13,4.

89. The Superintendent, Port Blair, under section 127 (1) of the Forest Code, sanctioned an additional grant of 22,4 on this account, on the ground that it was more than covered by the corresponding increase of Revenue (24,8) to be brought to account. Provision had, however, been made in the Budget of 20,0 on account of Padouk Timber sold in London, and of 9,0 for charges for the same, and, no further revenue having been realized and brought to account during the year there has been, as a matter of fact, an increased Revenue of only 4,8 against an excess expenditure as shown above of 13,4. The whole of the Revenue was taken as excess Revenue, because there were still more than 2,000 tons of Padouk timber in the hands of the London Agents, and if this were sold and the proceeds brought to account within the year, it would have realized fully the 20,0 provided in the Budget. Considering, however, the delay which had taken place in bringing to credit the 24,8 on account of the sales of 1895-96, it seems doubtful if this was a reasonable anticipation, and in any case, as it was not realized, I consider that the excess cannot be held to have been covered by the Superintendent's sanction, and that it requires the sanction of the Government of India.

90. The savings occurred chiefly under *Other Charges*, where there was an aggregate saving of 37,7 over the Budget, Lower Burma being the only province which showed an increase. The largest saving occurred in Madras, 10,7, where, however, the actuals of the preceding year were exceeded by 7,5. These variations are explained by the deputation of a second Survey of India Party during the year for Forest Survey operations, the full provision for which was not worked up to and by the expansion of departmental operations. In Bombay an undistributed amount of 9,2 provided in the Budget was not fully utilized. In the Central Provinces the saving occurred in the Southern Circle, and is attributed to the abnormally bad season. In Lower Burma planting and fire protection raised expenditure over the Budget. Under *Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency*, the variations from the Budget are unimportant. The actuals, however, exceeded those of the previous year by 48,5, chiefly due to the increased charge in the India column already explained, and to larger sleeper operations in Singbhum, in Bengal.

91. The excess under expenditure in England was due to unforeseen demands for stores.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence	Accounts 1895-96	...	1,1	...	...	...	5,4	1	...	3,2	7	10,5
	Budget 1896-97	...	1,1	...	...	...	5,8	1	...	3,5	8	11,3
	Revised 1896-97	...	9	...	...	...	5,3	1	...	3,4	8	10,5
	Accounts 1896-97	...	9	...	...	...	5,1	1	...	3,1	8	10,0
District Charges	Accounts 1895-96	6	3,6	4	2,5	2,7	74,9	20,9	10,3	78,4	28,3	222,6
	Budget 1896-97	7	3,5	4	2,7	3,0	80,1	21,2	9,9	82,5	29,1	233,1
	Revised 1896-97	6	3,5	6	2,7	2,8	78,1	21,1	11,8	78,1	28,8	228,1
	Accounts 1896-97	6	3,6	6	2,5	2,8	80,1	21,2	12,3	78,1	29,0	230,8
Total	Accounts 1895-96	6	4,7	2,9		2,7	80,3	21,0	10,3	81,6	29,0	233,1
	Budget 1896-97	7	4,6	3,1		3,0	85,9	21,3	9,9	86,0	29,9	244,4
	Revised 1896-97	6	4,4	3,3		2,8	83,4	21,2	11,8	81,5	29,6	238,6
	Accounts 1896-97	6	4,5	3,1		2,8	85,2	21,3	12,3	81,2	29,8	240,8
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...		...	...	...	1,2	...	...	...
	Provincial	...	...	...		...	...	...	1,2	...	...	...
Extra charges due to Famine		...	...	...		...	3,8	3	2,1	...	1	...
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...

92. The charges were less than the Budget Estimate by 3,6 and more than those of the previous year by 7,7. The only excess over the Budget Estimate occurred in Punjab and was due partly to the payment of compensation for dearness of grain, but mainly to larger expenditure on account of commission to Sub-Registrars in consequence of the expansion of Registration revenue. The excess over the previous year in Bengal was due to the increase in the allowances earned by Rural Sub-Registrars consequent on the expansion of the operations of the department. In Madras the saving was chiefly due to the provision for regrading Registrars and Sub-Registrars not having been fully utilized owing to new offices not having been opened to the extent contemplated.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
825,1	RECEIPTS	848,3	1,087,3	1,082,6

93. The receipts in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate by 234,3 and the actuals of the previous year by 257,5. Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 73,2 occurred in India, and was due to an increase of 119,6 under *Other Items*, chiefly on account of premium on loans, counterbalanced by short receipts of 40,0 under *Interest on Loans to Presidency Corporations*, due to the remission under the orders of the Government of India, of arrear interest for 1894-95 on the loan to the Calcutta Port Trust for the Kidderpore Docks and 5,5 on account of less payment of interest on *Advances to Cultivators* in consequence of scarcity and famine. The increase of 97,2 in England, excluding exchange, was due to the investment of a larger amount of the cash balance at a high rate of interest during a portion of the year, and to the large premium (68,9) obtained on the issue of India 2½ per cent. stock, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

94. The increase of 257,5 over the actuals of the previous year was due to the premium on loans in England and India and the interest on the cash balance in England mentioned above.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1	...	...	...	...	2,4	...	...	...	...	2,5
	Budget . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised . 1896-97 .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	...	...	...	...	...	159,1	...	...	28,5	138,0	325,6
	Budget . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	197,2	...	...	26,8	138,1	362,1
	Revised . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	157,2	...	...	26,9	138,0	322,1
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	157,2	...	...	26,9	137,9	322,0
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	8,7	3,1	5	1,2	1	8,3	39,0	14,6	3,4	15,5	94,4
	Budget . 1896-97	2,7	3,7	3	1,1	1	14,1	38,8	14,9	4,5	15,0	95,2
	Revised . 1896-97	11,3	3,9	3	1,1	1	12,5	33,5	14,2	3,9	14,5	95,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	12,5	3,9	3	1,1	1	12,4	31,6	14,2	4,0	14,5	94,6
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	6	...	...	...	...	5,0	1	8	2	2	6,9
	Budget . 1896-97 .	6	...	...	...	—	3,4	1	6	1	2	5,0
	Revised . 1896-97 .	4	...	...	...	...	3,2	1	7	1	2	4,7
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	4	...	...	...	...	3,1	1	6	1	2	4,5
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,7	5,1	1,8	6	...	5,8	5,7	10,1	11,8	0,6	52,2
	Budget . 1896-97 .	7	5,8	1,0	5	...	6,4	5,2	10,5	10,0	12,1	52,2
	Revised . 1896-97 .	9	5,7	1,6	6	...	5,8	4,7	10,5	12,7	9,0	52,1
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,0	4,3	1,9	8	...	4,3	3,8	8,9	11,7	10,0	46,7
On Currency Investment.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	287,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,1
	Budget . 1896-97 .	285,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,0
	Revised . 1896-97 .	285,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,6
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	285,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,6
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,6	1	4,5	5,8	14,8
	Budget . 1896-97 .	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,5	1	4,3	5,9	14,0
	Revised . 1896-97 .	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	2,2	1	4,4	5,9	14,4
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	4	...	...	...	1,4	1,9	1	4,3	6,1	14,2
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	7,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,0
	Budget . 1896-97 .	12,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,9
	Revised . 1896-97 .	13,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,3
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	13,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4
Other Items . .	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,1	...	...	...	1	7,2	1	...	2,0	3	10,8
	Budget . 1895-97 .	4	...	...	...	1	8,0	1	...	3,0	4	12,0
	Revised . 1895-97 .	110,8	...	...	...	1	8,8	1	...	2,1	3	131,2
	Accounts . 1895-97 .	118,8	...	...	...	1	9,8	1	1	2,1	6	131,6
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1895-96 .	306,3	8,6	4,1		2	189,2	47,5	25,6	50,4	169,4	801,3
	Budget . 1896-97 .	302,9	9,9	2,9		2	230,5	46,7	26,1	48,7	171,7	839,6
	Revised . 1896-97 .	431,5	10,0	3,6		2	188,9	40,6	25,5	50,1	168,5	918,9
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	431,9	8,6	4,1		2	188,2	37,5	23,9	49,1	169,3	912,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		Total, including England
England—Investment of Cash Balances, etc.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	13,5	10,3	23,8	Total, including England . . .	825,1
	Budget . 1896-97 .	5,0	3,7	8,7		848,3
	Revised . 1896-97 .	101,4	67,0	168,4		1,057,3
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	102,2	67,6	169,8		1,082,6

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

95. Act XXI of 1896 authorized the raising of the *Paper Currency Investment* from 8,000,0 to 10,000,0. The operation was carried out in December 1896,—as notified in the *Gazette of India* by Notifications No 5366 and 5367 of 18th December,—3 per cent. Stock of the nominal value of 2,048,7 being created and issued for the purpose in exchange for 2,000,0 paid out of the Currency Reserve. The issue price was R97-10, the Current market price of the Stock. The investment bore interest from the 31st December 1896 and the first half-yearly payment consequently fell due on 30th June 1897, so that no interest was realised on it during the year. The receipts from interest on loans to *Municipal and other Public Corporations, Native States, Landholders, etc.*, are gradually increasing with the increase in the amount of loans chiefly to Mofussil Municipalities, as will be seen from the following statement, which shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years :—

	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	40,1	51,4	44,7	68,3	69,5
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	8,917,8	7,855,4	7,777,9	7,762,3	7,720,1
Mofussil Municipalities	45,3	43,6	48,4	45,3	41,2
Landholders and others	81,9	87,1	75,8	75,4	74,7
District and Local Fund Committees .	31,5	67,6	87,1	166,7	172,2
Advances to Cultivators	96,5	86,5	61,0	51,3	56,7
TOTAL	9,213,1		8,094,9	8,169,3	8,134,4
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	1,106,1	1,350,0	1,581,0	1,776,9	1,802,6
Port Funds	240,7	233,1	226,9	220,4	218,1
District and Local Fund Committees .	69,6	67,1	72,1	82,6	87,2
Landholders and others	85,0	85,2	79,2	33,6	37,0
Advances under Special Laws . .	204,3	221,4	213,3	200,6	186,9
Advances to Cultivators	934,0	878,7	934,2	956,7	1,768,5
TOTAL .	2,639,7	2,835,5	3,106,7	3,270,8	4,100,3
GRAND TOTAL .	11,852,8	11,027,1	11,201,6	11,440,1	12,234,7
Interest received	460,1	492,8	415,8	481,6	468,0
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	3·882	4·469	3·712	4·209	3·825

96. The interest paid in 1896-97 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial account amounted to 147,4, while the actual sum realised by them and credited to Provincial revenues amounted in the aggregate to 126,8. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained below.

97. Under *Intrest on Loans to Native States*, the small receipt in India is on account of the loan granted to the Sultan of Muskat. In Bengal the payment of interest on the loan granted to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar was postponed during the year under report, under order of the Government of India, No. 4954-A., dated 18th October 1895. Under *Presidency Corporations* the short receipt of 40,0 in Bengal, in comparison with the Budget Estimate, was due to remission of arrear interest for 1894-95 on the loan to the Calcutta Port Trust, for the Kidderpore Docks, under the order of the Government of India, No. 4465-A., dated 20th October 1896.

98. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations*, the increase in India of 9,8, in comparison with the Budget Estimate, was on account of current and arrear interest (5,4) on loans to the Cantonment Committee, Secunderabad, for water-works, which were not completely drawn until 26th March 1896, and on account of interest on loans and advances (4,4) previously credited in the Military Department, for which no provision under this head was accordingly made in the Budget. In Bengal the Budget has proved too high. The excess over the previous year's actuals was due to 3,2 having been realized from the Howrah Municipality for the larger advances made during 1895-96, and 6 from the Bhagulpore Municipality towards the loan granted to it in the same year. The decrease of 7,2 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to unexpected repayments of 5½ lakhs by the Cawnpore and 2 lakhs by the Benares Municipality (2,5), to the utilization of only a small portion of the grant placed

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*concluded.*

at the disposal of the Local Government for loans to Municipalities (2,8), and to the default in payment of fixed instalments by the Agra and Naini Tal Municipalities (1,4). The variations between the actuals and Budget Estimate in the Punjab were chiefly due to the interest on the fresh loan advanced to the Dera Ghazi Khan Municipality during 1895-97 having fallen due after the close of the year.

99. Under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities*, the only noteworthy difference was in Bengal, where the short receipts, in comparison with the actuals of the previous year, were due to the complete discharge in 1895-96 of the loan made to the Deo Estate in Gya. Under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators*, the receipts fell below both the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,5, owing chiefly to the prevailing scarcity, in consequence of which the cultivators were unable to meet their liabilities. Largely increased advances were made under this head during the year, but the interest on them did not fall due till the following year. The increase in Burma was due to interest on large outstandings and heavy advances made during the year to cultivators on account of cattle disease and agricultural distress. Under *Other items* the receipts in India included premium (124,2) on the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 reduced by commission (6,2) on 3½ per cent. loans transferred to that loan, and the interest on the advances to a *Siladar* cavalry regiment, for which no provision was made in the Budget. The receipts in Bengal exceeded the Budget and the actuals of the preceding year by 1,8 and 2,6, respectively, due to the realization of interest on arrear collections of Public Works and Road Cess.

100. In England the large increase was due to the investment of a larger amount of cash balance at higher rates of interest than was estimated for a portion of the year, and to the premium (68,9) realized on the issue of India 2½ per cent. stock, which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,044,8	EXPENDITURE	3,676,7	3,456,1	3,453,9

101 The total charges in this section showed a saving of 222,8 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 590,9 as compared with the actuals, of the previous year. As regards the former, Exchange accounts for a decrease of 241,8. The increase of 19,0 under the other heads is mainly the result of a reduced transfer to Railway, etc., Interest (54,1), owing to a reduction of the Railway Capital Expenditure incurred during the year, and of larger claims for arrear interest on loans in course of discharge (48,5) (two of the 3½ per cent. loans having been brought into this category by notifications issued in the course of the year), counterbalanced by no interest (79,0) having been paid on account of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (interest for two years having been paid in 1895-96).

102. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the saving was due partly to the rise in the rate of Exchange, partly to the transfer of a larger portion of interest charges in India to Railway and Irrigation Revenue Account (175,3) in consequence of Additional Capital Expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation Works and partly to the inclusion in the account of 1895-96 of two years' interest (153,6) on account of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, whereas there was no payment on this account in the year under report.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

103. Before proceeding to examine the interest charges in detail, it is usual to exhibit the amount of Loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1895-96 and 1896-97:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PERMANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
...	Debt incurred	4,000,0	6,048,7	6,048,7
584,8	Debt discharged	275,0	717,0	722,6
—584,8	NET IN INDIA .	+3,725,0	+5,331,7	+5,326,1
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
...	India Stock	2,400,0	2,400,0	2,400,0
...	TOTAL INCURRED .	2,400,0	2,400,0	2,400,0
	Debt discharged—			
1,6	At 4 per cent.	...	5,1	5,2
...	At 3½ per cent. Debentures	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
...	South Indian Railway Debentures . . .	313,7	313,7	313,7
1,6	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	2,313,7	2,318,8	2,318,9
—1,6	NET IN ENGLAND .	+86,3	+81,2	+81,1*
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	ENGLAND—			
2,000,0	Temporary Loans Incurred	2,000,0	1,500,0	1,500,0
2,000,0	Temporary Loans Discharged . . .	2,000,0	2,500,0	2,500,0
...		...	—1,000,0	—1,000,0

* The above amounts are exclusive of 101,6 cancelled, comprising 91,2 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and, 10,4 charged to Discount Sinking Fund.

104. In India the public loan of 4,000,0 provided for in the Budget was raised in July at 3 per cent. at an average price of R103-1-10½ per cent., and, as explained under the Revenue head, 2,048,7 was added to this loan in December 1896, on the payment by the Currency Department of 2,000,0. During the year notice of discharge of the 3½ per cent. loans of 1853-54 and 1893-94 was given by Finance Department Notification No. 3850, dated 4th September 1896, with the option of transfer to the 3 per cent. loan

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

of this year. This option was very generally accepted and 4,918,7 was transferred, while 352,3 was discharged. Of the balance of loans previously advertized for discharge 12,7 and 237,2 were paid on account of the 4½ and 4 per cent. loans respectively. Of loans bearing interest 120,0 was paid on account of the Gwalior loan, in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Durbar under which the loan was originally taken.

105. In England 2,400,0 India stock at 2½ per cent. was issued, as provided for in the Budget Estimate, for the discharge of India Debentures and South India Railway Debentures; but against the 2,000,0 provided for temporary loans on security of India Bills it was unnecessary to take more than 1,500,0. The small item of 5,2 was paid on account of 4 per cent. India stock, which had remained unclaimed since 1888.

106. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

1895-96. Accounts.	Rate. Debt in India on 31st March 1896.	Principal.	Interest due.	1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
46,5	4½	1,022,3	46,4	46,0	46,2	46,5
218,8	4	5,350,0	214,0	215,0	215,0	215,0
3,346,2	3½	96,462,5	3,376,2	3,385,5	3,384,1	3,390,2
...	3	...	...	50,0	49,7	42,9
5,9	Provincial Debentures	85,9	3,5	5,0	5,0	4,8
...	Stock Notes	9	...	...	...	...
3,617,4	TOTAL	102,921,6	3,640,1	3,701,5	3,700,0	3,699,4
112,1	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			5,5	45,0	54,0
2,0	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			...	...	...
3,731,5	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA			3,707,0	3,745,0	3,753,4
3,821,6	England			3,851,2	3,825,4	3,825,2
2,903,5	Exchange			2,870,9	2,524,7	2,527,8
6,725,1	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN ENGLAND			6,722,1	6,350,1	6,353,0
10,456,6	GRAND TOTAL			10,429,1	10,095,1	10,106,4

107. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
—1,177,2	India	*—1,474,0*	*—1,373,6*	*—1,373,5*
2,622,7	England	2,656,4	2,630,8	2,630,7
1,992,6	Exchange	1,980,2	1,736,3	1,738,5
3,438,1		3,162,6	2,993,5	2,995,7
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
4,908,7	India	5,181,0	5,118,6	5,126,9
1,198,9	England	1,194,8	1,194,6	1,194,5
910,9	Exchange	890,7	788,4	789,3
7,018,5		7,266,5	7,101,6	7,110,7
10,456,6		10,429,1	10,095,1	10,106,4

108. The payments in India exceeded the Budget by 46,4, chiefly in *Interest on loans in course of discharge* on account of the discharge of the unconverted portion of the 4 and 3½ per cent. loan, the latter having been adverti·ed for discharge in the course of the year. In England there was a decrease of 17,1 on account of India Bills, and of 9,1 on account of temporary loans from the Bank of England as such loans were not taken to the estimated extent.

The lower deduction in India under Ordinary Debt was due partly to these higher payments and partly to the reduction of the Railway Capital expenditure and the consequent reduction (54,1) of the transfer from Ordinary to Railway Interest.

109. The above excess of 46,4, requires sanction; the greater part was foreseen and an extra grant might have been sanctioned before the close of the year. The excesses in the amounts chargeable under this head to Bombay (4,9), Central Provinces (7), and North-Western Provinces (7) have been sanctioned by the Local Governments.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1895-96	5,1	...	...	...	...	...	71,6	1	...	10,4	87,2
	Budget	1896-97	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	70,8	1	...	4,5	80,8
	Revised	1896-97	5,4	...	...	...	...	...	70,8	1	...	10,1	86,4
	Accounts	1896-97	5,1	...	...	...	...	...	70,4	...	...	9,7	85,2
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts	1895-96	156,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,2	165,9
	Budget	1896-97	81,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,0	90,5
	Revised	1896-97	2,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,1	9,5	13,6
	Accounts	1896-97	2,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,6	9,1	12,9
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts	1895-96	294,1	2	5	9	...	9,4	2,6	10,2	1,4	25,1	344,4
	Budget	1896-97	315,1	1	3	1,1	...	8,5	3,1	10,0	1	1,9	335,2
	Revised	1896-97	332,8	2	3	1,1	...	3,5	2,7	11,3	2	2,2	354,3
	Accounts	1896-97	329,4	2	3	1,4	...	4,0	2,6	11,3	3	2,5	352,0
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1895-96	3,1	...	1	...	...	2,1	...	3	5	2,8	8,0
	Budget	1896-97	3,0	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	7	1,2	7,2
	Revised	1896-97	3,2	...	...	...	...	2,7	...	5	5	1,1	8,0
	Accounts	1896-97	3,2	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	4	4	8	7,9
Total	Accounts	1895-96	458,5	2	1,5		...	11,5	74,2	10,6	2,4	47,5	606,4
	Budget	1896-97	404,5	1	1,4		...	5,8	73,9	10,1	1,3	16,6	513,7
	Revised	1896-97	343,4	2	1,4		...	0,2	73,5	11,9	2,5	22,9	462,3
	Accounts	1896-97	339,9	2	1,7		...	7,1	73,0	11,7	2,3	22,1	458,0
			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.								
England	Accounts	1895-96	2	1	3	Total, including England							606,7
	Budget	1896-97	2	2	4								514,1
	Revised	1896-97	2	1	3								462,6
	Accounts	1896-97	1	1	2								458,2
Excess over Budget grant.	Imperial		...	1	3		...	1,1	..	1,2	1,0	5,8	
	Provincial		...	...	...		...	2	...	4	...	...	
Excess sanctioned by Imperial			...	...	...		...		...	...	1,0	5,	
Excess awaiting sanction.	Imperial		...	1	3		...	1,1	...	1,2	...	...	
	Provincial		...	...	...		...	2	...	4	...	...	

110. The expenditure in India, as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of 1895-96 showed savings of 55,7 and 148,4, respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate (77,6) and the actuals of the previous year (153,0) occurred chiefly in India under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* owing to the adjustment of interest due to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for 1895-96 having been made in the accounts of that year as noticed in the previous year's report, and to the reversion to the former practice by which the interest for 1896-97 will be adjusted in the accounts of 1897-98. This decrease was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 1,1 in Madras on account of interest on the Government Securities held by the "Madras Military Assistant Surgeon's Fund" which were converted into cash in 1895-96. Under *Interest on Special Loans* the increase of 5,2 in Bombay was on account of the transfer from "27—Territorial and Political Pensions" to this head of Wasika Pensions under the third Oudh Loan.

111. The usual detail of the *Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds* and *Savings Bank Deposits* are noted below :—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised	1896-97. Accounts
153,6	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	79,0	...	..
9,2	Bombay " "	9,0	9,5	9,1
3,1	Other Funds	2,5	4,1	3,8
165,9	Total	90,5	13,6	12,9

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*continued.*

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

267,2	Post Office Savings Banks	286,7	305,0	301,3
29,7	Presidency Savings Banks	...	5	6
23,6	State Railway Provident Institutions	23,6	25,4	26,2
11,2	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	11,6	12,0	12,1
6,7	Regimental Savings Banks	6,9	6,1	6,3
6,0	Other Accounts	6,4	5,3	5,5
344,4	TOTAL	335,2	354,3	352,0

The increase in India under *Interest on Savings Bank Deposits* was chiefly on account of Interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (14,6), and was due to the withdrawal with interest at the end of 1896-97 of the balance (558,7) of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund which was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank partly in 1895-96 and partly in 1896-97. The Presidency Savings Banks balances were transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank in the course of the year; and the result of the year's transactions was a large net reduction of the balances of both institutions combined. Under *Miscellaneous* the increase in Bengal was due to an adjustment of 7 under "Refund of Interest" in rectification of an erroneous classification made in the Books of 1895-96 under XII—Interest instead of under Imperial Loans and Advances on account of repayment of the loan granted to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to special payments in that year to the Thakor of Amod and Kherwada.

112. The excesses of 5,5 in Bombay and of 1,0 in Madras are covered by additional grants of 5,8 sanctioned in Government of India letter No. 1346A., dated 23rd March 1897, and of 1,5 sanctioned in Government of India letter No. 1186A., dated 13th March 1897. The excesses in the other Provinces, which arise mostly in connection with the interest on the deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions, have been reported to the Government of India.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
2,840,4	RECEIPTS	2,914,3	2,992,0	3,011,6
2,594,9	EXPENDITURE	2,733,5	2,728,4	2,711,7
+245,5	NET .	+180,8	+263,6	+299,9
+69,7	POST OFFICE (NET) . . .	+78,1	+58,7	+ 80,4
+188,1	TELEGRAPH (NET) . . .	+118,4	+123,3	+124,7
−12,3	MINT (NET)	−15,7	+81,6	+ 94,8

113. The main difference between the actuals and Budget of 1896-97 and between the actuals of the two years occurs under the head of Mint, and was due chiefly to the enhanced profits on copper coinage owing to the large absorption of copper coin in connection with Famine Relief works.

114. Under Post Office the receipts from sale of Postage Stamps showed somewhat more than the normal increase, but they are counterbalanced in part by the larger deduction on account of net payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices, owing to the adjustment of exchange (12,1) on the sterling payments under this head, which was not allowed for in the Budget.

115. The gradual improvement in the net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years is shown by the following figures :—

	Net Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
1892-93	29,6	. .
1893-94	...	3,8
1894-95	...	25,5
1895-96	...	69,7
1896-97	...	80,4

116. The improvement in the net earnings in the Telegraph Department over the Budget Estimate was due to lower expenditure (partly owing to the improvement in exchange) than was estimated ; the expenditure was, however, considerably in excess of that in 1895-96 and the unfavourable result as compared with the previous year, is thus mainly accounted for; there was, however, a falling off in receipts, mainly, message revenue as compared both with the Budget and the actuals of 1895-96.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1895-96. Accounts.			1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Revised.		1896-97. Accounts.	
	165,0	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		165,0		163,5		161,2
		SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—						
1,013,5		Ordinary	1,041,0		1,048,0		1,052,3	
244,7		Service	250,0		250,0		259,3	
1,258,2			1,291,0		1,298,0		1,311,6	
21,2		*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	*17,0*		*18,5*		*27,1*	
	1,237,0			1,274,0		1,279,5		1,284,5
	27,6	MAIL CART, PARCEL VAN, PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE . . .		30,0		34,5		34,6
	265,5	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . .		282,0		277,5		284,9
	9,7	OTHER RECEIPTS . . .		10,9		8,9		8,6
	1,704,8	TOTAL .		1,761,9		1,763,9		1,773,7

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—continued.

XIII.—Post Office—continued.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	District Post Collections—			
1,4	Central Provinces . . .	1,4	1,4	1,5
1,6	Bengal	1,4	1,6	2,1
5,7	Punjab	6,0	5,9	6,2
8,7	Total .	8,8	8,9	9,8
1,713,5	GRAND TOTAL .	1,770,7	1,772,8	1,783,5

117. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by 12,8, and the actuals of the previous year by 70,0. The increase over the Budget occurred mainly under *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* (11,3) and of *Service Stamps* (9,3), due to the growth of the operations of the department being slightly above the normal, but this improvement was partly counterbalanced by the enhanced deduction under *Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices*, owing to the adjustment made for the first time in the accounts of the year under report, of exchange (12,1), on the sterling payment to the London Post Office for the exchange of letters and parcels. The improvement of 4,6 under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods service* was mainly due to the increase in the traffic, consequent on the introduction of through booking arrangements on the Simla-Kalka line.

118. As compared with the result of the previous year, there is an improvement all down the line.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Indian Telegraphs—			
	Message Revenue—			
434,3	Sale of Stamps deducting Refunds, etc.	444,0	437,7	416,2
36,1	Receipts from other Administrations	40,0	34,0	33,7
239,6	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	228,0	237,5	242,8
710,0		712,0	709,2	692,7
	Other Revenue—			
149,0	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	161,0	159,5	157,6
16,2	Rent of Local and Private Lines	16,5	16,5	16,0
1,6	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,5	1,6	1,7
6,6	Recoveries from Guarantors	6,2	5,4	5,9
2,9	Miscellaneous Revenue	2,8	2,8	3,2
176,3		188,0	185,8	184,4
886,3	Total Indian Telegraphs .	900,0	895,0	877,1
189,6	Indo-European Telegraphs	197,5	176,9	188,1
1,075,9	Total India .	1,097,5	1,071,9	1,065,2
5,7	England	5,1	3,8	3,8
4,4	Exchange	3,8	2,5	2,5
1,086,0	GRAND TOTAL .	1,106,4	1,078,2	1,071,5

Indian Telegraphs.

119. The main difference occurs under *Message Revenue*, the falling off in which is due to the closing of military operations during 1896-97, and to a decrease in foreign messages owing to the bad state of trade in consequence of plague and famine; the increase under *Rent of Wires, etc.*, in 1896-97, is chiefly due to the final adjustment of the rebate allowed to the East Indian Railway having been effected in the accounts for 1895-96. The falling off (3,4) under the same head as compared with the Budget is owing to a reduction in the rate of rent sanctioned in the course of the year. In the Revised Estimate the *Message Revenue* was over-estimated.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indo-European Telegraphs.

120. In the Budget a large increase (7,9) of *Message Revenue* was anticipated, but the receipts were even less than those of the previous year by 1,5. The increase of 11,2 over the Revised Estimate was almost entirely due to the receipts through the Indian Telegraph Department during the last two months of the year having been unexpectedly high.

XV.—Mint.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
7,3	Seignorage on Silver	11,3	13,5	14,6
28,2	Gain on Copper Coinage	20,0	122,0	137,6
	Other Receipts—			
3,9	Calcutta	4,2	2,9	2,0
1,5	Bombay	1,7	2,6	2,4
40,9	TOTAL	37,2	141,0	156,6

121. The receipts under this head were better than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 119,4 and 115,7, respectively. Of this increase 117,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate and 109,4 as compared with the actuals of the previous year occurred under *Gain on Copper Coinage*, consequent upon an unprecedentedly large absorption of copper coin in connection with Famine Relief works. Under *Seignorage on Silver* is credited the percentage charged for the coinage of British dollars for the Straits Settlements, which was double that of the previous year, and was also considerably in excess of the Budget figure.

122. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease at the Calcutta Mint was due to smaller demands for new coins from Foreign States. The increase in Bombay was due to the larger receipts under gain on coinage operations owing to the increased dollar coinage mentioned above and to work done for other departments and private parties, which was not allowed for in the original Estimate.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE.

15.—Post Office.

	1895-96. Accounts.			1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Revised.		1896-97. Accounts.
	65,8	CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA		67,7		69,4		68,8
	849,6	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES		877,7		887,3		884,1
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—						
108,8		Road Establishment and Contingencies	111,8		115,4		113,2	
109,7		Railway Charges	113,2		110,0		107,4	
56,8		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges	58,3		66,0		69,7	
3,1		Other Charges	4,0		3,5		3,0	
	278,4			287,3		294,9		293,3
	15,8	DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS		16,8		16,6		16,3
	62,1	SUBSIDIES		64,7		68,0		67,8
	58,7	STATIONERY AND PRINTING		49,5		59,9		54,1
	2,6	MISCELLANEOUS		3,2		3,2		3,9
	1,333,0	TOTAL		1,366,9		1,399,3		1,388,3
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—						
3,4		India	3,5		3,4		3,4	
7,1		Central Provinces	7,3		7,1		7,1	
13,3		Burma (Lower)	15,2		16,1		16,0	
4,5		Assam	4,8		4,8		4,6	
36,1		Bengal	37,5		36,0		36,4	
18,7		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	18,9		18,4		19,4	
21,2		Punjab	21,7		22,1		22,5	
8,8		Madras	10,7		10,2		10,1	
10,0		Bombay	10,3		10,5		10,2	
	123,1			129,9		128,6		129,7
	1,456,1	TOTAL		1,496,8		1,527,9		1,518,0
		ENGLAND—						
60,6		Payments to the English Post Office	60,6		60,6		60,6	
46,1		Stores	51,6		51,6		50,9	
	106,7			112,2		112,2		111,5
	81,0	EXCHANGE		83,6		74,0		73,6
	1,643,8	GRAND TOTAL		1,692,6		1,714,1		1,703,1

123. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 21,2 and the actuals of the previous year by 61,9; both these excesses were, however, more than covered by increased receipts. The increase, the principal causes of which are detailed below, was not large under any one head.

124. The small excess (1,1) under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, as compared with the Budget, was due to the deputation of the Director-General on special duty for 2 months (6), to arrangements made in place of officers on privilege leave (4), to the employment of larger Temporary Establishments than was anticipated (5), and to the rent of the building hired in the course of the year for the accommodation of a portion of the Comptroller's office (2), partly counterbalanced by savings (6) under various heads. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the excess of 6,4 was due chiefly to the grant of compensation for dearness of grain to Postal Officials, not provided for in the Budget (6,6), to increase under Travelling Allowances (3,0), to insufficient provision for stores supplied by the Aligarh workshops to the Bengal and Madras Circles and the Railway Mail Service (4,6), and to increased salary charges, especially for the entertainment of 12 additional Inspectors (2,4), partly counterbalanced by savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,1), under Combined Post and Telegraph Offices (3,5, including 1,8 recovered from the Telegraph Department on account of arrear charges and brought to account by deduction from charges), and under various contingent charges of Post Offices (5,7). The excess under this head over the actuals of the previous year was due partly to the above causes and partly to the normal expansion of Post Office Establishment. Under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* the excess of 1,4 was due to an increase in the cost of the mail lines to Gilgit and Toungyi

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

made after the Budget was prepared (1,3), to payment of grain compensation allowance (2,0), and to excess charges for warm clothing and rations to Runners, etc., in Kashmir (1,0), partly counterbalanced by various petty savings. The savings under *Railway charges* occurred chiefly in the payments to the East Indian, South Indian, North-Western and East Coast Railways. Under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service establishment and charges* the excess of 11,4 was due to the payment of grain compensation allowance on the Simla-Kalka line (3,8), to the hire of a larger number of bullocks and mules for that line (2,6), owing to the increase in the traffic already noticed in connection with the increased revenue under this head, and to the enhancement of the cost of maintenance of transport animals on the line (5,0), owing to famine prices. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was due to the same causes. The excess of 3,1 under *Subsidies* was due to an arrear payment of 4,0 to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, counterbalanced by the non-payment to the India General Steam Navigation Company of the subsidy for January and February 1897 (2), and by a reduction in the subsidy of the Flotilla Company (7). The excess of 4,6 under *Stationery and Printing* was due to an under-estimate of the supplies made and the printing work done by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta. The total excess charge of 21,2 under this head is made up of 21,4 excess in the Imperial Charge, counterbalanced by a saving of 2 in the District Post charges; under which there were, however, excesses in the Central Provinces (8), North-Western Provinces (5), and Punjab (8), of which the first two have been sanctioned by the Local Governments. The Imperial excess of 21,4 and the Provincial excess of 8 in the Punjab require the sanction of the Government of India. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 14,6. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance are 1,0.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	Capital Account.			
86,8	India	81,0	78,0	74,3
38,9	England	61,3	58,0	57,5
	Revenue Account.			
559,8	India	614,8	607,0	604,9
7,1	England	6,3	5,9	6,0
692,6		763,4	748,9	742,7
35,0	Exchange	50,4	42,2	42,0
727,6	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	813,8	791,1	784,7
	Indo-European Telegraphs.			
73,4	India	79,8	74,0	70,2
27,1	England	26,1	26,1	27,3
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	Eastern Telegraph Company.			
10,0	England	10,0	10,0	10,0
128,5		133,9	128,1	125,5
41,8	Exchange	40,3	35,7	36,6
170,3	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	174,2	163,8	162,1
720,0	Total India	775,6	759,0	749,4
101,1	" England	121,7	118,0	118,8
76,8	" Exchange	90,7	77,9	78,6
897,9	GRAND TOTAL	988,0	954,9	946,8

Indian Telegraphs.

125. Exclusive of exchange the expenditure during 1896-97 was 50,1 more than that of the previous year, and occurred chiefly (44,0) on Revenue Account. It was due partly (17,6) to increased signalling charges, necessitated by the opening of new offices, and partly (19,1) to the maintenance of increased wire mileage and to heavier renewals and repairs being found necessary, owing both to the occurrence of disastrous floods and storms and to the increasing age of the main lines. There was also an increase of 7,4 in the general charges owing, chiefly to the share of establishment charges debited to capital account and other departments being smaller than in the previous year. The Budget Estimate provided more than sufficient for all these extra charges, but was not worked up to mainly because of smaller outlay on works and repairs than was anticipated, because of old rails locally purchased having been used on certain railway telegraph lines instead of iron-posts obtained from England.

126. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 4,8. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 4,6.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*concluded*.

16.—Telegraph—*continued*.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

127. The short outlay of 9,6 in India, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to petty savings under various heads chiefly in salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance and to no new cable having been manufactured during the year.

17.—Mint.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
24,9	Calcutta	25,7	23,4	25,0
16,2	Bombay	18,2	16,0	16,1
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
5,3	Calcutta	1,3	6,3	6,8
1,9	Bombay	2,5	7,3	7,5
	OTHER CHARGES—			
3,3	Calcutta	3 3	4,7	5,1
8	Bombay	1,0	9	9
33,5	TOTAL Calcutta	30,3	34,4	36,9
18,9	„ Bombay	21,7	24,2	24,5
52,4	„ India	52,0	58,6	61,4
5	„ England	5	5	2
3	„ Exchange	4	3	2
53,2	GRAND TOTAL	52,9	59,4	61,8

128. Under *Establishments* the accounts showed small savings both in Calcutta and Bombay, of which 6 was under Exchange Compensation Allowance.

129. The increase under *Loss of Weight in Coinage*, both in Calcutta and Bombay, over the Budget and accounts of the preceding year was due to the recoinage of large amounts of uncurrent coin, larger even than in the previous year.

130. The increase under *Other charges* in Calcutta was the result of heavy expenditure in the purchase of wood, which was authorized in Financial Department No. 917-A., dated 24th February 1897. The balance (4) of the excess in Calcutta and the excess (2,8) in Bombay require the sanction of the Government of India.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
1,684,5	RECEIPTS	1,657,8	1,687,0	1,678,6

131. The receipts in this section showed an improvement of 20,8 over the Budget Estimate but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 5,9. As compared with the Budget 24,2 of the increase occurred under Police, due mainly to increased receipts from Punitive Police Posts in Bombay and to larger realizations of Cattle Pound receipts; 16,9 under Marine due to larger recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed in conveying troops to and from Suakin and from Mombassa, and 11,8 under Medical, chiefly in Bombay, due to the transfer of certain dispensaries from Excluded to Incorporated Local Funds. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 25,8 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, and 6,0 under Law and Justice—Jails, the former mainly owing to a decrease in the amount of Magisterial fines in some provinces.

132. The difference in the result, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is explained mainly by the Marine figures, which show a falling off of 8,9 when compared with the actuals of 1895-96 against the increase of 16,9 compared with the Budget. This difference is due to a special refund in 1895-96 to Provincial from a Pilotage Fund in Madras, and also to there having been some special recoveries in 1895-96 to set off against a part of the larger recoveries for hire of vessels mentioned above.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts .	1895-96	3,7	1,8	1,1	1,5	7	2,9	2,0	1,0	1,9	2,0	18,6
	Budget .	1896-97 .	2,4	1,6	1,1	1,5	8	3,8	2,1	1,1	2,0	2,4	18,8
	Revised .	1896-97 .	5,6	1,6	8	1,4	6	2,8	1,9	1,2	1,3	2,7	19,9
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	5,3	1,6	7	1,3	6	2,9	2,7	1,2	1,2	2,1	19,6
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts .	1895-96 .	...	2,7	...	...	4	4,1	25,3	7	2,0	1,6	36,8
	Budget .	1896-97 .	1	1,8	...	...	3	3,4	24,3	6	1,8	1,7	34,0
	Revised .	1896-97 .	1	2,5	...	1	3	5,3	21,5	6	1,7	9	33,0
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	2	2,3	...	1	1	5,1	20,3	5	1,4	8	30,8
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts .	1895-96 .	4,4	8,2	12,8	30,7	8,6	73,1	28,1	35,9	68,4	34,5	304,7
	Budget .	1896-97 .	4,4	10,2	12,9	30,3	8,3	77,0	29,2	35,5	71,9	32,8	312,5
	Revised .	1896-97 .	4,5	8,0	11,6	30,0	8,3	69,5	25,7	34,6	64,7	31,5	288,4
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	4 7	7,3	11,7	30,2	8,4	69,0	26,3	32,9	65,8	30,9	287,2
Other Receipts .	Accounts .	1895-96 .	...	5	2	3	4	4,0	1,1	4,5	1,9	4,9	17,8
	Budget .	1896-97 .	...	4	3	4	2	3,8	1,0	4,3	1,3	5,0	16,7
	Revised .	1896-97 .	...	4	1	2	5	4,9	9	4,6	1,3	5,4	18,3
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	...	3	1	2	5	5,2	1,0	4,7	1,2	5,4	18,6
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1895-96 .	8,1	13,2	46,6		10,1	84,1	56,5	42,1	74,2	43,0	377,9
	Budget .	1896-97 .	6,9	14,0	46,5		9,6	88,0	56,6	41,5	77,0	41,9	382,0
	Revised .	1896-97 .	10,2	12,5	44,2		9,7	82,5	50,0	41,0	69,0	40,5	359,6
	Accounts .	1896-97 .	10,2	11,5	44,3		9 6	82,2	50,3	39,3	69,6	39,2	356,2

133. The receipts under this head fell off by 25,8 as compared with the Budget Estimate and by 21,7 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of these decreases 25,3 and 17,5 respectively occurred under *General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures*, the receipts under which consist chiefly of Magisterial fines, and are of an uncertain character; the estimate, however, appears to have been pitched too high in Bengal and Madras, in which more than half the variation from the Budget occurred. Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* the improvement in India was due to the lapses of estates in the hands of the Administrator General being larger than usual. Under *Court-fees realised in cash* the revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay is alleged, like the Stamp Revenue, to have been affected by the prevalence of famine and plague. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in Bengal (1,4) was due to larger receipts from fees for examination of pleaders.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	Total.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts .	1895-96	1,9	22,2	9,6	25,8	1,0	85,1	40,5	16,6	46,5	11,4	260,6
	Budget .	1896-97	2,1	26,5	8,8	24,0	1,2	85,0	46,0	16,3	40,5	10,3	260,7
	Revised .	1896-97	1,8	26,7	9,2	26,0	1,0	88,0	33,7	17,9	46,1	11,4	261,8
	Accounts .	1896-97	1,7	23,0	9,3	25,3	1,0	96,0	33,2	18,1	40,5	11,0	259,1
Other Receipts .	Accounts .	1895-96	1,7	4	2	1,1	4,7	7	4,0	4,0	1,9	6,3	25,0
	Budget .	1896-97	1,8	3	2	1,0	5,3	8	4,5	2,8	2,1	7,6	26,4
	Revised .	1896-97	1,7	1	3	1,0	3,8	9	4,3	4,1	2,3	6,8	25,3
	Accounts .	1896-97	1,1	1	4	1,0	3,3	1,1	4,3	3,4	2,3	6,6	23,6
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts .	1895-96	26,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,7
	Budget .	1896-97	27,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,6
	Revised .	1896-97	25,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,9
	Accounts	1896-97	20,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,0
Total .	Accounts .	1895-96	30,3	22,6	36,7		5,7	85,8	44,5	20,6	48,4	17,7	312,3
	Budget .	1896-97	31,5	26,8	34,0		6,5	85,8	50,5	19,1	42,6	17,9	314,7
	Revised .	1896-97	29,4	26,8	36,5		4,8	88,9	38,0	22,0	48,4	18,2	313,0
	Accounts .	1896-97	28,8	23,1	36,0		4,3	97,1	37,5	21,5	42,8	17,6	308,7

134. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* the decrease of 1,6, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is the net outcome of variations in the different Provinces, the chief of which are a falling off of 12,8 in the North-Western Provinces, and an increase of 11,0 in Bengal; the former was due to the famine which caused not only a smaller demand for jail manufactures, but also a smaller outturn of marketable articles in consequence of the convicts having been engaged for a considerable part of the year in making baskets to be used on Famine Relief Works; while the latter was due to large supplies of manufactured articles especially to the Military Department. The only other matters requiring notice are that the Budget figure in the Central Provinces was an over-estimate and that the improvement in the Punjab was due partly to a change in classification, the price of country paper supplied by jails and used for lithographic printing having been credited to this head instead of to the head *Other Press Receipts* under XXIII—Stationery and Printing. The net receipts under this head after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below :—

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	Total.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures.	Accounts .	1895-96	8	2,4	6,5	5,1	3	7,6	12,6	5,2	11,1	2,0	53,6
	Budget .	1896-97	9	4,5	4,3	4,2	3	16,5	22,6	1,6	6,7	8	62,4
	Revised .	1896-97	7	5,1	5,0	6,8	1	19,5	9,2	2,8	16,1	1,4	66,7
	Accounts .	1896-97	6	6,0	5,6	6,7	2	8,3	12,6	2,6	9,2	1,4	53,2

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts .	1895-96	...	2	12,5	9	...	1,0	6,2	56,6	8	5,9	84,1
	Budget .	1896-97	...	1	12,9	2,3	...	9	6,9	56,5	...	5,7	85,3
	Revised .	1896-97	...	1	12,4	3,3	...	1,0	6,8	60,2	...	5,8	89,6
	Accounts .	1896-97	...	1	12,3	3,4	...	1,0	6,9	58,4	...	5,8	87,9
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts .	1895-96	...	6	1	6	5	3,9	3,7	1,9	4,7	18,3	34,3
	Budget .	1896-97	...	8	7	3	5	3,5	2,9	1,9	3,5	17,0	31,1
	Revised .	1896-97	...	7	1,7	2,5	8	3,5	2,8	2,2	3,9	21,5	39,6
	Accounts	1896-97	...	7	1,4	2,5	1,0	3,8	2,7	2,1	4,1	21,0	39,3
Presidency Police .	Accounts .	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	9,1	...	...	3,0	16,4	28,5
	Budget .	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	8,0	...	...	2,9	13,9	24,8
	Revised .	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	9,4	...	...	2,8	15,3	27,5
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	9,8	...	...	2,8	16,8	29,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts . 1895-96	2,5	17,3	6,6	6,7	9,8	48,7	32,2	12,7	36,1	38,1	210,7
	Budget . 1896-97	1,2	17,6	6,0	6,2	10,1	51,2	30,6	12,2	36,0	38,3	209,4
	Revised . 1896-97	2,2	17,4	6,3	8,5	9,8	49,9	32,0	12,2	35,0	38,6	211,9
	Accounts . 1896-97	2,6	17,3	5,7	8,4	10,4	54,4	33,3	12,3	34,6	36,3	215,3
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1895-96	7	1,6	6	4	11,7	32,1	3,3	1,2	3,5	5,2	60,3
	Budget . 1896-97	6	8	5	4	15,2	31,2	3,9	1,1	3,3	5,1	62,1
	Revised . 1896-97	7	2,0	1,8	7	12,3	33,6	3,5	1,2	4,3	5,1	65,2
	Accounts . 1896-97	8	1,9	4,5	8	9,5	34,2	3,1	1,5	3,5	5,2	65,0
Total	Accounts . 1895-96	3,2	19,7	28,4		22,0	94,8	45,4	72,4	48,1	83,9	417,9
	Budget . 1896-97	1,8	19,3	29,3		25,8	94,8	44,3	71,7	45,7	80,0	412,7
	Revised . 1896-97	2,9	10,2	37,2		22,9	97,4	45,1	75,8	40,0	86,3	433,8
	Accounts . 1896-97	3,4	20,0	39,0		20,9	103,2	46,0	74,3	45,0	85,1	436,9

135. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 24,2 and the actuals of the previous year by 19,0. The improvement is spread over all the minor heads; the largest proportion (8,2) being under *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons,* and occurring chiefly in Bombay, where it was due to larger receipts on account of Punitive Police Posts. Under *Presidency Police* the increase in Bengal (1,8) was due to large receipts chiefly from fees and fines; in Bombay (2 9) it was due to the employment of a greater number of Ramosis (private watchmen) owing to the absence of many of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay in consequence of the plague scare. Under *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* the net improvement was 5,9, the variations in most cases being due to fluctuations in Cattle Pound receipts. Under *Other Receipts* the total shows an increase of 2,9 only as compared with the Budget and of 4,7 as compared with 1895-96, but there are considerable variations in the several provinces. The principal variation from the Budget was a decrease in Assam (5,7), the Budget Estimate not having fully anticipated the effect of a change of system which resulted in smaller recoveries on account of rations and clothing of the Military Police Battalions. There were, on the other hand, increases in the Central Provinces (1,1), Upper Burma (4,0) and Lower Burma (4) due to adjustments of value of arms and stores returned to the Military Department; and in Bengal (3,0) due mainly to larger recoveries on account of Village Police, which have risen steadily for the last three years.

XVIII.—Marine.

		India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts . 1895-96	...	...	...	88,0	...	4	88,4
	Budget . 1896-97	...	...	...	84,5	...	4	84,9
	Revised . 1896-97	...	...	...	87,4	...	4	87,8
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	...	...	84,2	...	6	84,8
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts . 1895-96	14,8	...	...	...	...	...	14,8
	Budget . 1896-97	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	6,0
	Revised . 1896-97	25,9	...	...	...	...	...	25,9
	Accounts . 1896-97	24,8	...	...	...	...	...	24,8
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores.	Accounts . 1895-96	2,4	1	...	1	...	...	2,6
	Budget . 1896-97	3,0	1	1	3	...	...	3,5
	Revised . 1896-97	2,5	1	1	3	...	...	3,0
	Accounts . 1896-97	2,5	...	2	3	...	...	3,0
Registration and other Fees	Accounts . 1895-96	...	...	2	4,0	...	6,0	10,2
	Budget . 1896-97	...	...	2	4,0	...	6,2	10,4
	Revised . 1896-97	...	...	2	4,0	...	6,2	10,4
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	...	2	4,1	...	5,9	10,2
Coast Light Dues	Accounts . 1895-96	...	...	27,8	...	...	...	27,8
	Budget . 1896-97	...	...	26,7	...	...	...	26,7
	Revised . 1896-97	...	...	26,7	...	...	...	26,7
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	...	27,3	...	...	...	27,3
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1895-96	7,5	1,1	1,0	4,7	11,3	...	25,6
	Budget . 1896-97	6,3	1	1,0	4,7	...	...	12,1
	Revised . 1896-97	3,2	4	1,0	4,7	7	...	10,0
	Accounts . 1896-97	3,2	8	1,3	5,1	...	...	10,4
Total	Accounts . 1895-96	24,7	30,2		96,8	11,3	6,4	169,4
	Budget . 1896-97	15,3	28,2		93,5	...	6,6	143,6
	Revised . 1896-97	31,6	28,5		96,4	7	6,6	163,8
	Accounts . 1896-97	30,5	29,8		93,7	...	6,5	160,5

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII.—Marine—*continued.*

136. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 16,9, due entirely to the increase under *Dockyard Services, etc.*, which resulted from large recoveries (19,9) on account of hire of vessels employed on conveying troops to and from Suakin and from Mombassa, not provided for in the Budget. Under all other heads the actuals fairly approximated to the Budget Estimate, but it may be noted that under *Other Receipts* the decrease in India (3,1) as compared with the Budget Estimate, and (4,3) as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the value of coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf, provided for under this head, having been deducted from expenditure in the accounts.

137. The decrease (8,9) as compared with the previous year's actuals is mainly due to the large credit under *Other Receipts* in Madras in 1895-96 which represents the refund to Provincial of a contribution made in the previous year to the Pamban Pilotage Fund on account of the *Dredger Wenlock.* There were also some special receipts under Dockyard services in 1895-96, which reduced the net improvement under that head, explained above.

XIX.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Fees and Fines	Accounts	1895-96	1,7	2,6	1	1,3	4,6	56,4	22,5	11,0	37,4	42,5	180,1
	Budget	1896-97	1,6	1,7	1	1,4	4,5	56,3	23,6	10,9	38,1	41,8	180,0
	Revised	1896-97	1,7	1,9	2	1,5	4,5	56,5	24,0	11,6	38,7	42,9	184,5
	Accounts	1896-97	1,5	1,8	2	1,6	4,5	56,4	23,7	11,8	38,4	40,8	180,7
Contributions	Accounts	1895-96	1	2,2	...	...	...	2,8	3,1	6	2	4	9,4
	Budget	1896-97	1	1,9	1	...	...	2,3	2,9	6	6	9	9,4
	Revised	1896-97	...	1,8	1	...	...	2,5	3,0	7	5	9	9,5
	Accounts	1896-97	...	1,6	1	...	...	2,0	3,0	7	5	1,0	8,9
Other Receipts	Accounts	1895-96	3	7	...	1	1	3,0	4,4	3	4,6	16,7	30,2
	Budget	1896-97	4	6	...	1	1	3,5	6,2	2	4,6	17,9	33,6
	Revised	1896-97	4	6	1	2	2	3,4	6,2	3	4,6	15,6	31,6
	Accounts	1896-97	4	6	1	2	2	3,3	6,1	4	4,3	15,6	31,2
Total	Accounts	1895-96	2,1	5,5	1,5		4,7	62,2	30,0	11,9	42,2	59,6	219,7
	Budget	1896-97	2,1	4,2	1,7		4,6	62,1	32,7	11,7	43,3	60,6	223,0
	Revised	1896-97	2,1	4,3	2,1		4,7	62,4	33,2	12,6	43,8	59,4	224,6
	Accounts	1896-97	1,9	4,0	2,2		4,7	61,7	32,8	12,9	43,2	57,4	220,8

138. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 2,2, but exceeded those of the previous year by 1,1. The only point requiring notice is that the improvement in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with the previous year, was partly due to the inclusion in 1896-97 of receipts in connection with the Thomason Civil Engineering College formerly accounted for in the Public Works Department.

XX.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	5,2	...	7	1,4	3,1	10,4
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	4,8	...	7	1,4	2,6	9,5
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	5,3	...	8	1,4	3,5	11,0
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	5,7	...	8	1,3	2,9	10,7
Hospital Receipts	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	8,7	1	8	2,1	6,6	18,3
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	9,0	1	5	2,2	5,6	17,4
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	1	...	...	9,8	1	6	2,4	15,2	28,2
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	1	...	...	7,7	1	5	2,5	15,2	26,1
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts	1895-96	...	3	...	1,5	...	3,2	2,3	1	1,6	1,5	10,5
	Budget	1896-97	...	4	...	1,5	1	2,8	2,4	1	1,3	1,6	10,2
	Revised	1896-97	...	5	...	1,2	1	2,5	2,3	2	1,5	1,5	9,8
	Accounts	1896-97	...	5	...	1,3	1	2,4	2,4	2	1,5	1,5	9,9
Contribution	Accounts	1895-96	9	4	...	1	...	5,6	13,7	3,8	9,4	2,5	36,4
	Budget	1896-97	9	2	...	...	...	5,6	14,4	3,7	8,1	4,8	37,7
	Revised	1896-97	9	3	1	...	...	5,6	12,3	3,8	8,6	5,0	36,6
	Accounts	1896-97	9	4	1	...	...	5,8	13,3	3,9	10,5	4,8	39,7

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Receipts	Accounts 1895-96	...	7	1	2	2	8	1,2	3	1,1	6	5,2
	Budget 1896-97	...	1	1	1	1	8	9	5	1,2	5	4,3
	Revised 1896-97	...	1	1	1	2	6	1,3	3	1,2	6	4,5
	Accounts 1896-97	...	1	—	1	3	6	1,2	3	1,3	6	4,5
Total	Accounts 1895-96	9	1,4	1,9		2	23,5	17,3	5,7	15,6	14,3	80,8
	Budget 1896-97	9	7	1,7		2	23,0	17,8	5,5	14,2	15,1	79,1
	Revised 1896-97	9	9	1,6		3	23,8	16,0	5,7	15,1	25,8	90,1
	Accounts 1896-97	9	1,0	1,6		4	22,2	17,0	5,7	17,1	25,0	90,9

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1895-96	1,8	1,4	3,2	Total, including England.	Accounts 1895-96	84,0
	Budget 1896-97	1,6	1,2	2,8		Budget 1896-97	81,9
	Revised 1896-97	1,7	1,1	2,8		Revised 1896-97	92,9
	Accounts 1896-97	1,7	1,1	2,8		Accounts 1896-97	93,7

139. Under this head the receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 11,8 and 10,1, respectively. This improvement was mainly due to an increase under *Hospital Receipts* in Bombay, owing partly to the transfer to Incorporated Local Funds of certain Dispensaries previously maintained by Excluded Local Funds, and partly to the recovery of arrear contributions from the Port Trust towards the European General Hospital; there was also an increase in Madras under *Contributions* in consequence of a large contribution of 2,1 by the Rajah of Bobbili (Vizagapatam district) towards the maintenance of the local dispensary and Gosha hospital.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1895-96	2	4	3	...	...	1	2,2	8	...	1,0	5,0
	Budget 1896-97	...	2	3	...	...	3	2,1	1,0	...	9	4,8
	Revised 1896-97	...	3	6	...	...	2	2,1	1,0	...	8	5,0
	Accounts 1896-97	...	4	4	...	...	2	2,6	9	...	1,4	5,9
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1895-96	...	1,1	...	...	...	5	4,1	5,0	4	2	11,3
	Budget 1896-97	...	1,1	...	...	...	5	4,2	5,3	4	1	11,6
	Revised 1896-97	...	1,1	...	...	...	5	4,2	5,0	4	2	11,4
	Accounts 1896-97	...	1,1	...	...	...	4	4,2	5,2	3	2	11,4
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	18,7	...	...	10,6	...	29,3
	Budget 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	18,6	...	...	10,0	...	28,6
	Revised 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	16,0	...	...	11,8	...	27,8
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	16,1	...	...	14,7	...	30,8
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1895-96	...	1	...	...	...	7	4,9	7,4	...	4	13,5
	Budget 1896-97	2	3	...	...	...	5	5,0	6,5	...	3	12,8
	Revised 1896-97	2	2	...	...	...	7	3,1	5,6	...	1,7	11,5
	Accounts 1896-97	1	1	...	...	...	5	3,0	3,5	...	1,4	8,6
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1895-96	9	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	1	1,5	3,8
	Budget 1896-97	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	...	1,5	3,4
	Revised 1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	4	4	5	...	1,3	3,2
	Accounts 1896-97	7	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	...	1,1	3,2
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1895-96	...	3	...	...	7,9	5,4	...	...	6	...	14,2
	Budget 1896-97	...	1	...	...	9,0	5,3	...	...	8	...	15,2
	Revised 1896-97	...	8	...	...	9,0	4,8	...	...	6	...	15,2
	Accounts 1896-97	...	1,0	...	...	9,0	5,0	...	...	9	...	15,9
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instrument Department.	Accounts 1895-96	9,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,5
	Budget 1896-97	8,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,2
	Revised 1896-97	9,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,6
	Accounts 1896-97	9,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,9

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded*.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued*.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Receipts	Accounts 1895-96	4	...	...	1	...	6	2	1,5	10,0	3,0	15.8
	Budget 1896-97	8	...	1	1	...	4	3	1,1	10,1	1,9	14,8
	Revised 1896-97	7	...	1	1	...	5	2	1,4	10,7	1,4	15,1
	Accounts 1896-97	5	...	1	1	...	6	2	1,1	11,3	1,4	15.3
TOTAL	Accounts 1895-95	11,0	1,9	4		7.9	26,4	11,8	15,2	21,7	6,1	102.4
	Budget 1896-97	9,7	1,7	5		9,0	26,0	12,2	14,3	21,3	4,7	99,4
	Revised 1896-97	11,1	2,4	8		9,0	23,1	10,0	13,5	23,5	5,4	98.8
	Accounts 1896-97	11,2	2,6	6		9,0	23,3	10,4	11,2	27,2	5,5	101,0

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England	Accounts 1895-96	5	4	9	Total, including England.	Accounts 1895-96	103,3
	Budget 1896-97	3	2	5		Budget 1896-97	99.9
	Revised 1896-97	3	2	5		Revised 1896-97	9[illegible].3
	Accounts 1896-97	5	3	8		Accounts 1896-97	101.8

140. The variations in the total receipts are insignificant; the only noticeable variations in details are mentioned below. Under *Cinchona Plantations* there was an increase of 4.7 in Madras, due to larger supplies of quinine and febrifuge to the Medical Departments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, to larger local sales, and to the expansion of the sale of small packets of the drug by Postal Agency, while on the other hand the sales in Bengal through Postal Agency fell short of expectations. Under *Labour and Emigration* the rise in the Central Provinces was due to the increased emigration of coolies from the Chhattisgarh Division to the Assam Tea Plantations. The improvements were partly counterbalanced by a falling off under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* of 4,2, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, owing to the prevalence of famine.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
15,172,9	EXPENDITURE	15,399,5	15,383,3	15,445,2

141. The expenditure in this section showed an increase of 45,7 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 272,3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 111,0 under Law and Justice—Jails, and of 42,7 under Police, due chiefly to high prices of food-grains, and payment of grain compensation, and in the North-Western Provinces to an increase in Jail population; and of 22,8 under Political due to the payment of arrears of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan. These excesses were largely counterbalanced by savings under several heads, the principal being one of 72,0 under Education, which is spread over all the Provinces and due chiefly to some special grants provided in the Budget not having been utilized and to loose estimating in respect of local charges.

142. Of the excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, 124,4 occurred under Law and Justice—Jails, and 115,8 under Police, due mainly to the causes named above; 45,8 under Medical, due chiefly to the prevalence of bubonic plague, and other epidemics; 39,6 under Education, due to the extension of primary education, and to a revision in the scale of the tuitional staff of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; and 28,0 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, chiefly in Survey charges. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 58,8 under Political, the higher charges of the previous year being due to the visit of Sardar Nasarrula Khan to England; and of 22,8 under Marine chiefly in the expenditure in England.

18.—General Administration.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts	1895-96	25,6	5,0	...	8,1	5,2	10,0	11,1	10,1	13,0	24,7	112,8
	Budget	1896-97	25,5	5,2	...	8,1	5,2	10,0	10,0	10,0	12,4	25,2	111,6
	Revised	1896-97	25,4	5,1	...	9,9	5,6	10,0	9,9	9,9	11,8	24,3	111,9
	Accounts	1896-97	25,4	5,1	...	9,9	5,4	10,0	9,9	10,4	11,9	24,2	112,2
Staff and Household	Accounts	1895-96	21,3	6	...	2,0	1,5	2,6	4,0	2,3	14,5	21,0	69,8
	Budget	1896-97	24,5	6	...	2,5	1,3	2,7	4,6	2,3	13,7	20,5	72,7
	Revised	1896-97	21,7	6	...	2,1	1,4	2,7	4,5	2,3	13,5	22,6	71,4
	Accounts	1896-97	22,2	6	...	2,0	1,4	3,2	4,9	2,3	13,5	23,2	73,3
Durbar Fund	Accounts	1895-96	19,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,5
	Budget	1896-97	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised	1896-97	17,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,5
	Accounts	1896-97	16,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,3
Executive Council	Accounts	1895-96	41,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,7	12,9	67,9
	Budget	1896-97	39,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,6	14,5	67,5
	Revised	1896-97	38,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4	14,4	66,7
	Accounts	1896-97	38,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4	14,4	66,5
Legislative Council	Accounts	1895-96	19,8	...	...	...	...	2,4	3	...	2,0	1	24,6
	Budget	1896-97	24,8	...	...	...	...	2,6	3	...	2,9	1	30,7
	Revised	1896-97	23,5	...	...	...	...	2,6	3	·2	2,2	...	28,8
	Accounts	1896-97	25,2	...	...	5	...	2,8	2	2	2,1	...	31,0
Secretariat	Accounts	1895-96	228,2	13,4	...	26,3	11,6	57,5	31,7	26,2	35,2	46,9	477,0
	Budget	1896-97	215,4	13,5	...	28,0	11,0	56,6	32,4	25,0	31,8	47,8	461,5
	Revised	1896-97	212,6	14,5	...	27,1	11,7	59,1	33,0	25,2	35,9	50,0	469,1
	Accounts	1896-97	216,4	15,0	...	27,6	11,5	58,2	33,8	25,6	36,2	51,8	475,6
Tour Charges	Accounts	1895-96	20,7	1,7	...	7	6	3,6	5,3	6,2	4	6	39,8
	Budget	1896-97	15,6	2,8	...	9	6	3,4	5,5	6,1	6	6	36,1
	Revised	1896-97	22,1	2,6	...	1,0	6	2,5	5,5	5,9	3	7	41,2
	Accounts	1896-97	19,5	1,9	...	1,3	5	3,2	5,6	7,0	2	7	39,9
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	10,6	...	29,8	29,1	19,1	19,3	...	107,7
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	11,0	...	28,9	26,8	20,1	17,8	...	104,6
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	10,7	...	30,0	26,5	19,6	17,4	...	104,2
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	10,7	...	29,1	26,2	19,1	17,6	...	102,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Commissioners	Accounts 1895-96	1	22,7	21,9	22,1	5,8	62,1	55,1	38,3	...	25,1	253,2
	Budget 1896-97	1	21,0	21,8	21,7	5,8	50,3	51,3	30,0	...	24,9	241,9
	Revised 1896-97	1	21,1	21,0	21,7	6,4	61,9	51,3	36,7	...	23,1	243,3
	Accounts 1896-97	1	21,7	20,6	22,0	6,4	61,7	51,5	35,8	...	23,1	242,9
Inspector General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails and Police.	Accounts 1895-96	...	3,0	...	...	5,4	...	5,1	5,2	...	5,7	24,4
	Budget 1896-97	...	3,1	...	..	5,0	...	5,3	5,2	...	5,8	24,4
	Revised 1896-97	...	3,1	...	...	5,6	...	5,1	5,2	...	6,1	25,1
	Accounts 1896-97	...	3,1	...	...	5,4	...	5,1	5,3	...	6,2	25,1
Account Offices	Accounts 1895-96	64,8	10,0	2	25,0	5,3	36,4	25,1	17,4	27,1	27,1	238,4
	Budget 1896-97	67,2	10,2	2	24,9	5,4	36,5	23,5	18,0	28,0	29,0	242,9
	Revised 1896-97	64,6	10,2	2	25,9	5,4	38,4	23,0	16,6	26,0	27,9	238,2
	Accounts 1896-97	64,5	10,4	2	25,7	5,3	38,4	23,0	16,5	26,1	27,9	238,0
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts 1895-96	10,9	...	...	2,5	...	...	1,1	1,2	3,2	9,2	28,1
	Budget 1896-97	11,6	...	...	2,7	...	...	1,3	1,2	2,7	8,9	28,4
	Revised 1896-97	11,6	...	...	3,0	...	...	1,2	1,2	7,2	9,2	33,4
	Accounts 1896-97	11,7	...	...	3,0	...	...	1,2	1,2	7,0	9,2	33,3
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts 1895-96	16,8	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,5	9,7	31,4
	Budget 1896-97	20,6	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	3,3	7,7	33,0
	Revised 1896-97	16,7	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	...	3,0	9,5	31,4
	Accounts 1896-97	16,7	...	...	...	...	2,2	...	...	3,0	8,0	29,9
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts 1895-96	2	3,1	4	1,1	3	30,7	6,7	13,1	32,6	10,8	99,0
	Budget 1896-97	3	3,3	4	...	3	32,1	7,3	13,7	35,0	11,0	103,4
	Revised 1896-97	2	3,1	4	...	3	30,0	6,8	13,7	33,0	10,9	98,4
	Accounts 1896-97	2	3,2	4	...	3	30,7	7,0	14,3	33,2	10,7	100,0
Reserve Treasuries	Accounts 1895-96	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
	Budget 1896-97	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
	Revised 1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
	Accounts 1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL INDIA	Accounts 1895-96	469,7	59,5	120,9		35,7	236,3	174,6	139,1	164,5	193,8	1,594,1
	Budget 1896-97	462,0	59,7	122,2		34,6	233,5	168,3	137,6	161,9	196,0	1,575,8
	Revised 1896-97	455,5	60,3	123,0		37,0	239,4	167,1	136,5	163,8	198,7	1,581,3
	Accounts 1896-97	457,5	61,0	123,9		36,2	239,5	167,9	137,7	164,2	199,4	1,587,3

		Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.		TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1895-96	244,0	185,3	429,3	Total, including England. Accounts 1895-96	2,023,4
	Budget 1896-97	251,6	187,5	439,1	Budget 1896-97	2,014,9
	Revised 1896-97	261,6	172,6	434,2	Revised 1896-97	2,015,5
	Accounts 1896-97	260,3	172,0	432,3	Accounts 1896-97	2,019,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
Excess over Budget Grant { Imperial	...	...	...		...	2,6	...	...	2,2	...
Excess over Budget Grant { Provincial	...	1,3	1,7		1,6	3,4	...	1,7	1	4,0
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	1,3	1,7		1,6	...	...	2	...	4,0
" " " Imperial Government	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	2,2	...
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Imperial	...	...	...		...	2,6	...	...	...	...
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Provincial	...	...	...		...	3,4	...	1,5	1	...
Extra charges due to Famine	1,3	6	...		...	5	3,0	7	...	8
" " Plague	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	3,1
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	3,6	5	9		1	8	1,6	9	7	8

143. The Indian expenditure fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 6,8 but exceeded the Budget Estimate by 11,5. The excess was spread over every Province except India, and was very petty in each individual case, except in Bengal. The Imperial excess in Bengal is purely nominal as it is met by savings under the same heads in the other columns; the Provincial excess occurred chiefly under Secretariat, and was due mainly to the deputation of officers on special duty, to the absence of officers on privilege leave, to additional expenditure on establishments and contingencies owing to famine, and in Bombay also to heavy telegram charges in connection with the plague. Some of these excesses have been met by the Local Governments by re-appropriation, and some still require sanction as shown in the above table. The excess in Bengal should have been sanctioned before the close of the year.

144. Under *Salaries of Governor General, Governors, etc.*, the excess of 1,8 in Burma was due to the absence of the Chief Commissioner on privilege leave for three months: the small excesses in the Punjab and Assam were due to transit pay and travelling allowance on transfer. Under *Staff and Household* the excess of 5 in Bengal was due to increased payments on account of furniture and

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

sumptuary allowances sanctioned by the Secretary of State in December 1896 for the Lieutenant-Governor; that of 3 in the North-Western Provinces was due to the Lieutenant-Governor's expenditure for contract contingencies having exceeded the fixed grants by 5, by which amount the contract grant for 1897-98 has been reduced; and that of 2,7 in Bombay arose out of heavy telegram charges in connection with the plague and famine. Under *Legislative Council* the excess in India, to which should be added the payment (5) made in Burma to an additional member of the Viceregal Council, was due to the deputation of Sir H. T. Prinsep on special duty for the revision of the Procedure Codes.

145. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget by 14,1, of which 1,0 was in India, 1,5 in the Central Provinces, 1,6 in Bengal, 4,4 in Madras, 4,0 in Bombay, and small excesses occurred in Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, while there was a saving of 4 in Burma. The details of the India Secretariat charges are given below:—

1895-96. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
32,1	Financial Department	30,8	29,9	29,8
5,1	Statistical Department	6,8	6,8	6,9
26,3	Home Department	24,7	25,7	28,0
50,4	Foreign Department	44,0	40,3	40,1
21,2	Revenue and Agriculture	20,3	24,0	25,6
7	Translator's Department	7	7	7
36,2	Public Works Department	34,4	32,4	32,2
2,8	Government Record Department	3,5	3,3	3,3
53,4	Military Department	50,2	49,5	49,8
228,2	TOTAL	215,4	212,6	216,4

The excess in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (5,3) was due chiefly to increased charges for Sir E. C. Buck's deputation on special duty, and to special charges in connection with famine, including the appointment of a Deputy Secretary for famine work. That in the Home Department (3,3) was due partly to the Secretary's absence on three months' privilege leave (1,3), and partly to higher telegram charges owing to scarcity and plague (2,8), counterbalanced to the extent of 8 by savings under establishment. The only noticeable decrease occurred in the Foreign Department (3,9), mainly in telegram charges. The higher charges of the previous year were due chiefly to large telegram charges, specially in the Foreign Department. In the Local Secretariats the variations occurred almost entirely in consequence of the absence of Secretariat Officers on leave, or the deputation of officers to the Secretariat on special duty, in some cases necessitated by famine and scarcity. Contingent, especially telegram, charges were also higher in the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Bombay, owing to famine, and in the last case to plague. In Madras a portion of the excess was due to the payment of four months' salary of the newly-appointed Secretary to the Local and Municipal Department (1,0).

146. *Tour Charges* in India were under-estimated. The actuals for the last three years have been 23,7; 20,7; and 19,5. In Burma and in the Punjab the tours were more extended than usual. Under *Commissioners* the excess of 7 in the Central Provinces occurred partly under salaries and partly under contingencies owing to famine work; and those of 6 in Assam (met by reappropriation) and of 2,4 in Bengal were due to the payment of privilege leave allowances of officers. Under *Inspector General of Stamps, Registration, etc.*, the excess in Assam was due to the grant of a personal allowance to the late Mr. McCabe sanctioned after the Budget, and that in Bombay was due to the payment of privilege leave allowances to the Inspector General. The total charges for *Account and Currency Offices* shown below.—

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Total Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts	1895-96	214,3	28,1	242,4	24,1	266,5
Budget	1896-97	217,3	28,4	245,7	25,6	271,3
Revised	1896-97	213,7	33,4	247,1	24,5	271,6
Accounts	1896-97	213,7	33,3	247,0	24,3	271,3

The excess under Currency Offices occurred chiefly in Madras, and was due to the heavy charges (4,2) on account of remittances sent to other provinces, chiefly in connection with famine, which were improperly charged under this head instead of under 32.—Miscellaneous. The saving under Civil Account Offices was due to the deputation of an officer to the Mysore State and of Superintendents to act as Chief Superintendents. Under *Allowance to Presidency Banks* the provision in India for payments connected with the transfer of the Presidency Savings Banks to the Post Office was not required, as the payments were adjusted locally, resulting in an excess, in Bengal, of 8. The excess in Bombay due to this cause, was partly counterbalancened by the non-paymt during the year of the second instalment of the charge on account of Public Debt duties. Under *General Establishment of Local Fund*

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

Offices the saving occurred chiefly in Madras owing to an over-estimate of the increase expected with the establishment of additional Punchayat Unions.

147. The expenditure in England showed an increase of 8,7, of which 4,7 was due to a larger demand for currency notes; 1,8, mainly to the purchase of a large number of the Reports of the Royal Commission on Opium for transmission to India; and the balance to the charge for the erection of an additional story in the India Office building, partly counterbalanced by savings.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts. 1895-96	6	6,2	6,0	14,4	...	111,9	60,0	33,8	52,9	71,3	357,1
	Budget 1896-97	6	6,2	6,2	14,5	...	117,1	58,2	33,4	57,9	71,9	366,0
	Revised 1896-97	7	7,5	6,1	14,3	...	115,5	56,7	33,0	55,1	70,0	358,9
	Accounts 1896-97	7	7,5	6,0	14,4	...	115,4	56,8	33,2	55,6	69,9	359,5
Law Officers.	Accounts. 1895-96	3	3	6	6,0	9	30,7	13,7	8,0	15,5	20,8	96,8
	Budget 1896-97	3	3	7	6,5	1,1	31,0	12,4	7,7	15,4	19,2	94,6
	Revised 1896-97	3	3	7	5,8	9	32,9	17,5	7,4	15,6	19,2	100,6
	Accounts 1896-97	3	3	7	5,9	7	33,3	17,2	7,8	15,0	20,3	101,7
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts. 1895-96	9,0	10,2	1,8	10,4	18,9	465,5	248,5	124,0	256,0	198,6	1,342,9
	Budget 1896-97	8,3	11,9	1,8	15,2	19,1	460,3	250,1	123,9	254,2	200,6	1,351,4
	Revised 1896-97	8,3	11,5	1,8	12,8	19,5	469,5	249,9	124,8	248,5	198,5	1,345,1
	Accounts 1896-97	8,3	11,5	1,9	12,5	19,8	473,1	250,2	125,1	248,0	196,3	1,340,7
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts 1895-96	4	3,4	...	4,4	...	17,4	6,4	3,0	9,6	25,0	69,6
	Budget 1896-97	4	3,5	...	4,4	...	17,5	6,3	4,0	9,6	24,9	70,6
	Revised 1896-97	4	3,4	...	3,8	...	16,9	6,0	3,4	8,8	24,4	67,7
	Accounts 1896-97	4	3,4	...	3,9	...	17,2	6,5	3,4	8,8	24,2	67,8
Criminal Courts.	Accounts 1895-96	15,5	72,8	75,2	109,2	37,3	237,5	192,3	156,7	117,6	135,7	1,149,8
	Budget 1896-97	15,7	69,8	77,4	107,2	42,1	244,1	193,3	152,3	118,9	137,2	1,158,0
	Revised 1896-97	15,3	70,4	78,3	112,4	38,4	236,5	190,6	158,7	116,2	132,0	1,148,8
	Accounts 1896-97	15,6	71,0	78,5	111,0	37,4	238,4	190,1	159,8	117,2	132,1	1,151,1
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	7,7	...	...	5,3	10,3	23,3
	Budget 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	...	...	5,1	9,8	22,7
	Revised 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	7,2	...	...	5,3	9,9	22,4
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	7,2	...	...	5,3	10,0	22,5
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	7	...	4	...	2,3
	Budget 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	7	...	5	...	2,5
	Revised 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	6	...	4	...	2,3
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	1,6	6	...	4	...	2,6
Refunds.	Accounts 1895-96	7	1,4	2,5	4,8	1,1	10,7	4,1	5,5	9,7	5,3	45,8
	Budget 1896-97	4	1,1	3,0	5,0	5	13,0	4,6	5,3	8,9	3,2	45,0
	Revised 1896-97	6	1,4	2,5	4,8	8	9,2	3,7	5,7	9,3	3,0	41,0
	Accounts 1896-97	5	1,2	2,0	5,0	8	9,0	3,7	5,9	9,1	3,6	41,4
TOTAL.	Accounts 1895-96	26,5	94,3	235,3		58,2	882,6	525,7	331,0	467,0	467,0	3,087,6
	Budget 1896-97	25,7	92,8	241,9		62,8	898,1	525,6	326,6	470,5	466,8	3,110,8
	Revised 1896-97	25,6	94,5	243,3		59,6	889,0	525,6	333,0	459,2	457,0	3,086,8
	Accounts 1896-97	25,8	94,9	242,4		58,7	895,4	525,1	335,2	459,4	456,4	3,093,3

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.			
England.	Accounts 1895-96	5	4	9	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1895-96	3,088,5
	Budget 1896-97	8	6	1,4		Budget 1896-97	3,112,2
	Revised 1896-97	1,4	9	2,3		Revised 1896-97	3,089,1
	Accounts 1896-97	1,4	9	2,3		Accounts 1896-97	3,095,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
Excess over Budget grant — Imperial	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excess over Budget grant — Provincial	...	2,1	...	...	3	...	8,6	...	...
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	2,1	6	...	...	...	1,5	...	...
" " " Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government — Imperial	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government — Provincial	...	...	...	...	3	...	7,1	...	...
Extra charges due to Famine	1	1,5	...	...	6,1	4,0	2,2	1	1,9
" " " Plague	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	1	8	1,4	8	4,0	5,1	2,6	6	4,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

148. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 17,5 as compared with the Budget Estimate and an increase of 5,7 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving was not considerable under any head and was spread over most of the Provinces. There were, however, excesses in the Punjab and the Central Provinces and a petty excess in Burma. In the Punjab the excess (8,6) occurred under *Criminal Courts* (7,5), and under *Sessions Courts* (1,2). The former was caused by increased charges for diet and road-money of witnesses (3,4) and by petty increases under several other detailed heads, including 7 on account of grain compensation to which also is due the whole of the increase under Sessions Courts. The excess in the Central Provinces (2,1), occurred under *Judicial Commissioner* (1,3) and *Criminal Courts*, (1,2) there being some savings to set off against these. The excess under the former was due to the temporary appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner and to the deputation of an officer on special duty to assist the Judicial Commissioner; under Criminal Courts the excesses occurred mainly under diet money, etc. (1,0), of witnesses. The large excess in the Punjab should have been sanctioned before the close of the year.

149. The variations under this head are largely due to leave and acting allowances and to the fall in the rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The other important variations are dealt with below. Under *High Court*, etc., the decrease (2,3) in Madras was due to the appointment, for a part of the year only, of an additional Puisne Judge provided for in the Budget. Under *Law Officers* there was an excess of 7,1 as compared with the Budget Estimate and of 4,9 as compared with the previous year. The excess was due to higher payments of pleaders' and barristers' fees in Civil and Criminal cases in Bengal (3,0) and the North-Western Provinces (4,7). Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* there was a saving of 4,7 as compared with the Budget Estimate and an increase of 3,8 as compared with the previous year. The saving occurred chiefly in Lower Burma (2,7), Madras (6,2) and Bombay (4,3), partly counterbalanced by excesses chiefly in Bengal (6,8). In Lower Burma the saving was due chiefly to the higher rate of pay provided for the Judge of Moulmein not having been sanctioned, and partly also to less travelling charges and less diet and travelling allowances of witnesses; in Madras it was due chiefly to the absence on leave out of India of a larger number of senior officers than was expected (2,9), and to smaller expenditure on process serving establishments (2,1), and in Bombay it was due partly to the provision for reorganizing the Judicial Staff in Sind not having been utilised (1,4). In Bengal the excess was due chiefly to the payment of compensation for dearness of food (5,0), but partly also to larger remuneration to copyists (1,0) and larger payments to process serving establishment (8). Under *Criminal Courts* the excess in Upper and Lower Burma was due partly to the transfer of a moiety of the local and house-rent allowances of Sub-Divisional Officers from Land Revenue to this head, and partly to a larger outlay on fees to interpreters, and diet and travelling allowances of witnesses, and in Lower Burma also to increased expenditure for process servers owing to an increase in the number of processes. Under *Refunds* the charges are of a fluctuating nature and in Bengal proved unusually low. The decrease in Bombay, as compared with the previous year was due to a special refund in 1895-96 on account of a lapsed deposit in the Sholapur district.

150. The excess in the expenditure in England was due to the payment of the deputation allowance of the Government Advocate, Punjab, while on duty, in England, in connection with an appeal to the Privy Council.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1895-96	1,1	19,8	3,1	20,7	7	77,5	27,9	11,4	35,4	9,4	202,0
	Budget	1896-97	1,2	22,0	4,5	19,8	9	68,5	23,4	14,7	33,8	9,5	198,3
	Revised	1896-97	1,1	21,6	4,2	19,2	9	68,5	24,5	15,1	30,0	10,0	195,1
	Accounts	1896-97	1,1	17,0	3,7	18,6	8	87,7	20,6	15,5	31,3	9,6	205,9
Other Jail Charges	Accounts	1895-96	5,4	34,5	26,5	73,4	7,1	148,3	138,9	76,8	68,1	55,9	634,9
	Budget	1896-97	5,7	33,2	27,5	78,1	9,3	155,1	130,5	81,7	71,3	59,0	651,4
	Revised	1896-97	5,8	33,0	36,7	92,8	9,0	178,5	173,5	94,9	70,0	59,0	753,2
	Accounts	1896-97	5,4	38,6	26,9	90,2	9,5	171,4	180,2	93,4	75,2	59,2	750,0
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts	1895-96	114,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114,9
	Budget	1896-97	122,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122,6
	Revised	1896-97	123,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,1
	Accounts	1896-97	126,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1895-96	121,4	54,3	123,7		7,8	225,8	166,8	88,2	103,5	65,3	956,8
	Budget	1896-97	129,5	55,2	129,9		10,2	223,6	153,9	96,4	105,1	68,5	972,3
	Revised	1896-97	130,0	54,6	152,9		9,9	247,0	198,0	110,0	100,0	69,0	1,071,4
	Accounts	1896-97	132,8	55,6	139,4		10,3	259,1	200,8	108,9	106,5	68,8	1,082,2

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.								
England . . Accounts 1895-96	1,3	1,0	2,3	Total, including England.				Accounts . 1895-96 .			959,1
Budget . 1896-97	1	1	2					Budget . 1896-97 .			972,5
Revised . 1896-97	1,8	1,2	3,0					Revised . 1896-97 .			1,074,4
Accounts . 1896-97	8	5	1,3					Accounts . 1896-97 .			1,083,5
Excess over Budget grant . Imperial .	3,3	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Excess over Budget grant . Provincial .	...	4	10,9		1	35,5	46,9	12,5	1,4	3	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government .	...	4	10,9		1	...	...	...	1,2	3	
" " " Imperial Government .	...	...	...		...	...	46,9	...	...	..	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government Imperial .	3,3	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government Provincial .	...	...	...		...	35,5	...	12,5	2	...	
Extra charges due to Famine . . .	5,2	1,1	...		...	16,5	45,5	14,9	...	2,8	
" " " Plague	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	4	2	2		...	4	...	2	3	2	

151. The Indian expenditure was in excess of the Budget Estimate by 109,9 and of the actuals of the previous year by 125,4. The excess occurred mainly under *Other Jail Charges* (98,6) and was contributed to by every province except India and Upper Burma. It was due chiefly to the high prices of food-grain and to purchases of grain for stock in anticipation of a still further rise in prices, and in the North-Western Provinces to an increase in Jail population. The excess due to these causes was partly counterbalanced by various savings, that in Bengal under supplies and services being the largest. The excess in Assam was sanctioned by the Local Government by reappropriation. The excess in North-Western Provinces of 46,9, as an additional grant, was sanctioned by the Government of India (F. D., No. 1372A, dated 25th March 1897). Under *Jail Manufactures* the excess in Bengal was due to the purchase of raw materials consequent on the increased demand for manufactured articles chiefly by the Military and Police Departments and has been partly covered by an increase under the corresponding receipt head. The excess in the Punjab was due to brick-making having been started in the Mooltan Jail. These excesses, to cover which extra grants should have been obtained before the close of the year, were partly counterbalanced by savings in the other provinces due to smaller demands for manufactured articles and less purchase of raw materials.

152. The excess under *Convict Charges at Port Blair, etc.*, was due chiefly to increased expenditure on account of Commissariat supplies (4,7) and Passage money, etc. (1,6) partly counterbalanced by various petty savings.

153. Larger demands for stores than were expected caused the excess over the Estimate in the expenditure in England.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Presidency Police .	Accounts 1895-96 .	...	...	...	...	...	75,3	...	...	26,7	36,6	138,6
	Budget . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	75,2	...	...	26,4	24,1	125,7
	Revised . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	77,4	...	...	28,0	30,4	135,8
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	76,9	...	...	26,7	30,0	133,6
Superintendence .	Accounts 1895-96 .	...	5,0	...	13,3	...	16,5	16,8	13,8	16,9	9,0	91,3
	Budget . 1896-97 .	...	5,1	...	13,1	...	15,1	15,5	13,5	15,7	8,8	86,8
	Revised . 1896-97 .	...	5,3	...	13,2	...	15,3	15,6	14,4	16,0	8,7	88,5
	Accounts 1896-97	...	5,5	...	13,7	...	16,6	15,8	14,2	16,9	8,9	91,6
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1895-96 .	41,7	137,5	168,2	194,2	47,0	439,7	405,2	272,0	385,7	381,9	2,473,1
	Budget . 1896-97 .	43,2	138,7	174,0	200,8	49,9	441,4	422,8	272,9	380,6	396,2	2,520,5
	Revised . 1896-97 .	41,9	141,6	167,2	201,6	48,8	450,9	423,8	281,7	388,3	406,0	2,551,8
	Accounts 1896-97	44,2	142,6	164,5	199,6	50,6	463,7	422,4	285,5	390,5	408,4	2,572,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20 —Police—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	10,4	4	...	3,5	...	56,1	...	4,4	74,8
	Budget 1896-97	...	...	11,1	1,8	...	4,5	...	57,3	...	4,6	79,3
	Revised 1896-97	...	...	10,9	1,7	...	4,5	...	59,8	...	4,5	81,4
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	10,8	1,6	...	4,5	...	57,6	...	4,7	79,2
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1895-96	4,3	2,6	2,6	4,6	1	12,1	13,2	14,7	8	8,3	63,3
	Budget 1896-97	3,6	2,0	2,8	6,5	1	11,5	13,3	14,5	4,9	8,5	67,7
	Revised 1896-97	3,8	2,0	3,5	5,3	1	11,5	12,5	15,4	5,4	9,0	68,5
	Accounts 1896-97	4,5	2,3	3,6	5,2	1	12,1	9,9	17,4	2,3	8,7	66,1
Village Police	Accounts 1895-96	...	...	...	4,1	2	29,9	264,7	...	6	89,6	389,1
	Budget 1896-97	...	...	...	4,5	2	27,6	271,9	...	6	96,7	401,5
	Revised 1896-97	...	...	...	4,9	3	32,3	266,5	...	7	93,0	397,7
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	4,3	2	32,7	264,8	...	7	94,4	397,1
Special Police	Accounts 1895-96	...	3	411,7	86,5	87,9	53,5	6	31,5	1,1	43,5	716,6
	Budget 1896-97	...	5	403,1	93,9	98,5	53,3	7	32,8	1,0	47,5	731,3
	Revised 1896-97	...	3	405,8	87,2	94,4	48,4	7	33,0	1,4	44,8	716,0
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	408,0	88,8	96,9	45,5	7	32,8	1,5	45,9	720,1
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1895-96	3	6,5	2	3	3,0	2,1	11,4	3,8	26,5	14,0	68,1
	Budget 1896-97	6	6,9	2	4	3,5	2,9	11,7	3,7	28,1	15,1	73,1
	Revised 1896-97	6	6,7	2	2	3,2	3,2	12,3	3,8	25,6	13,2	69,0
	Accounts 1896-97	4	6,2	2	2	3,2	2,1	12,6	3,6	26,1	13,4	68,0
Other Charges	Accounts 1895-96	13,1	1	6	1,5	2	3,4	1,0	7	1	3,6	24,3
	Budget 1896-97	16,4	1	8	1,4	...	3,5	3	4	9	3,3	27,1
	Revised 1896-97	13,7	1	4	1,9	2	3,5	3,6	8	1	4,3	28,6
	Accounts 1896-97	13,8	...	3	2,0	1	2,9	3,7	8	1	4,2	27,9
TOTAL	Accounts 1895-96	59,4	152,0	898,6		138,4	636,0	712,9	392,6	458,4	590,9	4,039,2
	Budget 1896-97	63,8	153,3	914,4		152,2	635,0	736,2	395,1	458,2	604,8	4,113,0
	Revised 1896-97	60,0	156,0	904,0		147,0	647,0	735,0	408,9	465,5	613,9	4,137,3
	Accounts 1896-97	62,9	156,6	902,8		151,1	657,0	729,9	411,9	464,8	618,6	4,155,6

		Sterling	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts. 1895-96	9	7	1,6	Total, including England. Accounts 1895-96	4,040,8
	Budget 1896-97	5	4	9	Budget 1896-97	4,113,9
	Revised 1896-97	6	4	1,0	Revised 1896-97	4,138,3
	Accounts. 1896-97	6	4	1,0	Accounts 1896-97	4,156,6

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant . Imperial	...	3,3	...	...	..	...	...	...	13,8	
Excess over Budget Grant . Provincial	...	...	...	...	22,0	...	16,8	6,6	...	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	3,3	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	13,8	
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government Provincial	...	...	...	...	22,0	...	16,8	3,0	...	
Extra charges due to Famine	7	3,9	...	...	13,4	12,1	12,7	1	11,0	
„ „ Plague	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	9	
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2	1	2,6	3	1,8	2,0	9	2,0	5	

154. The Indian expenditure showed an excess of 42,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 116,4 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The excess over the Budget Estimate was due almost entirely to the payment of compensation for dearness of food-grains.

155. Expenditure in excess of the Budget occurred in the Central Provinces (3,3), Bengal (22,0), Punjab (16,8), Madras (6,6), and Bombay (13,8). The charge for grain compensation accounted in each of these Provinces except Madras for a considerable portion of the excess as shown below:—

	Presidency.	Districts.	Other heads.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	...	2,7	1	2,8
Bengal	2,0	10,4	3	12,7
Punjab	...	11,8	2,3	14,1
Bombay	1,2	7,0	8	9,0
	3,2	31,9	3,5	38,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

The excess was also due in the Central Provinces to the arming of the Police with converted Sniders (1,9) in place of the old Brown Bess Muskets returned to the Ordnance Department, for which an extra credit (1,1) has been obtained on the receipt side, as already explained, and to the entertainment of extra Police (5) in consequence of an increase of crime; in Bengal to extra charges under *District Executive Force* (22,3), owing chiefly to the creation of new out-posts, and increase in the number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, and to larger outlay under other Police and on travelling expenses, and under *Village Police* (5,1) to increased establishment and larger grants for rewards; in the Punjab to increased travelling allowances under *District Police* (1,7), and to a higher charge under *Railway Police* owing to an under-estimate for local allowances (1,1), and to a special adjustment for rent of quarters (1,5) of the North-Western Railway Police made under the orders of the Local Government after the Revised Estimate had been framed; in Madras, to the entertainment of extra police in consequence of famine and to extra contingent expenditure, in consequence partly of the Moplah outbreak under *District Police;* in Bombay owing to the failure to recover from the Municipality the full amount due on account of *Presidency Police* (5,9), which is brought to account by deduction from charges, and to increased charges under *District Police* for Punitive Police (4,8), due to the establishment of Punitive Police posts in several districts.

156. The excesses in Bengal and the Punjab are not trifling, and they were in part foreseen some time before the end of the year; they should, therefore, have been met by additional grants made within the year.

157. The variations under the several heads are generally due to the absence of officers on leave, to Exchange Compensation Allowance or to the grain compensation charges mentioned above. Important variations other than these are noticed below.

158. Under *Presidency Police* the difference between the actuals of the two years in Bombay was due to the large recovery of arrear contribution (5,2) from the Bombay Municipality in 1895-96. Under *Superintendence* the excess in Bengal (1,5) was due partly to the adjustment under this head of the cost of tents supplied to the District Executive Force and in Madras partly to the deputation of the Inspector General of Police on special duty (4). Under *District Executive Force* the excess was contributed to by all the provinces except Upper and Lower Burma and the North-Western Provinces, and was due chiefly to the payment of grain compensation allowance. Even in the North-Western Provinces the saving was materially reduced by the special expenditure caused by the Famine; a saving of 8,0 occurred in the pay, etc., of the Police Force, and of 1,6 under General Police, due to the withdrawal of the additional Police in certain districts; but these with other general savings under various heads only just sufficed to cover the excess due to the payment of grain compensation (7,4), and to higher expenditure on escorts (3,9), owing mainly to the establishment of a temporary Jail at Chunar for the surplus Jail population of the province. The saving in Upper Burma of 9,5 was spread over almost all the sub-heads of expenditure, but was specially due to the Force being below the sanctioned strength, and to the savings having been taken in the Budget at too low a figure. In Lower Burma the small saving of 1,2 was the net result of a large saving in the pay of the Police Force, and of various petty excesses under the other sub-heads. The difference between the actuals of the two years is due largely to the causes already mentioned, but partially also to the introduction of further reforms under the reorganization scheme in the North-Western Provinces and to the reorganization and specially large clothing charges in Bombay. Under *Government Railway Police* the cost of the police force was charged in moieties to Upper and Lower Burma, though provided for in the latter. The saving of 3,4 in the North-Western Provinces arose from recoveries of arrears from Railway Companies; and that of 2,6 in Madras was due chiefly to the provision for the Railway Police scheme not having been utilised.

159. Under *Village Police* there was a saving in the North-Western Provinces of 7,1, due partly to the postponement of the revision of the village watch system under the Oudh Local Rates Act V of 1894 (4,8), and partly to savings in the grant for chaukidars and their clothing (1,5), and for rewards and good conduct allowance (5); and in Bombay of 2,3 due to the grant for Pagis or village trackers having been only partially utilised. These savings were partially counterbalanced by an excess in Bengal of 5,1, due to increase in the establishment sanctioned during the year, and to larger expenditure in connection with the District Chaukidari Reward Fund. The excess over the actuals of the previous year (4,8) in Bombay was due to higher cash payments to heads of Village Police, and to an increase in the Pagi Establishment. Under *Special Police* the saving in Lower Burma and the excess in Upper Burma were due to the anticipated transfer of three companies of Military Police from Upper to Lower Burma not having been effected during the year, and the decrease of 7,8 in Bengal was due to less expenditure on the purchase and transport of rations for the South Lushai Hill Police. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in Assam due to the increased scale of good conduct pay, sanctioned in 1895-96, having been drawn throughout the year (1,3), to more compensation for dearness of provisions (8,6), and to expenditure on the Appatanang expedition (1,7), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 2,1 due to the reduced scale of pay of sepoys having been in force throughout the year, and of 1,2 due to decreased outlay on arms and accoutrements and free rations. Under *Other charges* the largest excess occurred in the North-Western Provinces, and was due to the refund of the Punitive Police tax in the Ballia District

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

which was ordered after the Budget was framed. Excesses also occurred in Lower Burma owing to the withdrawal of arms and ammunition on payment of compensation; in the Punjab due to an under-estimate, and in Bombay due to an addition sanctioned for the Steam Boiler Inspection Establishment. There were savings, on the other hand, chiefly in India due partly to the short strength of Thuggee and Dacoity Police Force; and in Madras due to the entertainment of the Boiler Inspection Establishment having been held in abeyance during the year.

160. The excess in the expenditure in England was due to a larger number of officers, than was provided for, having come out during the year.

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts	1895-96	18,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,4
	Budget	1896-97	18,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,2
	Revised	1896-97	15,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,5
	Accounts	1896-97	15,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,6
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts	1895-96	7,9	...	4,8	...	8,0	8	2,3	23,8
	Budget	1896-97	8,7	...	5,0	...	8,7	8	2,2	25,4
	Revised	1896-97	8,2	...	4,7	...	8,5	6	2,1	24,1
	Accounts	1896-97	8,2	...	4,8	...	8,8	6	2,1	24,5
Dockyards	Accounts	1895-96	44,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,2
	Budget	1896-97	50,1	...	...	...	...	...	..	50,1
	Revised	1896-97	47,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,6
	Accounts	1896-97	45,1	...	..	..	...	...	.	45,1
Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts	1895-96	90,4	13,1	5,3	2,5	8,1	7	8	120,9
	Budget	1896-97	90,4	14,9	6,3	2,6	9,0	1,0	1,0	125,2
	Revised	1896-97	92,3	12,8	5,8	2,4	9,1	1,3	9	124,6
	Accounts	1896-97	92,8	12,2	6,1	2,4	9,3	1,2	9	124,9
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts	1895-96	-44,7	14,2	3,3	2,8	8,4	...	5	-15,5
	Budget	1896-97	-19,6	15,3	3,9	2,2	10,1	...	4	12,3
	Revised	1896-97	-44,0	23,5	8,0	2,6	8,9	...	5	-5
	Accounts	1896-97	-35,6	22,7	8,3	2,8	7,6		4	6,2
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	1	55,7	...	3	56,1
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	2	54,6	..	3	55,1
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	2	53,9	...	3	54,4
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	2	52,7	...	3	53,2
Other Charges	Accounts	1895-96	22,6	15,2	30,5	3,0	7,2	...	3	78,8
	Budget	1896-97	17,4	14,9	43,7	3,0	9,7	2,2	2	91,1
	Revised	1896-97	32,7	11,6	35,5	3,0	7,1	10,0	2	100,1
	Accounts	1896-97	36,0	11,0	28,4	2,9	8,9	10,0	2	97,4
Total	Accounts	1895-96	138,8	86,4		8,4	87,4	1,5	4,2	326,7
	Budget	1896-97	165,2	104,0		8,0	92,1	4,0	4,1	377,4
	Revised	1896-97	152,3	101,9		8,2	87,5	11,9	4,0	365,8
	Accounts	1896-97	162,1	93,5		8,3	87,3	11,8	3,9	366,9

			Sterling	Exchange.	Total.				Total.
England	Accounts	1895-96	236,6	179,8	416,4	Total, including England.	Accounts	1895-96	743,1
	Budget	1896-97	210,9	157,2	368,1		Budget	1896-97	745,5
	Revised	1896-97	215,4	142,2	357,6		Revised	1896-97	723,4
	Accounts	1896-97	212,8	140,6	353,4		Accounts	1896-97	720,3

161. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 10,5, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 40,2. The actuals exceeded the Budget in Assam (3) and Madras (7,8) only. Both these excesses were provided for by reappropriation. The excess in Madras occurred under "Other Charges" and was due to the special grant of 10,0 made to the Harbour Trust Board in satisfaction of its claim against the Madras Port Fund. The saving due to Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 3,0, of which 2,2 occurred in India.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

162. Under *General Supervision and Accounts* and *Marine Survey and Establishment* the variations were due mainly to the absence of officers on furlough and deputation and to the lower rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Dockyards* there was larger expenditure on wages of hired workmen owing to more work undertaken during the year (5,1), but this was more than counterbalanced by the larger recoveries from other departments and Local Governments (8,2). The net difference accounts for most of the saving under the head. Under *Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat*, the excess in India occurred chiefly in pay and victualling charges, due to the employment of the Royal Indian Marine ships *Warren Hastings*, *Clive* and *Canning* in connection with the Suakin expedition, and the conveyance of troops from Mombassa to India, during the time they would have been laid up with reduced crews. This excess was counterbalanced by the increased recoveries under the corresponding Revenue Head, (see para. (136). The saving in Upper Burma (2,7) was due to the lending of vessels to other departments, to the steam launch *Tammu* which was wrecked in November 1896 not having been replaced, and to reductions in the establishment of the B. G. S. *Patrick*. Under *Marine Stores, etc.*, the minus entry in India was the result of the system of adjusting recoveries by deductions from charges. The charges exceeded the Budget by 10,5 due to heavy expenditure on coal for the *Clive*, *Canning* and *Warren Hastings* while employed on trooping service outside Indian waters, to large purchases of pine planks used for the Suakin expedition, and to a specially large purchase of coir, but, on the other hand, the recoveries exceeded the anticipations by 26,3 due to larger recoveries for stores and coal supplied to other departments, but chiefly to the inclusion of recoveries on account of stores used for, and coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships in Persian waters, hitherto credited under XVII—Marine. In Burma the excess was due to the transfer to this head of the outstanding balance of Marine store and coal advance account. In Bengal the saving was due to the small outlay on repair and outfit of Pilot vessels. Under *Other charges* there was an excess of 18,6 in India; of which 7,9 occurred under hire of ships and vessels due mainly to the hire of the S. S. *Lalpoora*, consequent on the wreck of the *Warren Hastings* (7,4), 5,1 under repairs to and coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships of war in Indian Seas owing to the employment of two ships towards the end of the year; 2,7 for payment of compensation for loss of property, etc., to officers and crew of the *Warren Hastings*; and 2,6 for unusually high payments of freight on stores sent out from England. In Upper Burma the saving (3,9) was due chiefly to the abandonment of the proposal to build a flat and a launch at a cost of 2,4. In Lower Burma the decrease (15,3) was due chiefly to the provision for the Light Vessel *Kalagauk* and a lantern for her being only partially utilised (10,0), to the provision for two steam launches not having been used (3,6), and to the contract for the Mergui Mail Service not having been renewed (1,8).

163. The excess in England was due chiefly to higher rates of freight for coal (6,8), counterbalanced by less payments (2,5) towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian Seas owing to one ship not having been employed for Indian purposes for a portion of the year, and to no payment having been made on account of expenses connected with the manning of Indian Government Defence Vessels (2,4). The difference between the actuals of the two years occurred under the payments towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships in the Indian seas, the payment for 1895-96 having included some arrears.

22.—Education.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
					Upper.	Lower.							
Direction	Accounts	1895-96	...	3,0	...	3,5	2,8	7,2	4,6	5,2	5,7	4,9	36,9
	Budget	1896-97	...	3,3	...	3,8	2,8	7,2	4,6	5,3	5,8	5,0	37,8
	Revised	1896-97	...	3,1	...	3,7	2,8	7,6	3,9	5,2	5,6	5,3	37,2
	Accounts	1896-97	...	3,0	...	3,6	2,7	8,5	4,0	5,0	5,6	5,4	37,8
Inspection	Accounts	1895-96	8	8,3	4,0	9,7	3,8	60,2	25,5	15,5	39,1	24,5	191,4
	Budget	1896-97	9	9,0	4,4	9,7	3,8	59,3	25,9	16,2	37,5	24,8	191,5
	Revised	1896-97	9	8,9	4,0	9,9	3,8	60,2	24,6	16,2	38,6	24,7	191,8
	Accounts	1896-97	9	9,3	3,9	9,7	4,0	60,6	24,6	16,5	38,5	24,7	192,7
University	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	...	5	4,1
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2	...	...	3,2
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2	...	...	3,2
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2	...	..	3,2
Government Colleges.	Accounts	1895-96	3,8	1,8	...	...	...	65,1	13,7	6,0	39,4	26,1	155,9
	Budget	1896-97	4,1	2,0	...	...	...	72,6	29,0	6,4	38,4	26,5	179,0
	Revised	1896-97	4,0	2,5	...	...	...	69,6	26,5	5,4	39,4	26,2	173,6
	Accounts	1896-97	4,0	3,7	...	...	...	69,9	27,3	5,1	38,9	25,5	174,4

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Government Schools	Accounts 1895-96	5,2	30,5	9	12,9	9,9	79,6	105,5	69,0	1[illegible]9,4	214,7	647,6
	Budget 1896-97	4,7	32,5	1,5	13,4	10,4	85,8	114,4	71,7	124,9	223,1	682,4
	Revised 1896-97	4,8	29,5	1,4	11,6	10,1	81,5	108,9	69,3	118,1	217,3	652,5
	Accounts 1896-97	4,8	29,6	1,4	11,3	10,1	84,5	110,1	70,4	115,8	218,2	656,2
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts 1895-96	6,5	15,6	8,2	19,0	20,4	142,6	35,5	29,9	74,5	50,4	402,6
	Budget 1896-97	6,8	18,0	9,0	28,1	21,3	138,8	38,0	29,8	75,0	72,8	437,6
	Revised 1896-97	6,5	16,3	9,9	21,8	21,0	140,5	36,0	29,1	72,0	49,9	403,0
	Accounts 1896-97	6,6	16,5	8,9	21,7	20,2	140,8	37,8	28,6	76,0	54,3	411,4
Scholarships	Accounts 1895-96	4	2,7	9	1,5	2,3	21,3	4,7	9,1	2,2	8,5	53,6
	Budget 1896-97	6	3,4	1,6	1,9	2,3	22,3	7,0	10,0	3,0	9,4	61,5
	Revised 1896-97	5	2,8	1,1	1,6	2,4	21,5	5,7	9,1	2,6	8,5	55,8
	Accounts 1896-97	4	2,4	1,0	1,5	2,6	21,9	5,7	8,9	2,9	8,5	55,8
Other Charges	Accounts 1895-96	6	6	1	10,3	6	6,9	3,8	1,9	3,6	13,7	42,1
	Budget 1896-97	1,3	8	2	9,4	7	7,6	5,3	1,9	11,3	14,3	52,8
	Revised 1896-97	1,0	7	1	9,4	7	7,2	4,4	1,9	3,0	13,1	41,5
	Accounts 1896-97	1,3	6	...	9,2	8	7,9	5,8	1,6	3,2	11,5	41,9
Total	Accounts 1895-96	17,3	62,5	71,0		39,8	382,9	193,3	140,2	283,9	343,3	1,534,2
	Budget 1896-97	18,4	69,0	83,0		41,3	393,6	224,2	144,5	295,9	375,9	1,645,8
	Revised 1896-97	17,7	63,8	74,5		40,8	388,1	210,0	139,4	279,3	345,0	1,558,6
	Accounts 1896-97	18,0	65,1	72,2		40,4	394,1	215,3	139,3	280,9	348,1	1,573,4

		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.		
England	Accounts 1895-96	1,3	1,0	2,3	Total, including England. Accounts 1895-96	1,536,5
	Budget 1896-97	1,3	1,0	2,3	Budget 1896-97	1,648,1
	Revised 1896-97	1,6	1,1	2,7	Revised 1896-97	1,561,3
	Accounts 1896-97	1,6	1,1	2,7	Accounts 1896-97	1,576,1

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Extra charges due to Famine	...	2	...	...	4	8	8	...	1	
Excess + or Savings—under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	—1	—2	—3	—1	...	+1	—4	—12	—5	

164. The expenditure showed a saving of 72,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate and an excess of 39,2 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving was spread over all the Provinces except Bengal (where there was a petty excess of 5), and occurred chiefly in Bombay (27,8), Madras (15,0), Lower Burma (9,3), and North-Western Provinces (8,9). The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces where it was due to a revision in the scale of the tuitional staff for the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

165. The saving under *Government Colleges* was contributed to by all the provinces, except the Central Provinces (1,7) and Madras (5). The excess in the former was due to the transfer to this head of the pay of the staff of the High School Department of the Jubbulpore College, now abolished, which was provided for under Government Schools. Under *Government Schools* there was a saving of 26,2, to which all the provinces except India contributed. The decrease in the Central Provinces (2,9) has been partly explained in the preceding paragraph. In the North-Western Provinces it (4,3) occurred chiefly in consequence of the grant for the furtherance of primary education (3,7) being only partially utilised. The estimating under this head is always somewhat loose in the local section, in which the other variations chiefly occur; thus over-estimating is the only explanation of the large savings in Madras (9,1) and Bombay (4,9), and errors in estimating account for several of the variations in other Provinces. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the extension of primary education in the North-Western

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

Provinces. Under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results* there was a saving of 26,2. The greater part of this occurred in Bombay (18,5) and Lower Burma (6,4). In the former the saving was due mainly to the lump provision of 11,5 not having been utilised, but also to the transfer of 3,3 to Contributions from Provincial to Local, and of 5,6 to the Public Works Department for school buildings, in Lower Burma though the expenditure was considerably in excess (2,7) of that of the previous year, the very high provision in the Budget could not be worked up to Under *Other charges* the large saving in Madras was due to the provision (1,0) for Students' Hostels not having been utilised.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma Upper	Burma Lower	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts 1895-96	14,7	4,9	3,3	5,7	1,6	17,4	23,9	22,1	36,9	32,2	162,7
	Budget 1896-97	17,2	5,2	4,7	5,8	2,1	17,5	25,1	23,0	34,7	30,4	165,7
	Revised 1896-97	16,0	3,7	3,3	5,4	2,0	15,0	23,4	23,7	35,6	30,5	156,6
	Accounts 1896-97	16,2	3,7	3,3	5,7	2,0	14,6	23,6	23,7	35,5	30,4	158,7
Church of Scotland	Accounts 1895-96	1,2	...	...		..	2,0	1,1	3	3,2	4,7	12,5
	Budget 1896-97	1,1	...	..	...	..	1,8	2,0	...	2,9	4,0	12,4
	Revised 1896-97	9	...	7	...		2,2	1,3	1,3	2,4	4,0	12,8
	Accounts 1896-97	8		7	...	.	2,1	1,3	1,4	2,5	3,7	12,5
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts 1895-96	1,0	2	1	5	...	1,0	2,4	2,6	1,0	2,8	11,3
	Budget 1896-97	8	3	2	5	..	1,0	2,4	2,7	1,0	2,5	11,4
	Revised 1896-97	1,0	2	2	5		1,0	2,5	3,2	1,2	2,5	12,3
	Accounts 1896-97	9	1	1	5		1,1	2,4	3,1	1,2	2,5	11,9
Payments to Officers of other Provinces.	Accounts 1895-96		...			..	...		.		7	7
	Budget 1896-97	...			.		...		...	.	4	4
	Revised 1896-97	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	6	6
	Accounts 1896-97		..				..				8	8
Charges for Cemeteries	Accounts 1895-96	3	2	3	3	1	6	7	6	1,0	9	5,0
	Budget 1896-97	3	2	3	3	1	6	8	6	1,0	9	5,1
	Revised 1896-97	3	2	3	3	1	7	8	7	1,0	9	5,3
	Accounts 1896-97	4	2	3	3	1	6	8	7	1,0	9	5,3
TOTAL	Accounts 1895-96	17,2	5,3	10,2		1,7	21,0	28,1	25,6	42,1	41,0	192,2
	Budget 1896-97	19,4	5,7	11,8		2,2	20,9	30,3	26,3	39,6	38,8	195,0
	Revised 1896-97	18,2	4,1	10,7		2,1	18,9	28,0	28,9	40,2	38,5	189,6
	Accounts 1896-97	18,3	4,0	10,9		2,1	18,4	28,1	28,9	40,2	38,3	189,2
		Sterling	Exchange	TOTAL								
England	Accounts 1895-96	1	1	2	Total, including England.				Accounts 1895-96			192,4
	Budget 1896-97	4	3	7					Budget 1896-97			195,7
	Revised 1896-97	1	1	2					Revised 1896-97			189,8
	Accounts 1896-97	1	1	2					Accounts 1896-97			189,4
Excess over Budget grant awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government		...	—				...	..	2,6	6	.	
Extra charges due to Famine			..	..		..	1	..	1	...	...	
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		4	3	3		...	5	8	4	6	7	

166. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,8 and 3,0, respectively. The variations under this head are due mainly to variations in the number of junior and senior chaplains on duty or on leave, and in the rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Church of Scotland* the excess in Upper Burma was apparent only, provision for this chaplain having been erroneously made against Church of England, in the Punjab two chaplains were posted to the province after the Budget was framed. In England the Budget provided for the passage of eight chaplains but only three came out.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts	1895-96	11,5	20,1	11,3	18,3	14,8	69,6	50,3	33,3	54,6	38,2	322,0
	Budget	1896-97	11,4	21,0	11,7	18,7	15,9	71,3	50,3	34,2	52,0	37,7	324,2
	Revised	1896-97	11,0	20,1	12,2	19,4	14,5	70,6	50,4	34,0	5[illegible]4	37,8	323,4
	Accounts	1896-97	11,1	20,6	12,0	19,3	13,7	70,1	50,6	33,3	5[illegible],1	35,4	320,2
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts	1895-96	7,4	5,7	9	3,8	3,4	24,7	16,6	12,5	81,9	35,4	192,3
	Budget	1896-97	7,6	9,1	1,0	4,8	3,3	24,6	18,3	12,9	82,2	38,9	202,7
	Revised	1896-97	8,2	4,4	9	4,5	3,1	23,9	16,8	12,5	83,3	34,5	192,1
	Accounts	1896-97	8,3	3,6	9	4,4	3,3	22,3	16,7	13,0	87,3	34,8	194,6
Medical Colleges and Schools.	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	...	3	...	30,6	3,2	13,8	18,3	17,3	83,5
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	3	...	29,5	3,4	14,5	18,7	19,2	85,6
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	...	3	...	32,0	3,4	13,4	18,0	17,7	84,8
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	2	...	31,6	3,1	13,4	18,7	16,9	83,9
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	Accounts	1895-96	6,7	8,8	4,1	5,2	12,9	61,0	46,5	34,0	105,2	68,9	353,3
	Budget	1896-97	6,7	9,6	5,8	6,3	13,0	73,2	48,2	35,1	110,5	73,5	381,9
	Revised	1896-97	6,7	12,9	4,3	6,3	13,2	70,9	47,3	33,1	104,2	71,6	370,5
	Accounts	1896-97	7,0	13,1	4,3	5,7	14,3	67,9	47,0	34,2	106,5	72,9	372,9
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts	1895-96	5	1,7	...	3,8	1,0	11,7	8,0	3,1	8,7	11,3	49,8
	Budget	1896-96	4	1,8	...	4,1	1,0	12,0	8,2	3,1	8,5	11,7	50,8
	Revised	1896-96	5	1,9	...	3,9	9	12,3	8,8	3,6	8,8	12,0	52,7
	Accounts	1896-96	5	1,8	...	4,0	1,0	13,0	9,2	3,8	8,8	12,3	55,0
Grants for Medical Purposes	Accounts	1895-96	...	4	7	7	4	5	1,1	...	5	3	4,6
	Budget	1896-97	...	3	1,0	9	6	3	1,3	...	5	7	5,6
	Revised	1896-97	...	5	1,3	1,3	1,0	8	1,2	...	5	11,5	18,1
	Accounts	1896-97	...	7	9	1,3	1,2	5,0	1,8	2	4	13,8	25,3
Other Charges	Accounts	1895-96	...	7	...	4	...	4,0	3,4	2	2,6	3,2	14,5
	Budget	1896-97	...	1	...	4	...	4,5	2,1	3	2,3	2,6	12,3
	Revised	1896-97	...	1	...	4	...	4,6	2,4	3	2,4	2,4	12,6
	Accounts	1896-97	...	1	...	4	..	5,6	2,2	2	2,3	2,5	13,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1895-96	26,1	37,4	49,5		32,5	202,1	129,1	96,9	271,8	174,6	1,020,0
	Budget	1896-97	26,1	41,9	55,0		33,8	215,4	131,8	100,1	274,7	184,3	1,063,1
	Revised	1896-97	26,4	30,9	54,8		32,7	215,1	130,3	96,9	270,6	187,5	1,054,2
	Accounts	1896-97	26,9	39,9	53,4		33,5	210,1	130,0	98,1	278,1	188,6	1,065,2

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1895-96	6,2	4,7	10,9	Total, including England.	Accounts	1895-96	1,030,9
	Budget	1895-97	6,2	4,6	10,8		Budget	1896-97	1,073,9
	Revised	1895-97	7,0	4,6	11,0		Revised	1896-97	1,065,8
	Accounts	1895-97	6,9	4,6	11,5		Accounts	1896-97	1,070,7

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget grant	8	...	...	...	7	...	..	3,4	4,3	
Excess sanctioned by Local Gvernment	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,3	
" " " the Imperial Government.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Imperial	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Provincial	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3,4	...	
Extra charges due to Famine	...	1,1	...	...	2,6	8	4	1 4	8	
" " " Plague	...	2	...	...	4,3	5	2	...	13,8	
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	3	5	2	3	1,0	1,5	9	1,9	2,5	

167. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 2,1 and 45,2, respectively. There would have been no excess over the Budget, but for the special charges under *Grants for Medical Purposes* connected with the bubonic plague in Bombay and Bengal, which more than account for the Budget excess in those provinces, and were provided for by re-appropriation. Madras is the only other province in which an excess occurred, due to an excess of 2,1 under *Medical Establishments* for the pay of newly passed Hospital Assistants pending their posting to permanent appointments, and of 5,1 under *Vaccination Charges* (local), due to seasonal causes and to large fairs and festivals, there being some savings under other heads and under *Lunatic Asylum.*

168. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* and *Grants for Medical Purposes,* due largely to the prevalence of epidemics.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

169. Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* the saving in the Central Provinces was due mainly (4,7) to the charges for a village sanitation scheme having been debited to a Local Fund under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries*; in the North-Western Provinces the saving was partly due to the abolition of a Deputy Sanitary Commissionership, and in Bombay it was due partly to the recovery from the Port Trust towards the Health Officer's establishment, hitherto credited to XX—Medical having been adjusted by deduction from charges, and partly to the provision for expenditure under the Pilgrim Ships Act having been only partially utilized. The excess in India was due chiefly to the grant of privilege leave to the Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, and to the absence of provision for Dr. Haffkine's travelling and other charges. Under *Medical Colleges and Schools* the excess in Bengal was due chiefly to the salary of the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, provided for under other heads having been charged to this head. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* the decrease in Bengal was due to the outlay of only 3 against an estimate of 5,7 for instruments for the Medical College Hospital; in Madras the saving occurred in the Local Section (4,6) counterbalanced by some excesses in the Provincial Section. The excess in the Central Provinces was due to the transfer to this head of charges on account of vaccination referred to above, and to prevalence of epidemics and collection of Provincial Statistics; in Assam it was due to larger grants to dispensaries and the opening of new dispensaries. The excess over the actuals of the previous year, not explained above, occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Bombay. In the first it was due to the construction of the Bowie Hospital at Hoshangabad; in Bengal it was due chiefly to increased charges for cost of medical stores; and in Bombay to heavy expenditure for medicines and instruments for mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the excess, both as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, was due to increased expenditure on clothing and diet of patients owing, in the latter case, to the prevailing high prices of food-grains. Under *Grants for Medical Purposes* the excess in Lower Burma was due to the payment of an additional contribution of 1 to the Sandoway Municipal Hospital, and of a building grant of 5 for the Rangoon Leper Asylum; in Assam it was due to special expenditure in connection with the enquiry into the disease Kala Azar; and in the North-Western Provinces to charges connected with the bubonic plague.

170. The excess expenditure in England was due to payment of the pay, passages, etc., of Medical Officers and Lady Nurses in connection with the plague at Bombay.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1895-96	184,3	4,1	28,4	3	16,3	...	2,9	43,4	8,3	61,9	349,9
	Budget 1896-97	188,0	4,1	31,6	...	16,3	...	2,9	53,4	8,4	59,7	364,4
	Revised 1896-97	184,8	3,5	30,1	...	14,7	2	2,8	46,4	8,0	59,6	350,1
	Accounts 1896-97	183,9	3,6	30,2	...	14,5	2,4	2,7	49,3	8,3	59,7	354,6
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1895-96	88,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,8	...	...	145,2
	Budget 1896-97	91,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,9	...	...	157,8
	Revised 1896-97	90,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,7	...	...	155,7
	Accounts 1896-97	89,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,6	...	...	155,8
Political Subsidies	Accounts. 1895-96	200,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	201,3
	Budget 1896-97	198,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	200,5
	Revised 1896-97	247,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	249,6
	Accounts 1896-97	248,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	...	...	250,3
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1895-96	22,2	1	1	1	2	1	...	4,8	...	1,7	29,3
	Budget 1896-97	3,9	...	4	2	3	2	...	5,4	...	1,9	12,3
	Revised 1896-97	2,7	...	1	1	2	1	...	5,9	...	1,8	10,9
	Accounts 1896-97	2,8	...	1	...	1	...	...	7.5	...	1,6	12,1
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1895-96	4,6	...	7	1	1	9	...	1,0	...	3,4	10,8
	Budget 1896-97	5,6	1	8	6	3	1,7	2	1,4	...	4,0	14,7
	Revised 1896-97	3.2	1	7	2	2	1,0	1	6	...	3,5	9,6
	Accounts 1896-97	2,7	...	7	2	1	1,7	1	4	...	3,2	9,1
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1895-96	4,9	..	1	2	...	...	11,2	45,7	2	18,8	81,1
	Budget 1896-97	4,7	...	2	2	...	1,1	11,4	45,0	2	19,4	82,2
	Revised 1896-97	4,3	...	1	1	...	...	11,7	43,7	8	10,2	79,9
	Accounts 1896-97	4,4	...	...	2	...	2	11,7	44,0	7	18,6	79,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts . 1895-96 .	85,1	2	12,8	1,3	3	3,3	5	42,4	...	14,8	160,7
	Budget . 1896-97 .	47,8	2	11,0	5	4	3,6	4	30,7	...	16,2	110,8
	Revised . 1896-97 .	49,2	4	4,9	9	2	3,2	4	28,9	...	15,5	103,6
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	40,2	4	3,2	8	2	4	2	31,9	...	18,2	101,5
TOTAL	Accounts . 1895-96 .	590,1	4,4	44,1		16,9	4,3	14,6	194,8	8,5	100,6	978,3
	Budget . 1896-97 .	540,5	4,4	45,5		17,3	6,6	14,9	203,7	8,6	101,2	942,7
	Revised . 1896-97 .	581,9	4,0	37,2		15,3	4,5	15,0	193,1	8,8	99,6	959,4
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	577,6	4,0	35,4		14,9	4,7	14,7	201,6	9,0	101,3	963,2

		Sterling.	Exchange	Total.
England.				
Mission to the Court of Persia	Accounts 1895-96 .	7,0	5,3	12,3
	Budget . 1896-97	7,0	5,2	12,2
	Revised . 1896-97	7,0	4,6	11,6
	Accounts . 1896-97	7,0	4,6	11,6
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts 1895-96	12,5	9,5	22,0
	Budget 1896-97	12,5	9,4	21,9
	Revised . 1896-97	12,5	8,3	20,8
	Accounts 1896-97	12,5	8,3	20,8
Other Charges	Accounts . 1895-96	28,-	21,4	49,6
	Budget . 1896-97	2,2	1,6	3,8
	Revised 1896-97	4,9	3,2	8,1
	Accounts . 1896-97	4,7	3,1	7,8
Total England	Accounts 1895-96	47,7	36,2	83,9
	Budget . 1896-97	21,	16,2	37,9
	Revised 1896-97	21,4	16,1	40 5
	Accounts 1896-97	31,2	16,0	40,2

		TOTAL.
Total, including England.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,062,2
	Budget . 1896-97 .	980,6
	Revised . 1896-97 .	999,9
	Accounts 1896-97 .	1,00 ,4

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget grant, awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—Imperial .	37,1	...	...		...	1	...	6	4	
Extra charges due to Famine . .	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	
Excess + or savings - under Exchange Compensation Allowance	—3,4	—1	—2	—1	—1	—1	—8	—2	—1,2	

171. The Indian expenditure showed an excess of 20,5 over the Budget Estimate and a saving of 15,1 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The excess was almost wholly in the India column, and occurred under *Political Subsidies*, on account of the payment of arrears of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan (49,1), counterbalanced by savings under all the other heads and in all the other provinces except Bombay and Madras, where there were petty excesses of 1 and 4. To cover the excess in the "India" column an extra grant should have been obtained in the course of the year. The difference between the actuals of the two years also occurred chiefly in India under *Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs*, due to high charges in 1895-96 connected with the visit of Sardar Nasarulla Khan to England, and heavier expenditure on account of Afghan Border demarcation, the Perso-Baluch Frontier, and the Pamir Delimitation Commission.

172. Under *Political Agents* there were savings in all the provinces except Bengal where the amount shown represents the charges in connection with the Political Agency at Sikkim, provision having been made for them under *Other charges* against which there is an even larger saving. The difference between the actuals of the two years was chiefly due to fresh charges having been incurred during 1896-97 on account of Political Officers employed in Waziristan and their establishment. The increase as compared with 1895-96 in the Punjab under *Charges on the North-West Frontier* was principally due to the payment of allowances to the Khan of Dir and Swat and to Swat levies. *Under Refugees and State Prisoners* the decrease in India was the result of a change in the method of adjustment, under which allowances to Burmese Princes paid in Bengal are now finally adjusted in that province ; the small expenditure of 2 in Bengal represents these allowances ; the provision in the Budget was for the proposed location in Darjeeling of certain Chitral refugees but was not utilized, as the intention was abandoned; in Madras the excess over the Budget represents the cost incurred for the housing,

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*concluded.*

maintenance, etc., of the Chitrali prisoners deported to that Presidency by order of the Government of India. Under *Other charges*, the saving in Upper Burma was due to the provision for the Kengtung-Kenchung Mission and Chinese Frontier Delimitation Commission, (5,0) not being utilised, partly counter-balanced by payment on account of arrear charges in connection with the Mekong Commission for which no provision existed; there were also savings in other detailed heads, and the expenditure under Miscellaneous was over-estimated. The expenditure in 1895-96 was heavier owing chiefly to high charges on account of the Mekong Commission, to adjustment of arrear survey charges in connection with the Kentung-Kenchung Mission, and to payment of a heavy amount of compensation sanctioned by the Government of India. The decrease in Bengal has been explained under *Political Agents.* The difference between the actuals of the two years in the Punjab was due to large payments made in 1895-96 on account of affairs at Chitral. In Bombay the increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was on account of charges in connection with the Mission to Abyssinia; the high figure, compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to an increase in the stipendiary charges, travelling allowance to officers, and sumptuary allowance under "Expenditure against the Revenue of Berbera and Bulhar," and also to charges on account of demarcation of Boundaries between British territory and Native States in Sind.

173. In England there was an excess of 2,5 in the sterling expenditure. The expenses of the visit to England of His Highness the Shahzada Nasarullah Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan, account for an excess of 2,2; the rest was due to the payment of 18 months' subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company in aid of the steamship service on the Karun River, instead of for 12 months provided for in the Budget. The high figure in 1895-96 was also due to the first cause.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

			India.	Central Provinces.	BURMA.		Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
					Upper.	Lower.							
SCIENTIFIC.													
Survey of India	Accounts	1895-96	121,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,8
	Budget	1896-97	144,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,6
	Revised	1896-97	116,7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	146,7
	Accounts	1896-97	147,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,1
Geological and Other Surveys.	Accounts	1895-96	26,8	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	2,7	...	30,3
	Budget	1896-97	31,6	...	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,1	...	35,8
	Revised	1896-97	26,0	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2,6	...	29,0
	Accounts	1896-97	24,9	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2,6	...	27,9
Meteorological Department.	Accounts	1895-96	32,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,7
	Budget	1896-97	32,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,9
	Revised	1896-97	32,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,7
	Accounts	1896-97	33,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,2
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts	1895-96	9,7	2	...	2	2	3,8	1,2	7	5,0	3,8	24,8
	Budget	1896-97	10,1	2	1	5	2	4,1	1,2	4	5,7	5,3	27,8
	Revised	1896-97	10,6	2	...	4	2	3,9	1,1	3	5,5	3,6	25,8
	Accounts	1896-97	10,8	2	...	3	2	4,0	1,0	4	5,7	3,6	26,2
AGRICULTURAL.													
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts	1895-96	45,0	1,0	1,4	5,6	2	3,5	3,7	16,1	3,8	13,5	93,8
	Budget	1896-97	44,8	1,3	1,8	6,7	1	3,7	4,3	15,3	5,1	15,9	99,0
	Revised	1896-97	50,2	1,6	1,4	5,8	1	3,7	4,2	16 0	4,0	13,6	100,6
	Accounts	1896-97	50,0	1,5	1,3	5,6	...	3,7	4,2	15,5	3,9	14,5	100,2
Other Charges	Accounts	1895-96	3,4	3,7	8	5	2	40,0	14,9	13,4	11,4	6,4	94,7
	Budget	1896-97	4,2	4,8	9	8	3	31,8	16,3	13,3	12,4	9,2	94,0
	Revised	1896-97	3,7	4,5	9	4	2	30,4	15,4	13,4	11,6	7,1	87,6
	Accounts	1896-97	3,2	3,6	8	5	2	30,8	14,9	12,7	11,7	7,7	86,1
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.	Accounts	1895-96	1,2	1	...	4	3,8	6,7	6	3	2,2	2,3	17,6
	Budget	1896-97	1,0	...	...	4	5,3	6,0	6	3	2,3	2,0	17,9
	Revised	1896-97	6	1	...	4	4,3	6,9	7	4	2,3	2,1	17,8
	Accounts	1896-97	1,0	1	...	4	3,9	7,0	6	6	2,0	2,5	18,1
STATISTICS	Accounts	1895-96	4	1,3	6	1,4	4	2,7	...	1,5	4,5	1,8	14,6
	Budget	1896-97	4	1,4	7	1,5	4	2,8	...	1,5	4,7	1,9	15,3
	Revised	1896-97	4	1,1	6	1,4	4	2,9	...	1,5	4,5	2,1	14,9
	Accounts	1896-97	3	1,1	7	1,4	4	2,9	1	1,3	4,7	2,1	15,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
MISCELLANEOUS	Accounts . 1895-96	4,2	1	...	1	...	1,3	3	5	11,7	1,2	19,4
	Budget 1896-97	4,0	2	...	3	...	1,0	4	8	11,5	1,9	20,1
	Revised 1896-97	4,0	1	...	1	...	1,2	4	5	11,0	1,5	18,8
	Accounts 1896-97	4,0	1	...	...	...	1,3	4	5	12,1	1,8	20,2
TOTAL	Accounts . 1895-96	245,2	6,4	11,7		4,9	58,0	20,7	32,5	41,3	29,0	449,7
	Budget 1896-97	273,6	7,9	14,7		6,4	49,4	22,8	31,6	44,8	36,2	487,4
	Revised 1896-97	274,9	7,6	11,7		5,3	49,0	21,8	32,1	41,5	30,0	473,9
	Accounts 1896-97	274,5	6,6	11,3		4,8	49,7	21,2	31,0	42,7	32,2	474,0

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.
England	Accounts . 1895-96	26,3	20,0	46,3	Total, including England . Accounts 1895-96	496,0
	Budget 1896-97	31,4	23,4	54,8	Budget 1896-97	542,2
	Revised 1896-97	31,3	20,6	51,9	Revised 1896-97	525,8
	Accounts 1896-97	30,1	19,9	50,0	Accounts 1896-97	524,0

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget grant	Imperial	9	...	...		...	...	2	1	...	...	
	Provincial	...	...	...		...	5	...	...	...	...	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
" " the Imperial Government		9	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Excess awaiting sanction	Imperial	...	...	...		...	...	2	1	...	...	
	Provincial	...	...	...		...	5	...	...	...	...	
Extra charges due to Famine		2,7	...	...		...	1	2	2	...	1	
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.		3,6	...	1		...	1	1	2	4	4	

174. The accounts show a reduction in the expenditure in India of 13,4 as compared with the Budget, and an excess of 24,3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The principal saving occurred under *Geological and other Surveys* (7,9) and *Other charges* (7,9), and was due to petty differences under various heads, which are explained below.

175. Under *Survey of India* there was an excess of 2,5; due chiefly to an increase of 3,8 under Head-Quarters Offices, owing to the recoveries on account of mathematical instruments supplied to Head-Quarters Offices having been less than estimated. There was a saving under Survey Parties (22,0) but it was counterbalanced by correspondingly smaller recoveries from Local Governments, (21,9). As compared with the previous year the expenditure of Survey Parties showed a decrease of 17,8, but the deductions also considerably decreased and the net result was an increase of 25,3. Under *Geological and other Surveys* in India, in addition to the usual variations under salaries and allowances in consequence of the absence of officers on leave and the lower rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance, there were special savings in the publication of the "Palæontologia Indica" (1,0) and under special charges for the mineral survey of Chota Nagpur, (1,9); and the grants under the Archæological Department for Epigraphy and Doctor Burgess' Reports on Archæology were not fully utilized. In Lower Burma the operations of the Archæological Department were not fully carried out, and in Madras the provision for the revision of establishment was not utilized. The small excess over the Budget under *Meteorological Department* occurred chiefly in telegram charges. Under *Other Scientific Departments* the increase in India was due to an under-estimate of the grant for Central Museums; and the saving in Bombay, as compared with the Budget, was partly due to the provision of 1,1 for the Reay Industrial Museum not having been required. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* the excess in India was due mainly to larger expenditure of 2,5 in purchase of stallions, and of 3,1 in the feed owing to high prices of grains. This excess was partly counterbalanced by small savings in several of the provinces. Under *Other Agricultural charges* there was a saving of 7,9 contributed to by all the provinces, none of the items are of any importance. The high figure of the preceding year in Bengal was due to larger expenditure on account of silk and other experiments, and for the manufacture of quinine. Under *Labour and Emigration* part (8) of the saving in Assam, and of the excess in Bengal was due to the smaller recovery from the Assam Administration towards the deficit in the transactions of the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

176. In England there was a decrease of 1,7 in the purchase of stallions, counterbalanced by an increase of 4 due to larger demands for stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	1,095,9	RECEIPTS	975,9	1,076,9	1,066,6

177. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 90,7 and fell off as compared with the actuals of the previous year by 29,3. The improvement as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly under Miscellaneous (70,2); 39,9 in India spread over all the minor heads and 30,3, in England, including exchange, due to a large increase in the fines and penalties incurred by contractors. Of the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year 16,8 occurred under Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances chiefly in England, and 34,1 under Exchange partly counterbalanced by an increase of 19,5 under Miscellaneous chiefly in England.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma Upper	Burma Lower	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds . .	Accounts 1895-96	7,7	4	..	...	...	1,8	1,1	4	5,1	4,5	21,0
	Budget . 1896-97	5,2	4	.	...	1	1,5	1,2	4	4,0	4,0	16,8
	Revised 1896-97	5,7	4	..	..	..	1,8	1,0	6	3,0	3,9	16 4
	Accounts 1896-97	6,8	4	...	...	...	1,4	9	5	3,1	3,8	16,9
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds .	Accounts . 1895-96	6,6	2,2	8	2,2	9	12,4	11,4	6,1	5,1	7,0	54,7
	Budget . 1896-97	5,2	1,7	9	2,2	9	13,3	11,2	6,0	4,0	7,1	53,1
	Revised . 1896-97	6,9	1,7	6	2,3	9	11,4	9,4	6,0	4,0	6,4	49,6
	Accounts . 1896-97	8,2	1,8	5	2,3	8	11,1	9,7	5,5	4,1	6,7	50,7
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities . .	Accounts . 1895-96	59,7	2,0	9	7	3	7,3	5,0	4,5	4,8	23,5	108,7
	Budget . 1896-97	60,2	1,7	6	7	4	6,8	5,3	4,1	5,4	23,0	108,6
	Revised 1896-97	61,0	2,1	6	5	4	4,7	5,0	3,6	5,8	22,6	106,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	61,9	1,8	2,0	2,4	4	5,3	4,8	4,0	4,9	23,9	111,4
Other Items . .	Accounts . 1895-96	3 6	1,5	6	6	5	3,6	3,3	1,2	2,5	2,5	19,9
	Budget . 1896-97	2,7	2,1	5	6	0	4,1	3 6	1,5	2,4	2,5	20,8
	Revised . 1896-97	2 6	1,7	8	9	8	3,7	3,7	1,3	2,5	2,8	21,0
	Accounts . 1896-97	2,9	1,6	9	9	9	4,2	3 9	2,0	3,0	2,9	23,2
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1895-96	77,6	6,1	5,8		1,7	25,1	20,5	12,2	17,5	37,5	204,3
	Budget . 1896-97	73,3	5,9	5,5		2,0	25,7	21,5	12,0	16,4	37,2	199,5
	Revised 1896-97	76,4	5,9	5,7		2,1	21,6	19,1	11,5	15,3	35,7	193,3
	Accounts 1896-97	79,8	5,6	9,0		2,1	22,0	19,3	12,0	15,1	37,3	202,2

		Sterling	Exchange	TOTAL			
England . .	Accounts . 1895-96	96,9	73,6	170,5	Total, including England .	Accounts . 1895 96 .	374,8
	Budget 1896-97	90,9	67,8	158,7		Budget . 1896-97 .	358,2
	Revised 1896-97	94,1	62,1	156,2		Revised . 1896-97 .	349,5
	Accounts 1896-97	93,6	62,0	155,8		Accounts . 1896-97	358,0

178. The variations under this head are trifling and require no special explanation.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1	...	...	3,4	2	7,4	1,2	2,5	5,4	4,7	24,9
	Budget . 1896-97 .	2	...	1,0	4,7	2	7,1	1,1	1,9	4,4	5,5	26,1
	Revised . 1896-97 .	1	...	1,0	6,1	1	6,5	1,2	2,3	5,5	5,0	27,8
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1	...	...	6,3	1	6,9	1,3	2,4	5,4	5,1	27,6
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	5,2	2	...	8	1	9,8	2,7	4	7,1	3,1	29,4
	Budget . 1896-97 .	5,2	2	...	8	1	9,8	3,5	4	8,2	3,3	31,5
	Revised . 1896-97 .	4,9	2	...	1,1	1	10,7	3,1	4	7,0	3,2	30,7
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	5,8	2	...	1,0	1	9,4	3,9	4	6,4	2,9	30,1

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts . 1895-96	6,8	1,1	...	3	3	3,6	5,1	6,1	3,0	3,7	30,0
	Budget 1896-97	4,5	3,1	...	2	3	3,4	7,4	7,3	2,6	3,5	32,3
	Revised . 1896-97	7,0	2,1	...	3	3	4,2	6,8	5,3	3,2	3,5	32,7
	Accounts . 1896-97	6,4	1,6		4	3	3,3	6,8	3,3	3,1	3,5	28,7
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1895-96	12,1	1,3	4,5		6	20,8	9,0	9,0	15,5	11,5	84,3
	Budget . 1896-97	9,9	3,3	6,7		6	20,3	12,0	9,6	15,2	12,3	89,9
	Revised . 1896-97	12,0	2,3	8,5		5	21,4	11,1	8,0	15,7	11,7	91,2
	Accounts . 1896-97	12,3	1,8	7,7		5	19,6	12,0	6,1	14,9	11,5	86,4

179. Under this head also the variations are small. It may suffice to explain that under *Other Press Receipts* the large decrease in the Punjab occurred in the earnings of Jail Presses for lithographic printing, and was due partly to a reduction in the rates for printing, and partly to a change in classification, whereby the price of country paper supplied by Jails and used for lithographic printing is credited to Jail Manufactures subordinate to XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails instead of to this head as formerly.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1895-96 Accounts	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised	1896-97. Accounts
229,6	142,1	206,3	242,3	GUARANTEED COMPANIES . . .	+122,0	+146,0	+112,8	+110,5
				SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES—				
−23,5	—46,1	—37,8	—34,2	Southern Mahratta and Mysore . .	+33,4	+62,3	+36,7	+34,2
—7	—57,3	15,9	−4,9 (Indian Midland and Extension)	Indian Midland	+9,0	+50,0	+23,1	+46,0 (Indian Midland and Extension)
...	—99,1	—8,7		Do. Do. Extension . . .	...	*	+14,4	
−76,1	...	—18,3	2,7	Bengal-Nagpur	+34,7		+17,4	+9,9
−2,2	—13,7	—17,5	—21,0	Bengal Central	+1,6	+18,9	+21,1	+19,5
2,8	9,5	6,6	6,1	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	+1	...	+2	+2
−378,1	—136,5	—209,5	82,2	Assam-Bengal	—30,9	+5	—1,5	+2,2
...	...	—201,5	−169,3	Burma	...	..	—8,1	—6,7
				TOTAL SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES .	+47,9	+131,7	+103,3	+105,3
				REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS.				
254,1	—41,0	−396,5	−401,9	East Indian Railway Advances . .	+13,1	—1,3	—54,4	—54,7
164,2	50,0	43,6	43,9	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances .	+10,7	..	+1,6	+1,3
66,8	91,9	57,8	57,4	South Indian Railway ditto . .	+4,6	...	+2,3	+2,3
24,8	16,3	100,8	78,4	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	+1,4		+2,0	+1,6
145,9	194,4	43,7	34,7	Miscellaneous	−21,4	—20,9	+13,8	—22,1
				TOTAL REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS .	+ 8,4	—22,2	—34,7	—71,6
				Lump reduction by Finance Department .	...	135,5*	...	
				TOTAL .	+178,3	+120,0	+181,4	+144,2

*The reduction made was 308,5, but as this was made in order expressly to throw out the provision of a credit of 173,0 against Indian Midland extension, I have thrown out that provision here and shown the deduction net as 135,5.

180. It is somewhat difficult to compare the Budget and the Accounts owing to the lump reduction on the total of the Budget Estimate; which appears to have been made partly in view of a suggested change in the system of bringing the Exchange to Account under this head, and partly in view of a probable rise in the rate of Exchange. Taking, however, the detailed figures as they stand, apart from the lump deduction, the principal changes are explained below. Under *Guaranteed Companies*, the reduction is mainly due to increased net repayments on Capital account in India of 46,1 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in consequence of an overestimate of the expenditure for stores and works, and to reduced net payments of 51,3 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in consequence of larger receipts for stores both on cash payment and by transfer to Revenue Account. The reduction would have been larger by about 20,0 but for the improvement in the average rate of exchange. The principal alteration under *Subsidised Railways* occurs on the Southern Mahratta (including Mysore) Railway, and is due both to smaller withdrawals in India and to the improvement in the rate of Exchange. The Burma Railways were handed over to a Company on 1st September 1896 and expenditure from

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

that date on these Railways has been treated as capital expenditure on Subsidized Railways; the exchange on these transactions consequently enters this head, resulting in 1896-97 in a reduction of the total gain. Under the *Remittance accounts* the only important change is that under East Indian Railway Advances; the largely increased loss was due mainly to the debentures raised being increased from 400,0 to 802,5; these are, like the advances to that Railway, adjusted at the official rate of exchange, and as this was lower than the average rate, the remittance of the larger sterling amount to India resulted in a largely increased loss, which was still further enhanced by the rise in the average rate. The principal difference between the actuals of the two years occurs in respect of the East Indian Railway Advances, there having been a much smaller amount of debentures in 1895-96. There were, however, partially compensating improvements under the subsidized Railways, that in the case of the Assam-Bengal line being due to the whole of the Indian expenditure having been provided by Government instead of being met partly from Capital raised by debentures in England.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1895-96	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,3	2,7
	Budget	1896-97	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	1,3
	Revised	1896-97	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6	1,9
	Accounts	1896-97	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	2,5
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1895-96	12,4	1	1,7	1,7	...	4,8	3	1,0	1,0	5,1	28,1
	Budget	1896-97	9,6	1	2,0	1,9	1	5,7	4	9	1,4	6,0	28,1
	Revised	1896-97	15,9	1	2,0	3,0	...	5,0	4	1,1	2,0	5,4	34,9
	Accounts	1896-97	15,2	1	1,9	2,9	...	5,3	5	1,4	2,1	5,8	35,2
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1895-96	2,6	2,4	7	1,3	8,3	45,4	8,3	6,1	5,3	7	81,1
	Budget	1896-97	7	1,9	6	1,6	5,0	37,0	6,0	4,0	4,2	2,0	63,0
	Revised	1896-97	1,4	2,0	6	1,2	4,3	38,8	6,0	5,0	5,4	6	65,3
	Accounts	1896-97	2,7	3,1	7	1,6	...	34,2	12,2	5,8	4,8	3,9	69,0
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1895-96	2,6	2	...	1	1	6,0	...	...	9	1,2	12,0
	Budget	1896-97	2,4	...	...	1	1	7,5	...	...	1,1	1,3	12,5
	Revised	1896-97	2,8	...	...	1	1	7,5	...	...	8	1,4	12,7
	Accounts	1896-97	2,8	...	...	1	1	8,1	...	...	7	1,2	13,0
Contributions	Accounts	1895-96	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	10,5	1,4	9,2	5	23,1
	Budget	1896-97	...	1,4	...	...	...	...	10,5	...	8,2	3	20,4
	Revised	1896-97	...	1,4	...	...	...	...	10,5	2,0	8,6	5	23,0
	Accounts	1896-97	...	1,2	...	...	...	...	10,2	2,0	7,8	7	21,9
Rents	Accounts	1895-96	1,5	3,2	21,5	17,7	2,3	4,8	17,0	4,3	44,2	1,0	117,5
	Budget	1896-97	1,4	3,2	20,2	17,4	1,8	4,7	16,2	4,0	44,9	1,1	114,9
	Revised	1896-97	1,4	3,2	22,6	19,3	2,1	5,0	15,8	4,3	45,0	1,1	119,8
	Accounts	1896-97	1,3	3,1	23,4	20,0	2,1	5,2	14,5	4,3	45,0	1,1	120,0
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1895-96	4,3	4	1,1	1	3	30,3	1	8	7,7	1,0	46,1
	Budget	1896-97	3,5	4	1	1	3	24,0	1	9	7,4	1,1	37,9
	Revised	1896-97	3,8	3	6	...	4	20,2	1	9	8,5	9	41,7
	Accounts	1896-97	4,1	2	8	...	2	27,6	1	9	8,1	8	42,8
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1895-96	...	...	3,1	...	1,6	...	1,0	6,5	...	10,0	22,2
	Budget	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,6	...	...	6,6
	Revised	1896-97	...	...	4,0	...	...	...	...	7,0	...	1,4	12,4
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	2,9	...	...	...	7	7,1	...	1,7	12,4
Other Items	Accounts	1895-96	10,2	2,9	9	4,5	1,4	34,6	3,9	7,7	13,9	37,5	117,5
	Budget	1896-97	13,4	2,8	2	4,4	1,3	35,9	3,6	10,5	15,1	41,5	118,7
	Revised	1896-97	14,6	2,8	3	4,5	1,5	35,9	4,9	8,3	12,2	35,7	119,2
	Accounts	1896-97	15,0	2,1	2	4,5	1,5	40,5	4,7	8,8	13,2	36,0	126,5
TOTAL	Accounts	1895-96	35,0	10,7	54,4		14,0	126,8	41,1	27,8	82,2	58,3	450,3
	Budget	1896-97	31,1	9,8	48,6		8,6	114,8	36,8	20,9	82,3	44,5	403,4
	Revised	1896-97	38,2	9,8	58,2		8,4	118,4	37,7	29,1	82,5	48,6	430,9
	Accounts	1896-97	41,4	9,8	59,0		3,9	120,9	42,9	30,3	81,7	53,4	443,3

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1895-96	4,7	3,5	8,2
	Budget	1896-97	2,5	1,9	4,4
	Revised	1896-97	14,4	9,5	23,9
	Accounts	1896-97	20,9	13,8	34,7

Total, including England.	Accounts	1895-96	458,5
	Budget	1896-97	407,8
	Revised	1896-97	454,8
	Accounts	1896-97	478,0

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

181. The Revenue in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 39,9, but was 7,0 less than the actuals of the previous year. The excess over the Budget was spread over all the heads and is explained in detail below.

182. Under ***Premium on Bills*** the excess of 7,1 occurred mostly in the India column, and was due to specially high sales at Calcutta of wire transfers on Rangoon, in consequence of the favourable paddy market in the interior of Lower Burma and the demand for Burma rice in India owing to famine. Under ***Unclaimed Deposits*** the largest excess occurred in the North-Western Provinces. In Assam the refund of lapsed deposits exceeded the amount which lapsed to Government, and the excess (1,0) was debited to 32.—Miscellaneous. Under ***Rents*** (5,1) the expansion of revenue was due to the construction of new bazars in Burma, under ***Miscellaneous Fees, etc.*** (4,9), the receipts from partition fees in Bengal exceeded the estimate by 3,3; although they were less than in last year. Under ***Extraordinary Items*** the credit in Upper Burma represents the amount recovered from the Home Government on account of a moiety of the charges incurred in connection with the Mekong Commission. The receipt in the North-Western Provinces arose out of an adjustment of the commutation value of lapsed Wasika Pensions under the first Oudh Loan. In Bombay the actuals consisted of the repayments by the Bombay Port Trust of those portions of its debt to Government which do not bear interest. The increase in the Punjab occurred in land revenue receipts in connection with the administration of the Kurram Valley. Under ***Other Items*** the increase in Bengal of 4 6 and 5,9 over the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, respectively, was mainly in the receipts from fees and fines of Revenue Courts, from sale of old stores and materials, and from miscellaneous provincial and local receipts. India had an unexpected receipt of 1,0 in Bushire on account of ransom on boats captured at Bahrein. In Bombay large supplies of stores were received from England, chiefly on account of the Tapti Valley Railway, causing an improvement in the receipts under the head Percentages chargeable on European Stores for Provincial and Local Funds (1,2); and the revenues of Berbera and Bulhar and Zaila (3,2) improved.

183. In England there was a large increase in fines and penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
5,933,3	EXPENDITURE	6,030,3	5,862,9	5,856,7

184. The total expenditure in England and India was less than the Budget and the actuals of the previous year by 173,6 and 76,6, respectively. Apart from exchange, to which the saving is mostly due, the only important variations occurred under Superannuations where the Indian expenditure showed an excess of 36,8 over that of the previous year, and the sterling charges exceeded the Budget Estimate by 28,0 and the previous year's actuals by 56,8.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts 1895-96 .	21,3	25,5	...	...	8	109,7	90,6	21,7	65,2	64,7	399,5
	Budget . 1896-97 .	19,7	25,4	...	...	1,0	108,6	90,8	21,7	63,4	72,1	402,7
	Revised . 1896-97 .	16,3	25,2	...	...	8	102,6	90,7	21,2	66,0	67,3	390,1
	Accounts 1896-97 .	16,8	24,8	...	...	8	99,8	89,8	21,0	65,1	66,2	384,3
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts 1895-96 .	4,0	...	13,3	2,6	...	7	7,3	9,5	2	1	37,7
	Budget . 1896-97 .	3,8	...	12,7	2,6	...	7	7,2	8,8	3	3	36,4
	Revised . 1896-97 .	4,1	...	12,8	2,6	...	7	7,2	8,8	2	1,0	37,4
	Accounts 1896-97 .	4,1	...	12,8	2,6	...	7	6,9	9,0	3	8	37,2
TOTAL .	Accounts 1895-96 .	25,3	25,5	15,9		8	110,4	97,9	31,2	65,4	64,8	437,2
	Budget . 1896-97 .	23,5	25,4	15,3		1,0	109,3	98,0	30,5	63,7	72,4	439,1
	Revised . 1896-97 .	20,4	25,2	15,4		8	103,3	97,9	30,0	66,2	66,3	427,5
	Accounts 1896-97 .	20,9	24,8	15,4		8	100,5	96,7	30,0	65,4	67,0	421,5

		Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL		
England . .	Accounts 1895-96 .	9,6	7,3	16,9	Total, including England. . Accounts . 1895-96 .	454,1
	Budget . 1896-97 .	9,4	7,0	16,4	Budget . 1896-97 .	455,5
	Revised . 1896-97 .	9,6	6,3	15,9	Revised . 1896-97 .	443,4
	Accounts 1896-97 .	9,6	6,3	15,9	Accounts . 1896-97 .	437,4

185 As in previous years, the payments on account of Territorial and Political Pensions showed a decrease compared with the Budget Estimate owing to lapses. The only excesses occurred in Madras (1,7) and Burma (1). In Madras the estimate for Carnatic pensions of less than R5,000 per annum was exceeded by 3,1, but there were savings of 6 under Commutations of Pensions and of 9 under Tanjore Pensions. This extra charge was met by a re-appropriation of 2,5 from 5.—Salt, sanctioned by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, in its letter No. 1186A., dated 13th March 1897. The petty difference in Burma is a merely fractional excess, but requires sanction. In Bombay the estimate under the first head contained a provision of 5,6 on account of Wasika pensions under the 3rd Oudh Loan which are now (and were also in the accounts of 1895-96) adjusted under 14.—Interest on Other Obligations (see para. 110). In Bengal the savings of 9,8 are accounted for by lapses of Nizamat Pensions. In India the pensions paid to the Oudh and Mysore families were less than the Estimate by 1,5 and 9, respectively. The increase under *Charitable Allowances* in Bombay was due to special grants sanctioned for the funeral expenses of Mirs in Sind and the widow of the late Raja of Mandvi.

186. In England the slight excess over the Budget was due to the payment of arrear pensions.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1895-96 Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
3	India	6	2	3
...	Bengal	1	...	...
...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	1	1
...	Punjab	...	1	1
1	Madras	1	1	1
4	Bombay	3	2	2
8	TOTAL	1,1	7	8
223,5	England	226,0	228,0	225,8
169,9	Exchange	168,5	150,5	149,2
394,2	TOTAL, INCLUDING ENGLAND	395,6	379,2	375,8

187. The charges incurred in this country depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service who happen to be on leave. The figures do not call for any remarks save that the trifling excesses in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab require formal sanction. In England also the saving was unimportant.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	47,2	27,2	6,7	31,8	9,1	187,8	196,3	95,3	145,2	178,5	925,1
	Budget . 1896-97	47,7	26,7	7,0	33,1	9,7	192,6	202,4	97,3	153,3	183,1	952,9
	Revised . 1896-97	50,9	27,3	7,2	31,8	9,9	194,9	201,8	97,5	152,5	186,5	960,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	51,1	27,6	7,2	31,9	9,8	195,6	202,3	98,3	153,7	185,7	963,2
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts . 1895-96	1,8	5	...	...	1	2,1	2,6	2,0	3,0	3,2	15,3
	Budget . 1896-97 .	1,6	7	...	...	1	2,2	3,0	2,2	2,5	3,5	15,8
	Revised . 1896-97 .	1,5	5	...	...	1	1,9	2,7	2,2	2,5	3,3	14,7
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,6	5	...	...	...	1,7	2,8	2,0	2,7	3,4	14,7
Gratuities .	Accounts . 1895-96	..	2	7	7	2	7	1,0	9	1,7	1,6	7,7
	Budget . 1896-97	2	2	5	6	2	8	1,4	8	1,6	1,3	7,6
	Revised . 1896-97	2	3	6	7	2	6	1,0	1,1	1,4	1,2	7,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	2	2	6	7	2	8	9	1,1	1,3	2,0	8,0
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	...	1	...	3	1	4,2	1,0	7	1,1	9	8,4
	Budget . 1896-97 .	1	...	...	3	1	4,5	1,0	6	1,2	2	8,0
	Revised . 1896-97 .	...	1	...	3	1	4,2	1,2	7	1,0	6	8,2
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	1	...	3	1	4,5	1,2	7	9	1,1	8,9
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts . 1895-96 .	5	...	...	...	...	8	2,4	1,2	1,8	1,1	7,8
	Budget . 1896-97 .	6	...	...	...	1	1,2	2,1	1,1	2,0	1,0	8,1
	Revised . 1896-97 .	3	...	...	...	...	9	2,4	9	1,8	1,2	7,5
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	4	...	...	...		9	2,6	6	1,8	1,1	7,4
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1895-96	1,7	...	...	.	...	2	...	...	8	4	3,1
	Budget 1896-97 .	2,0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	4	3,4
	Revi ed . 1896-97 .	1,5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	..	2,5
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	2,4
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1895-96	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 5	1	..	...	1,7
	Budget . 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	1	1	2,1
	Revised . 1896-97	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	...	6
	Accounts . 1896-97	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	1,3
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1895-96	51,3	28,0	40,2		9,5	195,8	204,8	100,2	153,6	185,7	969,1
	Budget . 1896-97 .	52,2	27,6	41,5		10,2	201,5	211,8	102,0	161,5	189,6	997,9
	Revised . 1896-97 .	54,4	28,2	40,6		10,3	202,7	209,1	103,0	160,0	192,8	1,001,1
	Accounts . 1896-97 .	55,1	28,4	40,7		10,1	203,7	209,9	103,2	161,3	193,5	1,005,9

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			TOTAL.
England .	Accounts . 1895-96 .	1,817,7	1,381,0	3,198,7	Total, including England.	Accounts . 1895-96	4,167,8
	Budget . 1896-97	1,846,5	1,376,5	3,223,0		Budget . 1896-97 .	4,220,9
	Revised . 1896-97	1,873,0	1,236,2	3,109,2		Revised . 1896-97 .	4,110,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	1,874,5	1,238,8	3,113,3		Accounts . 1896-97 .	4,119,2

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total
Excess over Budget grant .	Imperial .	2,9	1	...	...	..	8	...	...	2	
	Provincial .	...	7	...	...	3,1	...	1,6	5	3,7	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government .		...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,7	
" " " the Imperial Government .		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial .	2,9	1	...	...	...	8	.	...	2	
	Provincial .	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	1I,6	5	...	

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

188. The saving under this head occurred entirely in consequence of the fall in exchange.

189. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget grant by 8,0, and there were excesses everywhere except in Lower Burma, Assam, North-Western Provinces and Madras, and in the last two there were excesses in the Imperial and Provincial charges respectively. The amounts requiring sanction in each case are shown in the memo. at foot of the tabular statement above, and the reasons for the excesses are explained below. They are, however, due for the most part to sufficient allowance not having been made in the Estimate for the normal growth of expenditure under the first minor head. The following statement shows this growth during the last six years :—

1891-92	792,6
1892-93	830,4
1893-94	863,5
1894-95	899,1
1895-96	925,1
1896-97	963,2

190. Under *Compassionate Allowances* in Madras the actuals of 1895-96 included an arrear payment. Under *Gratuities* the increase in Bombay was due to a special payment of 1,0 at the instance of the Government of the Punjab, in which province also a trifling excess occurred under the same head. Under *Military Orphan Funds* there were special payments in Bombay on account of marriage portions and arrears. Under *Pensions of the Military Funds* the Estimate in the North-Western Provinces was too low, while that in the Punjab was too high. The total saving under *Pensions of the Civil Funds* was 1,0, of which India contributed 6 and Bombay 4. The saving in the latter province was due to the transfer of the pensions to England. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces under *Other Charges* was due to the death of a Civil Service Annuitant.

191. In England the increase occurred mainly in the pensions of the officers of the Uncovenanted Service and in Civil Service Annuities.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

		India	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts . 1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	15,3	...	...	3,0	2,4	20,7
	Budget . 1896-97	.	...	...	...	...	15,8	...	..	2,8	2,9	21,5
	Revised . 1896-97	..	..	...	.	...	14,9	..	...	2,7	2,5	20,1
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	15,3	...	...	2,9	2,1	20,3
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts 1895-96	1	5	6	6	6	208,7	6,9	12,9	37,4	46,3	314,6
	Budget 1896-97	1	8	5	7	1,1	201,0	7,3	13,5	38,5	51,0	315,1
	Revised 1896-97	1	5	7	8	6	210,8	6,9	13,9	38,7	46,3	319,3
	Accounts . 1896-97	...	5	9	9	6	199 9	7,1	13,7	38,3	47,3	309,2
Government Presses.	Accounts . 1895 96	76,5	7,6	...	31,0	6,4	35,9	28,1	18,4	31,0	30,0	265,8
	Budget . 1896 97	86,6	8,1	.	35,9	6,2	36,9	30,5	20,7	31,4	33,5	289,8
	Revised . 1896 97	79,7	8,3	...	33,0	6,7	36,4	30,7	16,6	30,7	34,2	276,3
	Accounts . 1896 97	81,6	8 3	...	32,8	6,9	35,4	32,2	16,5	30,9	33,6	278,2
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	Accounts 1895-96	—216,6	8,0	2,1	21,0	1,9	51,6	34,9	10,0	54,2	32,9	...
	Budget 1896-97	—203,9	8,3	2,0	22,5	2,7	62,5	23,7	9,5	42,7	30,0	...
	Revised . 1896-97	—203,5	7,9	2,0	21,3	2,5	52,5	23,7	9,6	50,0	34,0	...
	Accounts . 1896-97	—205,1	7,7	2,6	19,3	2,7	53,1	23,8	8,3	54,3	33,3	...
Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments.	Accounts . 1895-96	—21,7	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—21,7
	Budget . 1896-97	—15,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—15,5
	Revised 1896-97	—22,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—22,1
	Accounts . 1896-97	—20 3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	—20,3

Section II.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Charges	Accounts . 1895-96	6	1,5	...	...	...	3,2	7,1	7,4	5,5	5	25,8
	Budget . 1896-97	6	1,5	...	...	1	3,3	5,0	6,7	6,0	8	24,0
	Revised . 1896-97	5	1,5	...	...	...	3,3	4,8	7,4	5,4	6	23,5
	Accounts . 1896-97	5	1,1	...	...	...	3,6	4,8	7,8	4,2	7	22,7
Total	Accounts 1895-96	—161,1	17,6	55,3		8,9	314,7	77,0	48,7	131,1	113,0	605,2
	Budget . 1896-97	—132,1	18,7	61,6		10,1	319,5	66,5	50,4	121,4	118,8	634,9
	Revised . 1896-97	—145,3	18,2	57,8		9,8	317,9	66,1	47,5	127,5	117,6	617,1
	Accounts 1896-97	—143,3	17,6	56,5		10,2	307,3	67,9	46,3	130,6	117,0	610,1
England.		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.								
Stores	Accounts . 1895-96	39,3	29,0	69,2								
	Budget . 1896-97	39,7	29,6	69,3								
	Revised . 1896-97	39,7	26,2	65,9								
	Accounts . 1896-97	35,8	23,6	59,4								
Other Charges	Accounts . 1895-96	6,2	4 6	10,8								
	Budget . 1896-97	6,5	4,8	11,3								
	Revised . 1896-97	6,1	4,0	10,1								
	Accounts 1896-97	6,0	4,0	10,0								
Total England	Accounts . 1895-96	45,5	34,5	80,0								
	Budget . 1896-97	46,2	34,4	80,6								
	Revised . 1896-97	45,8	30,2	76,0								
	Accounts . 1896-97	41,8	27,6	69,4								
Total, including England.	Accounts 1895-96 .											685,2
	Budget . 1896-97 .											715,5
	Revised . 1896-97 .											693,1
	Accounts . 1896-97 .											679,5
Excess over Budget grant Provincial .		...	..	..		1	...	1,4	..	9,5	2,2	
Excess sanctioned by	Imperial Government	.	...	...		1	...	1,4	...	5,9	1,6	
	Local "	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	6	
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government. Provincial . . .		...	...	..		...	...	...	...	3,6	...	
Extra charges due to Famine . .		2	1	...		...	7	1	1,2		2	
Excess + or savings — under Exchange Compensation Allowance . . .		—1	+1	...		...	—1	—1	...	...	...	

192. The total saving under this head amounted to 36,0, of which 24,8 occurred in India, and was spread over all the minor heads. In Madras and Bombay there were excesses in the Provincial Division of 9,5 and 2,2, respectively, due entirely (11,6 and 3,3) to the excess under "*Stationery supplied from Central Stores.*" This is explained to be due to the increased demands of Departments and the supply of extra articles on account of the famine. But the Budget grant for 1896-97 seems really to have been an under-estimate in both cases, as the actuals for 1895-96 and the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1897-98 and 1898-99 correspond closely with the figure for 1896-97. Of the total excess in Madras 5,9 was sanctioned by re-appropriation from 45.—Civil Works by the Local Government, and in Bombay 6 by Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 4495, dated 21st October 1896, and the balance by the Local Government. The excess of 1,4 in the North-Western Provinces, explained below under *Government Presses*, is covered by a re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Government.

193. Under *Purchase of Stationery*, the large saving in Bombay was mainly under Purchase of Stationery for Central Stores, the result of enforced economy on account of the financial pressure; the charges in last year were lower on account of the inability of the mills to meet indents. The Bengal Budget proved a little too cautious. Under *Government Presses*, in India more work was done by the Central Press for the Postal and Telegraph Departments than was anticipated, resulting in larger deductions from the gross charges; the expenditure on purchase of type and other printing materials for the Branch Press at Simla was also less. In Lower Burma the provision for revision of the establishment of the Superintendent of Government Printing, Rangoon, was not utilized, and there were savings under Overtime Establishment and Supplies and Services, partly counterbalanced by a small increase under Contingencies. In the Punjab there was a saving of 4,8 under Lithographic Printing, owing chiefly to a reduction in the rates for printing. In the North-Western Provinces the value of the Thomason Civil Engineering College Press Stock held in suspense on the Public Works Department books, amounting to 3,1, was transferred to the Civil Department with the transfer of the account of the College from 1st April 1896; the increase thus caused was to a certain extent counterbalanced by savings under Raw Materials and Dead Stock. Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores*, the principal

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

variations, besides those in Madras and Bombay mentioned above, were those in Bengal and Lower Burma, where the Budget was placed too high. In the North-Western Provinces the demand in 1895-96 was unusually high. The *Stationery supplied to the Postal and Telegraph Departments* showed an increase. Under *Other Charges* important variations occurred only in Madras and the Punjab. In the first there was a saving, as less printing work was done, especially for the Settlement Department, in the Punjab the Estimate made by the District Boards proved to be inadequate. In the North-Western Provinces the actuals in 1895-96 included high charges under "Printing at Private Presses".

194. In England the demand for stores was less than anticipated, while the saving in Other Charges occurred in printing and book-binding.

32.—Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma		Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
				Upper.	Lower							
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts 1895-96 .	1	2	9	6	4	8	6	9	6	1,6	6,7
	Budget . 1896-97 .	2	1	8	5	4	9	7	9	9	1,3	6,7
	Revised . 1896-97 .	3	1	1,0	8	4	9	8	1,1	7	1,3	7,4
	Accounts 1896-97 .	2	1	1,0	8	3	6	8	1,1	5	1,5	6,9
Remittance Charges	Accounts 1895-96 .	4,3	1,0	6	6	1,4	2,4	5,5	2,6	1,8	2,1	22,3
	Budget . 1896-97 .	8,5	7	6	6	1,6	3,0	4,3	1,6	2,2	1,4	19,5
	Revised . 1896-97 .	5,3	1,0	7	6	1,4	2,8	4,9	3,0	2,4	1,4	23,5
	Accounts 1896-97 .	5,4	1,1	1,0	9	1,1	2,8	4,5	3,8	2,3	2,6	25,5
Charitable Donations.	Accounts 1895-96	8	3	1	2	2	14,1	3,6	5	5,8	6,6	32,2
	Budget . 1896-97	8	5	1	3	5	10,8	3,8	7	5,7	7,1	30,3
	Revised . 1896-97	8	1,3	1	3	4	11,1	3,5	5	5,8	6,9	30,7
	Accounts 1896-97	8	1,2	...	3	5	11,1	3,8	5	5,6	7,3	31,1
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts 1895-96	1	2,9	8	8	1,5	1,8	8	1,1	2,3	6	12,7
	Budget . 1896-97 .	1	2,6	8	1,0	1,9	1,8	8	1,1	2,4	6	13,1
	Revised . 1896-97 .	1	2,2	9	7	1,1	1,5	9	1,1	2,3	5	11,3
	Accounts 1896-97 .	1	2,3	1,0	7	1,2	1,4	9	1,0	2,5	6	11,7
Petty Establishments	Accounts 1895-96	1,4	2,9	5 0	6,7	5,7	6,9	4,3	6,9	25,3	1 5	66,6
	Budget . 1896-97 .	1,6	3,2	5,8	7,2	4,7	6,9	4,5	7,1	28,0	1,6	70,6
	Revised . 1896-97 .	1,4	3,0	5,2	7,4	3,4	7,2	4,4	8,2	24 5	1,7	66,4
	Accounts 1896-97 .	1,4	3,0	5,4	7,3	3,9	7,5	4,2	8,7	28,3	1,6	71,3
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts 1895-96	1,1	...	...	...	...	1,4	1	4	...	...	3,0
	Budget . 1896-97	.	...	...	...	...	1,0	2	...	2	...	1,4
	Revised . 1896-97	3,4	...	..	...	...	1,0	1	...	2	3	5,0
	Accounts 1896-97	3,6	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	3	4,9
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts 1895 96		...	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	7
	Budget . 1896-97 .	...	...	..	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	6
	Revised . 1896-97 .	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	8
	Accounts 1896-97 .	...	1	2	—	—	3	1,2	1	5	...	2,4
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts 1895-96	2,3	1	...	2,7	3	2,8	...	...	1,0	9,9	19,1
	Budget . 1896-97	2,2	...	...	2,7	4	3,5	...	...	1,0	9,9	19,7
	Revised . 1896-97	2,1	1	...	2,7	3	2,7	...	...	9	9,9	18,7
	Accounts 1896-97	2,1	1	—	2,7	3	2,7	...	...	8	9,8	18,5
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1895-96 .	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,1	...	...	1	1,6
	Budget . 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised . 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	1
	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Other Items . .	Accounts 1895-96	8	2,1	1,0	5	8	7,6	3,9	1,1	10,8	5,9	34,5
	Budget . 1896-97	8	2,3	1	6	6	5,9	3,5	7,7	11,1	6,4	39,0
	Revised . 1896-97	6	2,2	1,2	1,4	7	9,0	3,4	2,7	11,1	9,1	41,4
	Accounts 1896-97	1,1	2,6	1,0	1,4	1,6	7,0	3,3	1,6	9,4	7,5	36,5
TOTAL .	Accounts 1895-96	10,9	9,5	20,6		10,3	38,5	20,0	13,6	47,7	28,3	199,4
	Budget . 1896-97	9,2	9,4	21,1		10,1	34,1	18,0	19,2	51,5	28,3	200,9
	Revised . 1896-97	14,0	9,9	23,2		7,7	36,5	18,1	16,7	48,0	31,2	205,3
	Accounts 1896-97	14,7	10,5	23,7		8,9	34,2	18,8	16,8	50,0	31,2	208,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England .	Accounts 1895-96 .	18,5	14,1	32,6
	Budget . 1896-97 .	24,0	17,9	41,9
	Revised . 1896-97 .	19,0	12,6	31,6
	Accounts 1896-97 .	21,7	14,3	36,0

Total, including England.	Accounts 1895-96	232,0
	Budget . 1896-97 .	242,8
	Revised . 1896-97 .	236,9
	Accounts 1896-97 .	244,8

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

32.—Miscellaneous.—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper	Burma. Lower	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.
Excess over Budget grant { Imperial . .	5.5	4		1,9	..	...	2	2,2	...	1,1
Excess over Budget grant { Provincial .	..	7		7	...	2	6	...	...	1,8
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	..	7		1,9	...	...	...	...	...	1,8
" " " Imperial Government .	..	...		..	..	...	...	..	..	..
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government . . { Imperial .	5.5	4		7	..	...	2	2,2	..	1,1
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government . . { Provincial		...			...	2	6	...	.	...
Extra charge due to Famine . . .	...	6		...	...	1	3	2	.	1
Excess + or Savings — under Exchange Compensation Allowance . . .	+3	...		...	...	+1	...	..		—1

195 The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget by 7 9. The largest excesses were in *Remittance Charges* (6,0) and *Special Commissions of Enquiry* (3,5), but there were small variations explained below under all the heads. The excesses in each Province, which are shown in tabular form above, are generally inconsiderable. The largest occurs in the India column under the two heads just mentioned.

196. The extra expenditure on *Remittance Charges* was due partly to the lower balances with which the Treasuries had to work; the balances on the last day of November fell to 745 lakhs or 105 lakhs below our previously estimated minimum. The excess was however much more than covered by the increased receipts under the corresponding head of Revenue (Premium on Bills). The Budget grant was exceeded in most Provinces, but most largely in the Punjab (2,2), and Bombay (1,2), the two provinces which rendered the largest amount of help to the other parts of the Empire Part of the increase, however, was due to "Loss by Exchange on local transactions." The greater part of the increase in India and part (4) of the increase in the Punjab were due to such losses arising out of transactions in Bhopal (1,0), Indore (7), and Kabuli Rupees (4). Such transactions are admitted only where we are bound by treaty or contract to receive or pay these local Rupees or where business transactions are necessary, which can be carried on only in the local currency. Under *Charitable Donations*, in the Central Provinces a large amount was paid to Missions, etc., for the maintenance of destitute orphans made over to them by Government from Famine Relief Camps. In Bengal larger grants were made in 1895-96 to the Lady Canning's Home for teaching Nurses and for the purchase of land for a Leper Asylum. Under *Petty Establishments* the total expenditure only slightly exceeded the Budget, but there were variations requiring notice in Assam, Bengal, and the Punjab. In Assam the saving on the Budget and the actuals of the previous year was due to the transfer to the Public Works Department of the expenditure on rest-houses, with effect from 1st April 1896. In Bengal the increase occurred chiefly in the Khedda charges. In the Punjab the increase was chiefly in the Local Section. The charges under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* in India were on account of the Planters' Enquiry Committee and the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. In Bombay the expenditure was in connection with Mr. Kelkar's Commission. Under *Irrecoverable Loans written off*, the increase in the North-Western Provinces was due to the writing-off under the authority of the Government of India, Financial Department No. 3404P., dated 13th July 1897, of the balance (1,1) of the loan (1,7) granted to Raja Runbir Singh. Under *Other Items* the only points requiring notice are the large savings in the Punjab, due chiefly to the charges against the Provincial reserve of 5,0 under "Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges" having been taken in the accounts under the appropriate heads; the increase in Assam was on account of the refund of lapsed deposits, as noticed under XXV.—Miscellaneous (para. 1"2). In Upper Burma refunds of criminal fines imposed by Political Officers caused an excess of 7. The increase in Lower Burma was mainly due to the purchase of 300 copies of Stevenson's Anglo-Burmese Dictionary. In Bombay there was a special repayment of loans by two Local Boards.

197. The decrease in the English expenditure was partly on account of smaller payments in respect of stores lost in transit to India, and partly on account of the examination expenses of candidates for the Indian Civil Service having been much less than anticipated.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
586,5	EXPENDITURE	598,5	2,012,9	2,126,4

198. When the Budget for 1896-97 was framed there was no apprehension of scarcity, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 70,0 was provided, and in Bengal where a small provision of 5,0 was made. These two items represent the provision for direct Famine Relief; and 473,5 and 50,0 that for the construction of Protective Railways and Irrigation Works respectively. The net charge on the revenues (401,5) for Protective Railways constructed through the agency of the Companies, which is shown under the Railway Revenue Account, brought the Famine Insurance grant in the Budget to its full amount of 1,000,0. The failure of crops during the latter part of the year necessitated heavy expenditure in almost all the provinces, and provision was made in the Revised Estimate for 1,965,7 to meet this calamity which, however, proved slightly deficient.

199. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution:—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
18,3	Famine Relief	75,0	1,965,7	2,079,5
529,9	Construction of Protective Railways	473,5	...	...
38,3	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	50,0	47,2	46,9
586,5	TOTAL	598,5	2,012,9	2,126,4

Railway Revenue Account.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
274,0	Net charge on account of Indian Midland Railway	246,3	225,4	229,0
139,5	" " " Bengal-Nagpur Railway	155,2	210,2	209,9
413,5	TOTAL	401,5	435,6	438,9
1,000,0	GRAND TOTAL	1,000,0	2,448,5	2,565,3

33.—Famine Relief.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	India	...	1,2	1,2
1	Central Provinces	...	215,0	303,3
...	Burma, Upper	...	58,1	55,5
1	Bengal	5,0	230,0	244,2
17,9	North-Western Provinces	70,0	1,100,0	993,3
...	Punjab	...	55,9	86,1
2	Madras	...	40,0	56,3
...	Bombay	...	251,0	325,7
18,3	TOTAL	75,0	1,951,2	2,065,6
...	England	...	8,7	8,4
...	Exchange	...	5,8	5,5
18,3		75,0	1,965,7	2,079,5

200. In the Budget Estimate for 1895-97 only 75,0 was provided, but on account of agricultural distress the Government of India made a provision of 1,965,7 in the Revised Estimate with reference to the

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Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

33.—Famine Relief—*continued.*

information available in March 1897. The several Local Governments were however authorized to spend on famine relief, if necessary, up to the following amounts :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,100,0
Bengal	359,8
Central Provinces	335,0
Bombay	348,0
Punjab	115,9
Madras	80,7
Upper Burma	58,1
TOTAL	2,396,9

201. The actuals show an excess of 114,4 over the Revised Estimate, which occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces and Bombay. Of the excesses, 116,0 occurred in the Public Works portion, but the amount was diminished by savings of 1,6 in the Civil Department. The variations are chiefly due to the fact that full information was not available at the time the Revised Estimates were framed. In no case was the amount sanctioned as the limit of expenditure, as mentioned above, exceeded. The following table shows the grants made to cover the expenditure and the amount still requiring formal sanction :—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
Excess over Budget grant . { Imperial .	1,2	303,3	55,5	..	..	923,3	24,3	56,3	325,7
{ Provincial .	...	...	...	...	239,2	...	61,8	...	...
Excess sanctioned by Local Government .	...	6,3	1,9	...	32,0	...	42,6	33,3	14,7
" " " the Imperial Government . . .	...	185,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,8
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government { Imperial .	1,2	110,3	53,6	...	...	993,3	24,3	...	260,2
{ Provincial .	...	1,7	...	...	207,2	...	19,2	23,0	...

The above excesses require sanction, no formal grant having been made to cover them, though the expenditure was as indicated above, incurred under the general sanction of the Government of India.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
529,9	EXPENDITURE	473,5	...	...

202. Provision of 473,5 was made in the Budget Estimate, but as large expenditure on actual Famine Relief was incurred the provision was withdrawn in the Revised Estimate; and the whole of the Imperial Capital expenditure on State Railways was shown under 48—State Railways.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
...	INDIA	2,8	...	...
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
7	Betwa Canal	1,2	4,5	4,4
	PUNJAB—			
12,3	Swat River Canal	21,7	20,5	20,3
	MADRAS—			
22,6	Rushikulya project	18,9	20,3	20,4
	BOMBAY—			
2,6	Nira Canal	1,2	1,7	1,3
...	Mhasvad tank	5	...	...
1	Chankapur tank	3,7	2	4
...	Other Works	...	...	1
38,3		50,0	47,2	46,9

203. The actual expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 8,6, the additional expenditure having been incurred on the completion of the Kalpani Rajbaha of the Swat river canal. The decrease of 3,1, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to works on the Chonkapur tank in Bombay not having been commenced during the year owing to the investigations not having been completed until very late in the year.

Section G.—37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
7,7	EXPENDITURE	14,5	14,0	12,8

204. The following are the details of the amount spent under Provincial, nothing having been charged to this head under Imperial, and the explanation of the differences between the Actuals of 1895-96 and 1896-97, as well as between the Actuals and the Budget Estimate of the last-named year:—

PROVINCIAL.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	ASSAM—			
1,0	Jorhat Railway	6,0	6,7	6,6
1	Cherra-Companygunj Railway	...	—1	—8
1,1	TOTAL .	6,0	6,6	5,8
	MADRAS—			
5,3	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	4,0	2,0	1,9
	BOMBAY—			
1,3	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway	4,5	5,4	5,1
7,7	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL .	14,5	14,0	12,8

205. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, is 5,0. The increased expenditure on the Jorhat Railway is due to additions to the rolling stock of the line. The increase on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway, which has been sanctioned by the Local Government, is due to larger expenditure on ballasting the line. The smaller expenditure on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is due to the completion of works. The lapse of 1,8, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred on the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, and is attributable to the relinquishment of land and the return of stores to the South Indian Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

206. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figure shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts :—

1896-97.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
GROSS RECEIPTS	17,639,6	5,685,2	24,0	...	23,348,8
WORKING EXPENSES	8,436,6	3,051,0	...	...	11,487,6
Surplus Profits	383,0	447,3	...	...	830,3
Interest	7,072,4	3,597,2	...	...	10,669,6
Annuities	2,844,3	...	...	...	2 844,3
Land and Supervision	...	28,1	85,0	...	113,1
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	63,9	63,9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	18,736,3	7,123,6	85,0	63,9	26,008,8
AIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
1896-97	*—1,096,7*	*—1,438,4*	*—61,0*	*— 63,0*	*—2,660,0*
1895-96	*— 493,9*	*—1,061,8*	+ 7,0	*— 71,6*	*—1,020,3*
1894-95	*— 737,5*	*—1,535,7*	+25,0	*—100,3*	*—2,348,5*
1893-94	*— 600,3*	*— 778,9*	+13,1	*—103,4*	*—1,535,5*
1892-93	*—1,041,2*	*— 805,6*	*—11,1*	+ 10,9	*—1,647,0*

207. These figures show that *State Railways* did worse than in 1895-96 by 602,8. Under *Receipts* there was a decrease of 919,1 due to a general falling off in traffic on most railways in consequence of the prevailing famine and the plague in the west of India, but as the *Expenditure* was less by 316,3, the net result is only 602,8 worse than the preceding year's figures. There was a decrease in *Working Expenses* of 162,3 due to smaller traffic, and a decrease of 95,1 for interest and annuities owing to improvement in exchange; there was also a decrease of 58 9 in the surplus profits paid to companies.

The working of *Guaranteed Railways* resulted in a loss of 1,438,4, which is an increase of 376,6 on the loss of the preceding year. There was a decrease of 641,0 in the net traffic receipts, while the charges for interest decreased by 209,5 due to the rise in exchange.

208. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways, as shown above, is considerably affected by fluctuations in the rate of exchange which are eliminated in the following figures showing in each year the net loss or gain for State Railways and Guaranteed Railways if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87 :—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways	TOTAL.
1896-97	*— 63,1*	*—823,0*	*— 886,1*
1895-96	+ 882,2	*—232,4*	+ 649,8
1894-95	+ 896,7	*—553,4*	+ 343,3
1893-94	+ 316,6	*—188,9*	+ 127,7
1892-93	*— 234,1*	*—321,7*	*— 555,8*
1891-92	+ 315,5	*—210,2*	+ 105,3
1890-91	*— 552,5*	*—262,0*	*— 814,5*
1889-90	*— 746,0*	*—529,6*	*—1,275,6*
1888-89	*— 991,1*	*—682,1*	*—1,673,2*
1887-88	*—1,002,0*	*—811,4*	*—1,813,4*
1886-87	*— 375,1*	*—675,6*	*—1,050,7*

These figures illustrate the serious effects of famine and plague on the Railway Revenue Account of the past year. The net results, apart from variations in exchange, have improved steadily year by year from 1887-88 to 1895-96, with the single exception of 1892-93, when there was a serious set-back owing to the falling-off in the wheat export traffic. This year, however, owing to famine and plague, there has been a falling off, apart from exchange, of 1,535.9. This amount is made up of Net receipts—1,397,8, Interest, Annuities and Surplus Profits—138,1. The former may be attributed entirely to famine and plague; the loss would indeed have been greater but for the special receipts on certain railways. The total loss ascribed to famine and plague under this head is 1,504,1.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
21,859,2	RECEIPTS	21,583,2	20,159,9	20,297,8

209. The following are the items comprised in this group. Particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
18,558,7	State Railways (gross) . .	18,322,1	17,525,0	17,639,6
3,275,2	Guaranteed Railways (net) .	3,233,0	2,610,0	2,634,2
25,3	Subsidised Companies . .	28,1	24,9	24,0
21,859,2	TOTAL .	21,583,2	20,159,9	20,297,8

210. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts were 910,1 less than those of the previous year. The principal decreases occurred on the North-Western, (597,8), Rajputana-Malwa (339,6) and Oudh and Rohilkhand, (155,9) Railways.

On the North-Western Railway the movement of troops for the Chitral expedition during 1895-96 contributed specially to the earnings of that year, but by far the greater part of the decline (495,7) occurred in the Goods Traffic and was due to a fall in wheat traffic owing to the prevailing scarcity and famine, and to a fall in Military traffic. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the decrease was due partly to the movements of the population having been restricted because the second-half of the year 1896 was considered unpropitious for marriages, and owing to the prevalence of famine and the plague which caused a still more serious falling-off in the goods traffic, especially in cotton, grain and pulse, oil-seeds and sugar. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the decrease was due almost entirely to unfavourable harvests and failure of crops, which resulted not only in a serious fall in traffic in several of the principal staples of agricultural produce, but, owing to the great distress prevailing, materially affected the passenger traffic and led also to reduced demands for various commodities in general use.

On other State Railways, there were smaller variations, the net result being increased receipts amounting to 174,4, of which nearly half (84,0) was contributed by the Burma Railways in consequence of good crops and general prosperity and 69,0 by the Eastern Bengal Railway owing to a good jute crop and increased passenger traffic.

211. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The net receipts were 641,0 below those of the previous year, of which 602,8 occurred on the two Railways having their terminus in Bombay, owing to the prevalence of famine and plague.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1895-96.			Capital Outlay to 31 st March 1897.	Railways.	Budget, 1896-97.			Revised, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.		
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.
				Imperial.									
5,493,8	1,704,9	3,788,9	35,788,5	East Indian	5,440,4	1,606,1	3,834,3	5,420,3	1,679,9	3,740,4	5,450,9	1,688,7	3,762,2
996,3	561,0	435,3	10,974,4	Eastern Bengal	933,7	567,5	306,2	1,035,0	590,0	445,0	1,052,4	604,1	448,3
2,350,8	1,015,0	1,335,8	15,043,1	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	2,350,0	1,0 0,0	1,350,0	1,970,0	942,5	1,027,5	2,011,0	942,8	1,068,2
3,485,7	1,870,9	1,605,8	45,275,8	North-Western	3,200,0	1,910,0	1,290,0	2,890,0	1,740,0	1,150,0	2,887,9	1,710,6	1,177,3
974,5	500,8	473,7	11,549,4	Oudh & Rohilkhand	1,000,0	500,0	500,0	830,0	447,5	382,5	818,6	450,1	368,5
657,9	329,5	330,4	9,925,7	Bengal-Nagpur	680,0	335,0	345,0	600,0	340,0	260,0	612,9	352,5	260,4
507,2	437,9	129,3	(c) 2,580,7	Bengal & North-Western & Tirhoot	570,0	415,0	155,0	565,0	440,0	125,0	565,0	437,3	127,7
454,5	284,9	169,6	8,894,8	Indian Midland	490,0	283 2	206,8	485,0	285,0	200,0	485,7	289,9	195,8
663,7	378,6	285,1	9,705,9	Southern Mahratta	655,0	382,5	272,5	645,0	382,0	263,0	655,8	372,2	280,6
903,5	514,8	388,7	7,367,8	South Indian	920,0	520,0	400,0	905,0	510,0	395,0	899,3	480,7	412,6
16,547,9	7,604,3	8,943,6	157,392,1	Total	16,239,1	7,519,3	8,719,8	15,345,3	7,356,9	7,988,4	15,442,5	7,334,9	8,107,6
				Other Railways, Imperial.									
3,8	2,7	1,1	23,3	Palanpur-Deesa	4,0	2,9	1,1	5,1	3,7	1,4	5,2	3,6	1,6
14,2	9,6	4,6	234,0	Bhopal	17,0	10,0	7,0	18,3	11,0	7,3	16,4	10,1	6,3
19,4	11,8	7,6	499,0	Wardha Coal	20,0	12,0	8,0	20,-	11,7	8,5	20,6	12,2	8,4
54,6	40,2	14,4	193,3	Warora Colliery	56,0	43,0	13,0	51,7	36,3	15,4	58,1	34,8	17,3
39,6	39,3	3	110,0	Umaria Colliery	48,0	42,5	5,5	42,0	40,0	.	39,1	39,7	—6
...	..	...	...	Burma	13 5	.	13 5	20,0	...	26,0	21,2	...	21,2
40,8	62,5	—21,7	(d) 2,398,0	Mu Valley	45,0	68,0	—23,0	60,0	80,0	—20,0	65,0	81,8	—16,8
42,6	32,7	9,9	3,018,7	Assam-Bengal	100,0	80,0	20,0	70,0	65,0	5,0	66,4	67,5	—1,1
93,6	56,3	37,3	1,117,6	Bengal Central	90,0	54,0	36,0	94,5	59,3	35,2	93 5	55,6	37,9
81,4	51,9	29,5	904,2	Lucknow-Bareilly	83,2	49,7	33,5	80,0	51,4	28,6	79,3	51,0	28,3
44,7	25,4	19,3	590,1	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	45,0	26,5	18,5	43,0	26,5	16,5	48,7	27,8	20,9
...	...	...	58,2	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	6,5	4,3	2,2	6,0	5,3	7	6,1	5,1	1,0
160,7	93,2	67,5	1,471,6	Mysore	160,0	94,3	65,7	158,0	93,0	65,0	158,4	91,6	66,8
231,1	183,9	47,2	5,773,6	East Coast (b)	200,0	150,0	50,0	255,0	200,0	55,0	200,0	203,2	62,8
40,8	...	40,8	1,139,0	Dhond-Manmad*	40,0	...	40,0	35,0	..	35,0	30,8	...	30,8
867,3	609,5	257,8	20,138,6	Total other Railways, Imperial	988,2	667,2	321,0	962,8	683,2	279,6	974,8	684,0	290,8
17,415,2	8,213,8	9,201,4	177,530 7	Total	17,227,3	8,186,5	9 040,8	16,308,1	8,040,1	8,268,0	16,417,3	8,018,9	8,398,4
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	179,6	—179,6	...	East Indian	...	163,9	—163,9	...	160,1	—160,1	.	160,3	—160,3
...	140,5	—140,5	...	Rajputana-Malwa	...	150,0	—150,0	...	80,0	—80,0	...	84,1	—84,1
...	4,9	—4,9	.	Bengal Central	...	9,0	—9,0	...	13,7	—13,7	...	13,7	—13,7
...	1,7	—1,7	...	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	1,8	—1,8	...	1,6	—1,6	...	1,5	—1,5
...	65,5	—65,5	...	Southern Mahratta	...	67,5	—67,5	...	73,0	—73,0	...	75,6	—75,6
...	16,2	—16,2	...	Mysore	...	16,7	—16,7	..	17,0	—17,0	...	17,6	—17,6
...	27,5	—27,5	...	South Indian	...	30,0	—30,0	...	30,0	—30,0	...	30,2	—30,2
...	441,9	—441,9	...	Total Surplus Profits, etc.	...	438,9	—438,9	...	375,4	—375,4	...	383,0	—383,0
17,415,2	8,655,7	8,759,5	177,530,7	Total Imperial	17,227,3	8,625,4	8,601,9	16,308,1	8,415,5	7,892,6	16,417,3	8,401,9	8,015,4
				Provincial.									
655,3	347,4	307,9	5,443,8	Burma	676,5	347,0	329,5	714,0	370,0	344,0	718,1	380,1	338,0
8,1	7,4	7	89,6	Jorhat	8,2	8,2	..	9,3	7,3	2,0	9,2	7,3	1,9
2,5	2,3	2	77,4	Cherra-Companygunj	2,7	2,4	3	2,6	2,5	1	2,7	2,6	1
435,3	...	435,3	...	Eastern Bengal	366,3	...	366,3	445,0	...	445,0	448,2	...	448,2
17,6	12,7	4,9	183,0	Hyderabad Shadipalli	14,0	11,0	3,0	19,0	13,0	6,0	18,4	12,5	5,9
24,7	15,3	9,4	246,9	Mayavaram-Mutupet	27,1	16,8	10,3	27,0	16,7	10,3	25,7	15,2	10,5
1,143,5	385,1	758,4	6,045,7	Total Provincial	1,094,8	385,4	709,4	1,216,9	409,5	807,4	1,222,3	417,7	804,6
18,558,7	9,040,8	9,517,9	183,576,4	GRAND TOTAL	18,322,1	9,010,8	9,311,3	17,525,0	8,825,0	8,700,0	17,639,6	8,819,6	8,820,0

* Net receipts.

(a) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.

(b) Includes the Bezwada Extension Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,788,6	Coaching	1,740,0	1,767,3	1,700,2
3,587,8	Goods	3,609,0	3 559,8	3,671,8
117,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	91,4	93 2	78,9
5,493,8	TOTAL	5,440,4	5,420,3	5,450,9

212 The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, showed a decrease of 42,9. There was a decrease under *Coaching* of 88,4, due chiefly to a decline in third class passenger traffic, owing mainly to scarcity of food-supplies which, on the other hand, occasioned part of the increase of 84,0 under *Goods*, large consignments of rice having been despatched in consequence of the scarcity to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Eastern Bengal, and some parts of Tirhoot, there was also an increased traffic in pulses upwards and coal downwards. The decrease under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due chiefly to an increase in through traffic outstandings.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*including Provincial share*).

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Account.
	EARNINGS—			
510,9	Coaching	496,0	522,0	522,5
825,4	Goods	730,0	885,0	888,4
95,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense	74,0	73,0	89,7
1,431,6	TOTAL	1,300,0	1,480,0	1,500,6

213. The improvement over the previous year (69,0) and the Budget (200,6) arose in consequence of a favourable jute crop and increased passenger traffic.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1895 96. Accounts		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
772,6	Coaching	700,0	625,0	684,9
1,537,2	Goods	1,620,0	1,320,0	1,265,8
41,0	Miscellaneous and Suspense	30,0	25,0	60,3
2,350,8	TOTAL	2,350,0	1,970,0	2,011,0

214. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the receipts showed a decrease of 339,8, of which 87,7 occurred under *Coaching*, due partly to the movements of the population having been restricted during the second half of the year 1896 which was considered unpropitious for marriages, and partly to the prevalence of famine, and 271,4 under *Goods* due to a falling-off in cotton, grain and pulse, oil-seeds and sugar traffic on account of famine and plague. The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to fluctuations in traffic suspense balances.

North-Western Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,158,1	Coaching	1,052,5	1,070,0	1,065,5
2,216,2	Goods	2,077,5	1,745,0	1,720,5
111,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	70,0	75,0	101,9
3,485,7	TOTAL	3,200,0	2,890,0	2,887,9

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway—*continued.*

215. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, showed a decrease of 597,8. The movement of troops for the Chitral expedition during 1895-96 contributed largely to the earnings of that year, and the decrease under *Coaching* on that account was fully provided for in the Budget. The main decrease occurred under *Goods*, (495,7) due to a fall in wheat traffic consequent on the prevailing scarcity and famine, and to a fall in military traffic.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
406,5	Coaching	405,0	360,0	361,2
538,3	Goods	550,0	438,0	425,3
29,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	45,0	32,0	32,1
974,5	TOTAL	1,000,0	830,0	818,6

216. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease of 155,9. The decrease occurred under both *Coaching* and *Goods*, and was almost entirely due to unfavourable harvests and failure of crops, which resulted not only in a serious fall in traffic in several of the principal staples of agricultural produce, but, owing to the great distress prevailing, materially affected the passenger traffic, and led to reduced demands for various commodities in general use.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
159,3	Coaching	155,0	154,0	154,6
443,1	Goods	472,5	403,5	409,9
55,5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	52,5	42,5	48,4
657,9	TOTAL	680,0	600,0	612,9

217. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net decrease of 45,0 and with the Budget Estimate, of 67,1 due to the failure of crops.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
231,5	Coaching	231,5	216,0	217,9
270,4	Goods	271,7	276,0	271,9
65,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense	66,8	73,0	75,2
567,2	TOTAL	570,0	565,0	565,0

218. The variations are small and call for no remark.

Indian Midland Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
219,3	Coaching	227,0	218,7	198,3
254,8	Goods	300,0	317,0	286,9
—*19,6*	Miscellaneous and Suspense	—37,0	—50,7	—5
454,5	TOTAL	490,0	485,0	485,7

Section II.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—continued.

Indian Midland Railway—continued

219. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 31,2 Under *Goods* earnings there was a net increase of 32,1, due to the heavy import of food-grains into the famine-stricken districts, to carriage of permanent way and bridge material for the construction of the Saugor-Katni Extension, to increased traffic in oil seeds (especially rape and poppy seed) to Bombay for export, and to the general development of goods traffic. On the other hand there were decreases in the traffic in sugar, jagree, salt and piece-goods, due to the impoverished state of the agricultural population The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to the earnings from mileage and demurrage having exceeded the payments on that account. The decrease in the earnings from passenger traffic was the result of the impoverished state of the population.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget	1896-97. Revised	1896-97. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
255,6	Coaching	255,0	227,2	230,9
390,2	Goods	388,0	400,0	409,5
17,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,0	17,8	18,4
663,7	TOTAL	655,0	645,0	658,8

220. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, showed a net decrease of 4,9. There was a decrease of 24,7 under *Coaching*, partly attributable to the falling-off in public traffic during the earlier portion of 1897, owing to the prevalence of plague in the Bombay Presidency, while under *Goods* there was an increase of 19,3 due to large exports of food-grains owing to the influence of famine prices prevailing in various parts of the country.

South Indian Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97 Budget.	1896-97 Revised.	1896-97 Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
474,7	Coaching	485,6	486,8	486,2
418,8	Goods	422,0	406,0	397,6
10,0	Miscellaneous and Suspense	12,4	12,2	15,5
903,5	TOTAL	920,0	905,0	899,3

221. The variations are not important

Other State Railways—Imperial

1895-96 Accounts.	1896-97* Budget	1896-97* Revised	1896-97* Accounts
867,3	974,7	936,8	953,6

222. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 86,3, the principal being those of 34,9 on the East Coast Railway, of 6,1 on the Bezwada-Madras Railway, and of 23,8 on the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to the opening to traffic of new sections of those lines, and of 24,2 on the Mu Valley Railway, due to development of traffic, the continued high price of paddy, and the unusual yield of the last crop, the increased mileages and the general prosperity of Lower Burma for the last two seasons.

The actuals were less than the Budget Estimate by 21,1. There were many small variations, but the main cause of the falling-off was the failure of the new section of the Assam-Bengal Railway to realize anticipations.

* Excluding Imperial share of net receipts of the Burma Railway . . 13,5 26,0 21,2

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

Burma Railway.

1895-96. Accounts		1896-97.† Budget.	1896-97.† Revised.	1896-97.† Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
342,9	Coaching	690,0	740,0	373,1
302,8	Goods			359,0
9,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense			72
655,3	TOTAL	690,0	740,0	739,3
	† Including Imperial share of net receipts	13,5	26,0	21,2

223. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in earnings of 84,0 due to the same general causes to which the increase on the Mu Valley Railway has been assigned.

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Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—continued.

Other Railways—Provincial.

(Omitting Eastern Bengal and Burma Railways.)

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
52,9		58,0	57,9	56,0

224. The variations are small.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1895-96.			Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1896-97.			Revised, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.			Guaranteed interest, 1896-97.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
1,785,9	653,6	1,132,3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,770,0	700,0	1,070,0	1,510,0	700,0	810,0	1,521,6	716,3	805,3	720,3	47·08
3,351,4	1,795,8	1,555,6	Great Indian Peninsula . .	3,420,0	1,850,0	1,570,0	3,070,0	1,810,0	1,260,0	3,063,8	1,784,0	1,279,8	1,991,3	58·23
1,117,8	530,5	587,3	Madras . .	1,140,0	547,0	593,0	1,090,0	550,0	540,0	1,099,8	550,7	549,1	885,6	50·08
6,255,1	2,979,9	3,275,2	Total .	6,330,0	3,097,0	3,233,0	5,670,0	3,060,0	2,610,0	5,685,2	3,051,0	2,634,2	3,597,2	53·67

Gross Receipts.

225. The actual receipts during the year under review fell short of those of the previous year by 569,9. As shown below the decrease occurred principally on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, and was due to famine and plague. Of the falling off of 18,0 on the Madras Railway 16,3 was due to reduced receipts under Suspense, and the earnings were less by 1,7 only:

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	264,3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	287,6
Madras Railway	18,0

226. The decrease on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway occurred under Goods, and was due chiefly to famine affecting the traffic in wheat and other grain. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway famine combined with plague was the cause of the decrease.

Working Expenses.

227. The total Working Expenses were more than those of the previous year by 71,1. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Madras Railways expenses increased, while on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, owing to smaller issues of coal and to reduced charges under loss by exchange and carriage of revenue stores in the last quarter of the year, the expenditure was smaller than in the previous year. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to heavy outlay on the renewals of Warren girders and to extensive renewals of permanent-way in the second half of 1896, and that on the Madras Railway to heavier renewals of line with 30 feet bull-headed steel rails and to the credits for returned stores being less than in the previous year.

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	India—			
25,3	Mysore Railway	28,1	24,9	24,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest)—*continued.*

228. This credit represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The receipts, working expenses, and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the accounts under their respective railway heads, and the recovery of the net charge for interest (*i.e.*, interest on capital expended, *minus* net receipts) from the Mysore Durbar is credited under this head. The settlement with the Mysore Durbar is effected outside the Railway accounts. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
84,5	Interest on Capital	83,8	79,7	79,7
7,9	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	6,7	6,8	6,5
76,6		77,1	72,9	73,2
51,3	Net receipts	49,0	48,0	49,2
25,3	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	28,1	24,9	24,0

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

23,479,5	EXPENDITURE . .	23,857,5	22,970,1	22,957,8

229. The actuals were less than those of the previous year by 521,7 and than the Budget Estimate by 899,7. The charges on account of exchange were however lower by 540,5 and 476,8, respectively, and the following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads, exchange being shown separately so as to bring out the variations apart from that item :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
9,040,8	Working Expenses .	9,010,8	8,825,0	8,819,6
4,646,4	Interest on Debt .	4,847,0	4,798,8	4,807,8
1,705,4	Annuities . . .	1,709,0	1,712,6	1,712,6
219,4	Interest on Advances .	255,3	261,0	260,1
715,9	Interest on Capital Deposits	743,8	737,5	737,7
16,327,9	TOTAL .	16,565,9	16,334,9	16,337,8
	Exchange—			
744,6	Interest on Debt . .	727,5	643,9	644,7
1,295,7	Annuities . . .	1,274,0	1,130,3	1,131,7
166,3	Interest on Advances . .	163,2	144,5	144,6
518,1	Interest on Capital Deposits	527,9	477,0	477,5
2,724,7	TOTAL .	2,692,6	2,395,7	2,398,5
19,052,6	TOTAL .	19,258,5	18,730,6	18,736,3
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—			
530,3	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	625,5	480,5	475,4
2,164,4	Interest	2,167,6	2,169,0	2,169,2
2,694,7	TOTAL .	2,793,1	2,649,5	2,644,6
	Exchange—			
1,642,3	Interest	1,610,7	1,426,2	1,428,0
4,337,0	TOTAL .	4,403,8	4,075,7	4,072,6
	SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—			
18,3	Land, etc. .	108,2	102,1	85,0
71,6	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE .	87,0	61,7	63,9
23,479,5		23,857,5	22,970,1	22,957,8

230. Under *State Railways* the chief variations, apart from exchange, were the decrease in Working Expenses (221,2) owing to the smaller traffic worked and the increase in Interest on Debt (161,4) resulting from the progress of State Railway construction. There were smaller decreases under all the other detailed heads.

Under *Guaranteed Companies* there was a decrease of 54,9 in Surplus Profits, etc., due to a fall on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (102,8), counterbalanced by an increase on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (54,5).

The saving, compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in Working Expenses of State Railways (191,2), owing to smaller traffic; and in Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Companies (150,1), the charge for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, though in excess of that for the previous year, being far below the Budget figure.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
9,040,8	EXPENDITURE	9,010,8	8,825,0	8,819,6

231. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 86. An explanation of the increases over the actuals of the previous year and over the figures of the Budget Estimate is given below.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
461,9	Maintenance	440,0	462,6	457,7
513,8	Locomotive	450,5	491,1	454,8
148,5	Carriage and Wagon	151,0	160,7	165,8
314,1	Traffic	312,0	317,6	332,7
266,6	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	252,6	247,9	277,7
1,704,9	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,606,1	1,679,9	1,688,7
179,6	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	163,9	160,1	160,3
1,884,5	TOTAL	1,770,0	1,840,0	1,849,0

232. The main variations were less replacement of engines under *Locomotive Expenses*; larger renewals of vehicles under *Carriage and Wagon Expenses*; and increased traffic, the opening of new stations, and the grant of famine allowances to the menial staff under *Traffic Expenses*.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
121,7	Maintenance	126,9	128,0	126,0
131,2	Locomotive	140,3	146,0	147,0
54,9	Carriage and Wagon	54,0	41,5	41,2
129,3	Traffic	128,0	135,0	139,9
123,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	118,3	139,5	150,0
561,0	TOTAL	567,5	590 0	604,1

233. The expenditure rose in consequence of increased traffic, the opening of new stations and the hiring of wagons from other railways.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
178,3	Maintenance	170,0	175,0	191,2
421,9	Locomotive	430,0	378,7	354,2
104,8	Carriage and Wagon	100,0	94,9	88,8
161,5	Traffic	160,0	156,7	156,6
148,5	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	140,0	137,2	152,0
1,015,0	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,000,0	942,5	942,8
146,5	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	150,0	80,0	84,1
1,161,5	TOTAL	1,150,0	1,022,5	1,026,9

234. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a reduction of 72,2 under *Working Expenses*, of which 67,7 occurred under *Locomotive Expenses*, due generally to the reduced train-mileage run, consequent on the prevalence of famine and the plague, and partly also to reductions in staff during the year under review, to reduced expenditure on repairs to Locomotives, etc., to a credit from sales of engines to the Uganda Railway, and to the carriage of less coal. The large decrease in *Surplus Profits, etc.*, was due to the large falling-off in earnings.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
558,0	Maintenance	660,0	604,2	589,2
698,8	Locomotive	643,5	581,0	590,5
173,1	Carriage and Wagon	164,5	136,2	123,3
264,6	Traffic	267,5	259,7	260,2
181,5	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	174,5	158,9	147,4
1,876,9	TOTAL	1,910,0	1,740,0	1,710,6

235. The working expenses declined with the falling-off in the traffic (*see* para. 215).

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
166,3	Maintenance	134,5	127,5	132,2
123,2	Locomotive	150,0	110,0	108,9
67,8	Carriage and Wagon	84,0	83,0	82,6
79,6	Traffic	79,0	75,5	77,4
63,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	52,5	51,5	49,0
500,8	TOTAL	500,0	447,5	450,1

236. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the working expenses showed a decrease of 50,7, due to less extensive renewals of permanent-way and to reduced outlay on renewals of girders under *Maintenance* (34,1) and to savings resulting from the smaller traffic worked during the year under *Locomotive* (14,3). Under *Carriage and Wagon* the increase (14,8) was due entirely to special renewals of vehicles. Compared with the Budget Estimate the chief difference (41,1) occurred under *Locomotive*, and was due to reduced mileage worked owing to lighter traffic.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
83,4	Maintenance	96,0	96,9	104,0
88,6	Locomotive	85,0	99,5	98,4
25,4	Carriage and Wagon	26,0	27,0	26,8
54,0	Traffic	53,0	53,8	53,4
78,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	75,0	62,8	69,9
329,5	TOTAL	335,0	340,0	352,5

237. The re-laying of the permanent-way of the Kutni-Umaria section accounts for the increase under *Maintenance*, and the adjustment of arrears claimed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on account of shunting and marshalling trains at Nagpur junction for that under *Locomotive* expenses.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
61,7	Maintenance	57,7	71,0	71,0
50,8	Locomotive	49,8	51,4	51,2
15,4	Carriage and Wagon	16,0	18,7	18,3
42,3	Traffic	41,8	44,5	44,8
79,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	66,7	71,4	76,0
188,7	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	183,0	183,0	176,0
437,9	TOTAL	415,0	440,0	437,3

238. The working expenses correspond with the actuals of the previous year. There were variations under all the heads, but none of sufficient importance to require special mention.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Indian Midland Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	Working Expenses—			
66,0	Maintenance	65,5	60,0	54,2
100,5	Locomotive	100,0	110,0	103,3
25,2	Carriage and Wagon	26,0	25,0	23,6
47,0	Traffic	45,5	45,0	41,6
46,2	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	46,2	45,0	67,2
284,9	Total	283,2	285,0	289,9

239. Here again the variations are insignificant.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	Working Expenses—			
90,4	Maintenance	89,0	84,5	84,9
131,3	Locomotive	132,0	134,6	132,6
31,7	Carriage and Wagon	32,8	30,0	28,2
64,1	Traffic	62,0	66,0	65,2
61,1	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	66,7	66,9	61,3
378,6	Total Working Expenses	382,5	382,0	372,2
65,5	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	67,5	73,0	75,6
444,1	Total	450,0	455,0	447,8

240. The increase in the actuals, as compared with those of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the share of net earnings paid to the Company and in the contribution to Provident Fund.

South Indian Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	Working Expenses—			
114,6	Maintenance	118,5	109,4	109,4
193,1	Locomotive	196,4	189,3	173,9
63,8	Carriage and Wagon	57,1	58.8	48,1
72,9	Traffic	77,0	80,8	80,6
70,4	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	71,0	71,7	74,7
514,8	Total Working Expenses	520,0	510,0	486,7
27,5	Share of net receipts paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	30,0	30,0	30,2
542,3	Total	550,0	540,0	516,9

241. The working expenses, compared with the actuals of the previous year, showed a net decrease of 28,1. The only important variation is the decrease under *Locomotive* expenses, due to the cheaper rate at which coal was obtained, to the delivery of coal at the various locomotive centres instead of at Dharmavaram and Madras, and to lighter repairs to engines owing to the temporary closing of the Negapatam workshops on account of the riots in October 1896, which also accounted for the decrease under *Carriage and Wagon* expenses.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1895-96. Accounts.	Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
632,3	694,7	715,5	716,8

242. The actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 84,5. The increased mileage worked consequent on the opening of sections of the Assam-Bengal, East Coast, and Ennore section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway accounted for 34,8, 19,3, and 5,1, respectively. On the Mu Valley Railway there was an increase of 19,3 due to increased expenditure consequent on increased earnings. There were small decreases on some of the Railways.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

State Railways—Provincial.

Burma Railway.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
86,3	Maintenance	347,0	370,0	98,1
119,7	Locomotive			123,2
33,5	Carriage and Wagon			29,2
63,0	Traffic			72,9
44,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense			56,7
347,4	TOTAL	347,0	370,0	380,1

243. Compared with the expenses of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, the increase was due to 22 miles of relaying having been done against 11 miles in 1895-96, to the entertainment of extra staff consequent on increased mileage, to the Home Board Establishment charges and Government supervision having now been debited to Revenue for the first time, and to increased train-mileage rendered necessary by increased traffic. The excess of 33,1 in Burma has been sanctioned by the Local Government. There is also a small excess of 1,5 in Bombay, which requires sanction.

Other Railways—Provincial.

1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97 Budget.	1896-97 Revised.	1896-97 Accounts.
37,7	38,4	39 5	37,6

244. The actuals agree closely with those of the previous year and the Budget Estimate.

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
3,666,4	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT	3,870,9	3,822,9	3,832,2
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of annuity and Debenture Stock—			
...	Rupee debt—4 per cent.	,2	2	...
235,6	Sterling Stock—3½ per cent.	233,7	233,8	233,8
7,5	Do. 3 per cent.	7,5	7,5	7,5
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
14,0	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	13,9
20,0	Stock issued in Redemption of annuity and Debenture Stock	19,9	19,9	19,9
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
162,0	Stock issued in Redemption of annuity	160,9	160,9	160,9
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
15,0	Debentures and Debenture Stock	14,9	14,9	14,9
312,1	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock	312,2	312,2	312,2
	South Indian Railway—			
29,3	Debentures and Debenture Stock	28,3	28,0	28,0
119,9	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
4,646,4	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL	4,847,0	4,798,8	4,807,8
744,6	EXCHANGE	727,5	643,9	644,7
5,391,0	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT	5,574,5	5,442,7	5,452,5

245. Omitting exchange the charges approximate closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceed those of the previous year by 161,4, as the charges for interest on capital found by Government are increasing year by year with the progress of construction.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital found by Government.

246. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1896-97 has been computed :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry. 3½ per cent.		E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure at end of 1895-96	223,1	3,994,3	7,270,6	77,680,6	89,168,6
Capital Expenditure during 1896-97	—786,3	...	424,7	4,618,3	4,256,7
Capital Expenditure at end of 1896-97	—563,2	3,994,3	7,695,3	82,298,9	93,425,3
Debentures discharged	...	3,546 7	815,6	..	4,362,3
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	7,8	159,8	290 8	3,107,2	3,565,6
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged	...	141,9	32,6	...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	—13,7	...	8,5	92,3	87,1
TOTAL	—5,9	301,7	331,9	3,199,5	3,827,2
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest	...	...	...	5,0	5,0
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1896-97	—5,9	301,7	331,9	3,204,5	3,832,2
" " " 1895-96	3,9	301,1	320,6	3,040,8	3,666,4

Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
1,174,3	East Indian Railway	1,176,4	1,181,3	1,181,3
121,3	Eastern Bengal Railway	121,7	121,7	121,7
409,8	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	410,9	409,6	409,6
1,705,4	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,709,0	1,712,6	1,712,6
1,295,7	EXCHANGE	1,274,0	1,130,3	1,131,7
3,001,1	GRAND TOTAL	2,983,0	2,842,9	2,844,3

247. The sterling payments agree closely with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, the variations occurring against exchange.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	25,2	37,0	36,9
2	Indian Midland Railway	11,2	5,1	4,3
5		36,4	42,1	41,2
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9		218,9	218,9	218,9
166,3	EXCHANGE	163,2	144,5	144,6
385,7	TOTAL	418,5	405,5	404,7

Interest.

248. The interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act is shown under this head in England. There is no variation in the sterling amounts. The figures under "India" represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, which is met from rupee advances.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
6,0	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	7,9	6,9	7
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
19,4	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	19,4	...	...
8,6	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	8,3	7,9	7,9
	ENGLAND—			
58,8	Assam-Bengal Railway	70,7	67,3	67,2
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
165,0	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	171,3	171,3	171,3
...	Burma Railways	...	19,1	19,1
208,2	Indian Midland Railway	209,5	209,5	209,5
200,5	Southern Mahratta Railway	200,5	200,5	200,5
30,0	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
1,9	East Indian Railway	8,7	7,5	7,5
715,9		743,8	737,5	737,7
518,1	EXCHANGE	527,9	477,0	477,5
1,234,0	TOTAL	1,271,7	1,214,5	1,215,2

Interest.

249. The increase in the sterling payments over the actuals of the previous year occurred on the Assam-Bengal, Indian Midland, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Companies; and under the East Indian Railway on account of capital raised by the issue of debentures, authority for which was granted by a recent Act of Parliament. The Burma Railway Company was formed in 1896-97, and deposited a portion of its capital with the Secretary of State in that year.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1895-96. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
323,7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	310,0	221,0	220,9
171,7	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	270,0	226,2	226,2
6,1	Madras Railway	9,4	2	2
501,5	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	589,4	447,4	447,3
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
16,6	India—Share of Office of Director General of Railways	16,4	15,6	16,2
1	Central Provinces	1	1	...
6,9	Assam	7,2	7,5	7,6
17,0	Bengal	17,6	17,0	17,4
17,2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,7	17,8	18,3
14,7	Madras	14,0	15,6	14,6
23,0	Bombay	31,1	29,5	26,4
95,5		106,1	103,1	100,5
66,7	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*70,0*	*70,0*	*72,4*
28,8	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	36,1	33,1	28,1
530,3	GRAND TOTAL	625,5	480,5	475,4

Section II.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*continued*.

Surplus Profits.

250. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to a fall in traffic on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway owing to plague and famine. The difference would have been greater but for the increase in the share of surplus profits paid to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway consequent on increased traffic during the first half of 1896. Compared with the Budget however, there was a large falling-off in the case of this Railway also.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INTEREST—			
2,8	India	6,9	8,1	8,2
2,161,6	England	2,160,7	2,160,9	2,161,0
2,164,4		2,167,6	2,169,0	2,169,2
1,642,3	EXCHANGE	1,610,7	1,426,2	1,428,0
3,806,7	TOTAL	3,778,3	3,595,2	3,597,2

251. The increase in the charges in India, compared with those of the previous year, was due to the Railway Companies having overdrawn their capital to a greater extent than in 1895-96.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway—(*Land*)	...	1,4	4
6,6	Bengal and North-Western Railway—(*Land*)	50,0	50,0	39,9
6	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—(*Land*)	1	4	3
9	Nilgiri Railway—(*Land*)	1,5	1,2	1,3
1	South Behar Railway—(*Land*)	4,0	3,5	2,0
...	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway—(*Land*)	2,5	7,0	6,8
...	Southern Punjab Railway—(*Land*)	40,0	24,0	23,1
...	Segowlie-Ruksaul Railway—(*Land*)	...	2,5	7
...	Tapti Valley Railway—(*Land*)	...	2,0	4
8,2	TOTAL IMPERIAL	98,1	92,0	74,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
...	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—(*Subsidy*)	...	...	
10,0	Dibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	10,1	10,1	10,1
1	Dooars Railway—(*Land*)	...	...	
10,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10,1	10,1	10,1
18,3	GRAND TOTAL	108,2	102,1	85,0

252. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase of 66,7. Of this increase 31,4 was due to the acquisition of land for new railway lines and the balance for old lines, chiefly the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued*.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA (GENERAL AND POLITICAL)—			
2,1	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	2,5	11,4	18,1
16,6	Director-General's Establishment, share of—	16,4	15,6	16,2
2,4	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	2,6	2,5	2,4
—*1,1*	Rutlam-Bara Survey	...	...	...
...	Godhra-Baroda Survey	...	8	8
1,7	Chambal-Muttra Survey	...	...	...
1,0	Shadipalli-Balotra Survey	2,0	...	...
...	Reserve	8,9	...	...
22,7	TOTAL	32,4	30,3	37,5
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
1	Bina-Guna Railway—(*Land*)	...	...	...
1	Sambulpore-Khurda Survey	...	...	...
—*5,7*	Saugor-Katni Survey	...	...	...
—*5,5*	TOTAL	...	...	...
	BURMA—			
...	Salween-Kunlon Survey	2,0	...	...
...	Meiktila-Myingyan Railway—(*Land*)	...	1,0	2,4
...	Ruby Mines Survey	8	...	...
1,9	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	...	—*2*	—*2*
17,9	Assam-Burma Connection Survey	17,5	2,0	2,0
...	Sagaing-Monywa Survey	1,5	6	...
19,8	TOTAL	21,8	3,4	4,2
	ASSAM—			
4	Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey	...	1	1
	BENGAL—			
...	Kaunia-Dhubri Survey	6,0	1,0	4
...	Rajbari-Farridpur Survey	1,0	...	...
...	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia Bigaha Surveys	...	2,5	1,4
1,8	Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions and branches	3	5	6
...	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey	...	2,0	2,5
2,9	Mahanadi Bridge Survey	...	...	...
...	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	...	4,0	3,6
1,5	Khagaria-Katihar Survey	...	...	...
1,9	Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey	...	...	—*1*
—*2*	Mymensing-Serajgunj Survey	...	...	...
7	Bogra Kaliganj Survey	...	...	...
2	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey	2	3	4
...	Farridpur-Samjhia-Rampur Bauleah Surveys	...	5	3
8,8	TOTAL	7,5	10,8	9,1
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
...	Hardwar-Dehra Survey	...	1,0	8
1,9	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Survey	2,1	2,0	1,8
...	Harpalpur-Rath-Nowgong Survey	...	1	1
...	Dehra Dun Survey	...	1,0	1,0
—*1*	Rampur-Ramnagar Survey	...	...	...
...	Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey	...	3,6	3,2
1,8	TOTAL	2,1	7,7	6,9

Section H—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PUNJAB—			
...	Kashmir Railway Survey	...	...	—2,0
3	Tochi Pass Reconnaissance	...	...	...
2,0	Kalka-Simla Survey	...	—3	—3
...	Sukkur-Shikarpur Survey	7	5	5
3,7	Bhatinda-Samasata Survey	...	—1,2	—1,2
7	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	3	4	8
1	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	...	...
...	Ludhiana-Dhuri Survey	...	4	1,1
5	Hoshiarpur-Jullundur-Kapurthala Survey	3,2	2	2
...	Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	...	—9
7,3	TOTAL	4,2	...	—1,8
	MADRAS—			
...	Parvatipur-Raipur Survey	10,0	...	...
2,2	Madura-Pamben Survey	...	...	...
10,0	Arsikere-Mangalore Survey	5,0	5,0	5,4
1,5	Shorana-Cochin Survey	...	...	...
9	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	...	...	...
1,5	Vizianagram-Parvatipur Survey	...	...	...
...	Peralam-Karikal Survey	...	1,8	1,8
16,1	TOTAL	15,0	6,8	7,2
	BOMBAY—			
2	Rajpipla Railway—(*Land*)	4,0	6	5
...	Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway Survey	...	2,0	...
2	TOTAL	4,0	2,6	5
71,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL	87,0	61,7	63,7

PROVINCIAL.

	BOMBAY—			
...	Barsi-Pandharpur Survey	...	...	2
..	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	2
71,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	87,0	61,7	63,9

253. The total outlay under *Imperial* is less than that of the previous year by 7,9. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being completed and new surveys are being started every year. During the year new surveys were taken in hand, and others for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate were not commenced, the result being that the expenditure was less by 23,3 than the Estimate. The Provincial expenditure in Bombay was met by a special grant made by the Local Government.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

254. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	Major Works—			
1,279,4	Direct Receipts	1,743,7	2,096,2	2,068,0
821,7	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	929,9	891,9	871,8
2,101,1	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,673,6	2,988,1	2,939,8
787,3	Working Expenses . .	820,7	876,1	871,2
1,222,4	Interest	1,254,1	1,253,4	1,253,5
2,009,7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,074,8	2,129,5	2,124,7
91,4	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	598,8	858,6	815,1
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
198,9	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	209,7	212,6	210,9
966,6	Expenditure	1,128,8	1,122,1	1,126,3
767,7	Net Expenditure (Minor Works)	919,1	909,5	915,4
676,3	Net Expenditure (Irrigation) .	320,3	50,9	100,3

The final net result was, on the whole, better than the actuals of the previous year by 576,0, and than the Budget Estimate by 220,0. This was due to the largely improved receipts from major works in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab owing mainly to the prevailing drought.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
2,300,0	REVENUE . . .	2,883,3	3,200,7	3,150,7

255. The actual receipts in 1896-97 exceeded those of the previous year by 850,7 and the Budget Estimate by 267,4. The increase was due to the greatly enhanced demand for canal water in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab owing to drought; this increase having been only partially provided for in the Budget.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1895-96.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1896-97.			Revised, 1896-97.			Accounts, 1896-97.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
2,6	8,8	—6,2	N.-W Provinces and Oudh .	9,5	9,3	2	12,0	9,1	2,9	8,4	9,0	—6
			Punjab—									
131,4	76,6	54,8	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch).	243,0	73,0	170,0	283,1	81,9	201,2	263,2	79,8	183,4
233,5	64,3	169,2	Bari Doab Canal . . .	225,0	60,0	165,0	264,4	68,6	195,8	266,4	68,0	198,4
134,8	61,0	73,8	Sirhind Canal . . .	225,0	64,5	160,5	281,0	67,3	213,7	279,5	67,4	212,1
170,1	68,4	101,7	Other Projects . . .	181,1	70,8	110,3	235,9	75,5	160,4	233,6	75,4	158,2
609,8	270,3	399,5	TOTAL .	874,1	268,3	605,8	1,064,4	293,3	771,1	1,042,7	290,6	752,1
			Madras—									
11,0	49,6	—38,6	Godavari Delta . . .	12,0	53,0	—41,0	11,4	51,2	—39,8	10,2	52,1	—41,9
5,4	58,0	—52,6	Kistna Delta . . .	4,8	52,6	—47,8	5,0	74,1	—69,1	5,0	70,5	—65,5
13,4	24,0	—10,6	Other Projects . . .	11,0	22,4	—11,4	12,9	33,6	—20,7	13,5	34,3	—20,8
29,8	131,6	—101,8	TOTAL .	27,8	128,0	—100,2	29,3	158,9	—129,6	28,7	156,9	—128,2
57,7	45,2	12,5	Bombay	62,3	44,4	17,9	58,5	39,3	19,2	49,3	48,0	1,3
759,9	455,9	304,0	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	973,7	450,0	523,7	1,164,2	500,6	663,6	1,129,1	504,5	624,6
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
77,2	53,2	24,0	Sone Canals	85,5	61,7	23,8	94,7	58,3	36,4	106,5	55,4	51,1
74,3	76,7	—2,4	Other Canals . . .	64,5	84,8	—20,3	74,3	79,2	—4,9	84,5	72,8	11,7
151,5	129,9	21,6	TOTAL	150,0	146,5	3,5	169,0	137,5	31,5	191,0	128,2	62,8
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
159,5	85,9	73,6	Ganges Canal . . .	265,9	101,2	164,7	325,0	103,0	222,0	322,1	101,4	220,7
94,8	71,3	23,5	Lower Ganges Canal . .	198,7	72,8	125,9	244,0	80,6	163,4	233,4	83,2	150,2
46,1	18,2	27,9	Agra Canal	68,7	21,7	47,0	80,0	24,2	55,8	81,0	22,0	59,0
67,6	26,1	41,5	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	86,7	28,5	58,2	114,0	30,2	83,8	111,4	31,9	79,5
368,0	201,5	166,5	TOTAL .	620,0	224,2	395,8	763,0	238,0	525,0	747,9	238,5	509,4
519,5	331,4	188,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	770,0	370,7	399,3	932,0	375,5	556,5	938,9	366,7	572,2
1,279,4	787,3	492,1	GRAND TOTAL .	1,743,7	820,7	923,0	2,096,2	876,1	1,220,1	2,068,0	871,2	1,196,8

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

256. The *gross revenue* in 1896-97 was better than that of the previous year by 369,2. The increase occurred in the Punjab (372,9) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (5,8), where the demand for canal water was very large owing to great drought during the *rabi* season of 1895-96 and the *Kharif* of 1896; and there was also an increase of revenue from the further development of irrigation from the Chenab and the Western Jumna canals. The decrease in Bombay was due chiefly to less sugarcane plantation on the Mutha canals, and partly to a falling-off of revenue from some other canals owing to various causes, chiefly plague and famine.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

257. The *gross revenue* in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 419,4 and the Budget Estimate by 168,9, owing chiefly to the great demand for canal water due to deficient rainfall, especially in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 379,9 and 127,9 of the abovementioned excesses occurred.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Account
117,5	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	117,5	117,5	117,5
43,4	Punjab	48,3	46,9	53,1
582,6	Madras	672,8	636,8	604,3
78,2	Bombay	91,3	90,7	96,9
821,7	TOTAL	929,9	891,9	871,8

258. The share of land revenue credited to irrigation works during 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 50,1, but fell short of the Budget by 58,1. The variations occurred chiefly in Madras, and were mainly due to the enhancement of water-rates on the Godavari delta system, and to the increase of revenue anticipated from the Kistna delta and Godavari delta system in the Budget not having been fully realized

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1895-96. Accounts. A	B		1896-97. Budget. A	B	Revised. A	B	Accounts. A	B
5,0	...	India	4,8	...	4,5	...	4,9	...
...	7,2	Upper Burma	...	7,5	...	7,5	...	6,5
...	13,6	Lower „	...	13,0	...	14,0	...	12,0
...	81,0	Bengal	...	85,4	...	80,6	...	82,4
...	13,7	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	20,5	...	25,0	...	24,3
22,9	13,7	Punjab	22,7	13,8	24,5	14,2	23,5	14,3
...	16,7	Madras	...	18,6	...	17,7	...	18,6
22,8	2,3	Bombay	21,0	2,4	22,2	2,4	22 2	2,2
50,7	148,2	TOTAL	48,5	161,2	51,2	161,4	50,6	160,3
198,9			209,7		212,6		210,9	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Provincial and Local Works.

259. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to the enhanced assessment on account of heavy demands for canal water owing to drought. The variations in the other Provinces are unimportant.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
2,976,3	EXPENDITURE	3,203,6	3,251,6	3,251,0

260. The expenditure during 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 274,7. This was due chiefly to larger grants having been provided by the Local Governments for expenditure, in 1896-97, on Minor works (159,7) partly to increased cost of maintenance of, and of collection of revenue from, some major works, (83,9) and partly to the capital outlay of the year having enhanced the interest charges (31,1). The increase of 47,4 over the Budget Estimate was mainly due to the increased cost of maintenance of canals in the Punjab and to repairs to flood damages in Madras, to meet which extra grants were made by the Government of India.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
455,9	Imperial Works	450,0	500,6	504,5
331,4	Provincial Works	370,7	375,5	366,7
787,3	TOTAL	820,7	876,1	871,2

(For details see page 103.)

Imperial Works.

261. The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 48,6, and the Budget Estimate by 54,5. The increase occurred in the Punjab and Madras. In the Punjab the increase was due to extensive repairs on the Western Jumna, Bari Doab, Sirhind and Sidhnai canals, and to additional collection charges, necessitated by increased irrigation. The increase in Madras was due to repairs to damages caused by floods. The Budget grant was increased to 501,3 by additional grants* sanctioned during the course of the year. Against this the actuals amounted to 504,5, showing an excess of 3,2. The increase occurred in Bombay and was due to no portion of the establishment charges having been debited to Famine Relief Works as provided for in the estimates under a misapprehension of the orders in force. The estimates received from Bombay did not give sufficient information to enable the Government of India to detect the error. Of this excess, 51,3 has been sanctioned by the Government of India and 3,2 still requires sanction. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 4,0. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance were 3,4.

* Sanctioned by the Finance Department	45,2
Grant transferred from 41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	6,1
	51,3

Provincial Works.

262. The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 35,3. The increase occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was due partly to the expenditure in the previous year having been restricted by the Local Financial Department owing to the very large falling off in the irrigation revenue of that year, and partly to additional charges in 1896-97 for collection and measurement owing to increased irrigation in consequence of drought. The decrease in Bengal, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the more economical working of the canals. The excess (14,3) over the Budget Estimate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due partly to extensive repairs, and additional collection charges, necessitated by increased irrigation, and partly (6,2) to the share of establishment charged to the Revenue account being larger than was anticipated owing to smaller expenditure under capital (Major head—49—Irrigation). Of this excess, 14,1 was sanctioned by the Local Government.

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	Imperial.			
677,8	India	703,2	703,4	703,6
	Provincial.			
246,5	Bengal	246,7	246,4	246,4
298,1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	304,2	303,6	303,5
1,222,4	TOTAL	1,254,1	1,253,4	1,253,5

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Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

42. Major Works—Interest on debt—*continued.*

263. The small excess of 4 under Imperial requires sanction. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital expenditure at end of 1895-96		30,939,1
" " during 1896-97—		
35—Protective Works	46,8	
43—Minor Works and Navigation	8,5	
49—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue . . .	740,5	
		795,8
		31,734,9

INTEREST.

Interest on Capital outlay at beginning of the year	1,237,6
Interest on half capital spent during the year	15,9
	1,253,5

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1895-96. Accounts. A	B		1896-97. Budget. A	B	Revised. A	B	Accounts. A	B
6,8	...	India	8,8	...	6,5	...	6,4	...
48,4	7,9	Upper Burma . . .	80,0	7,5	76,7	7,5	75,4	5,3
...	37,3	Lower "	...	69,1	...	62,9	...	62,8
...	157,2	Bengal	...	181,2	...	180,9	...	178,8
...	21,5	N.-W. P. and Oudh . .	...	34,9	...	30,1	...	29,6
74,9	6,5	Punjab	79,0	7,3	81,3	7,7	86,9	12,1
...	358,3	Madras	...	432,3	...	427,4	...	424,9
244,2	2,2	Bombay	221,1	5,7	233,1	5,3	236,5	5,0
374,3	590,9	TOTAL INDIA .	388,9	738,0	397,6	721,8	405,2	718,5
8	...	ENGLAND . . .	1,1	...	1,6	...	1,6	...
6	...	EXCHANGE . . .	8	...	1,1	...	1,0	...
375,7	590,9	GRAND TOTAL .	390,8	738,0	400,3	721,8	407,8	718,5
966,6			1,128,8		1,122,1		1,126,3	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

264. The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 32,1. The increase occurred in Upper Burma and the Punjab. The increase in Upper Burma was due to a larger grant having been provided for the purpose of pushing on Irrigation projects, which were considered essential on account of the scanty rainfall in several districts in the Province. The increase in the Punjab was due to the construction of the Ghaggar canal. The increase in the expenditure, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due partly (14,1) to the construction of the Ghaggar canal and partly to the construction of certain urgent works in Sind, for which an additional grant of 25,0 was sanctioned by the Finance Department. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 16,0.

Provincial and Local Works.

265. The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 127,6. The increase was mainly due to larger grants having been provided by the several Local Governments than in the previous year; and a decrease of 19 5 occurred, as compared with the Budget Estimate which was not generally worked up to. No explanation of the savings is afforded save that the decrease in Madras was due to the Cooum improvement scheme having been abandoned. The increase in the Punjab, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred in the local charges and was due to the payment of 4,6 by the District Board of Ferozepore to the canal fund as a special grant in-aid of the local canal works. It is stated that the sanction of the Punjab Government to the payment of this sum was not received in time to admit of its inclusion in the estimates. The net excess of 4,8 thus caused still requires sanction.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
713,8	RECEIPTS	664,6	697,7	696,2

266. The receipts in 1896-97 were less than those of the previous year by 17,6. There was an improvement of about 10,0 under Military Works due to increased receipts from sales of buildings. The decrease under the Civil heads was due to numerous small variations in the different Provinces, the most important of which are decreases in the tolls on roads in Bombay and in the ferry tolls in the North-Western Provinces, in consequence of famine and plague, against which there was an increase of ferry receipts in Bengal and Madras. The receipts of the Roorkee College were also transferred from this head to Education. The increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was chiefly due to the increases under Military Works and Ferry Receipts mentioned above.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
40,8	India	41,1	51,5	51,2
5,7	Upper Burma	6,0	6,0	6,2
8	Lower Burma	9	8	7
3	Assam	4	3	5
1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	1
6	Punjab	5	7	1,1
2	Madras	3	7	5
1,2	Bombay	7	1,0	1,0
49,7	TOTAL .	50,0	61,1	61,3

267. The receipts for the year 1896-97 exceeded those of the previous year by 11,6 and the Budget Estimate by 11,3. The increase was due to the sale of buildings and land in the rest-camp at Tundla to the East Indian Railway (4,0) and of buildings at Sipri to the Gwalior Darbar (5,0), and to an improvement in the rents of buildings (about 2,7).

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1895-96. Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.		1896-97. Budget. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Revised. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
6,0	...	India	5,5	...	5,7	...	5,8	...
5,6	...	Upper Burma	4,5	1	5,5	1	5,5	...
4,5	...	Lower "	1,2	...	...	...	...	...
2,0	...	Bengal	...	...	..	...	...	...
4,8	...	Punjab	4,0	...	5,0	...	4,7	...
22,9	...	TOTAL .	15,2	1	16,2	1	16,0	...

1895-96. Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.		1896-97. Budget. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Revised. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.
		PROVINCIAL.						
4,5	1,0	Central Provinces	4,5	9	4,5	2	4,4	2
10,2	1	Lower Burma	10,5	1	10,0	1	9,6	1
4,2	3,6	Assam	3,0	3,7	4,0	3,4	5,1	3,5
26,5	25,4	Bengal	18,0	24,1	22,8	25,3	27,1	24,6
17,7	60,2	N.-W. P. and Oudh . . .	15,2	57,3	13,5	52,6	12,9	49,3
9,0	35,6	Punjab	5,0	35,1	6,0	37,7	6,2	38,3
17,1	2,6	Madras	12,5	8	18,1	9	19,3	3
87,0	3	Bombay	83,4	3	83,6	3	78,7	3
176,2	128,8	TOTAL .	152,1	122,3	162,5	120,5	163,3	116,6

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1895-96. Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.		1896-97. Budget. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Revised. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
...	2,9	India	...	2,5	...	2,4	...	2,5
...	7,8	Central Provinces	...	7,6	...	8,4	...	7,7
...	6,6	Upper Burma	...	6,3	...	6,3	...	6,0
...	8,0	Lower "	...	8,1	...	8,2	...	9,2
1	11,0	Assam	1	11,6	1	11,1	1	11,0
...	48,9	Bengal	...	45,0	...	52,0	...	55,3
2,7	6,1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,0	6,6	2,0	6,1	1,4	5,6
2	27,8	Punjab	1	25,9	2	26,9	2	26,6
9	100,9	Madras	5	99,4	7	104,1	8	107,2
...	68,8	Bombay	...	65,2	...	65,5	...	61,9
3,9	288,8	TOTAL	2,7	278,2	3,0	291,0	2,5	293,0
620,6		TOTAL INDIA	570,6		593,3		591,4	
		ENGLAND—						
24,7		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.	25,2		26,1		26,2	
18,8		EXCHANGE	18,8		17,2		17,3	
664,1		GRAND TOTAL	614,6		636,6		634,9	

-Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial Works.

268. The receipts during 1896-97 fell short of those of the previous year by 6,9. The decrease was mainly due to exceptional receipts in 1895-96 on account of the sale of the Saw Mills at Pegu for 3,0, and the recovery of 2,0 from the Calcutta Municipality as compensation for the removal of the out-offices of the Foreign Office.

Provincial Works.

269. The receipts by departmental officers during 1896-97 were less than those of the previous year by 12,9. The decrease occurred mainly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was chiefly due to the transfer to Education of the receipts of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College (2,7). In Bombay the decrease was due chiefly to a falling-off in the tolls on roads owing to stoppage of traffic movements in consequence of famine and plague (6,0). The increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was contributed chiefly by Bengal and Madras. The increase in Bengal was due to an increase in the profits of the Calcutta workshops and in the Government share of the surplus profits of the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway. In Madras the increase was the outcome of numerous petty variations.

270. The decrease in revenue realized by Civil officers during 1896-97, as compared with that of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, was due to a falling off in the receipts from ferry tolls in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (9,7).

Local Works.

271. The revenue realized by Civil officers in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 4,2 and the Budget Estimate by 14,8, respectively. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and Madras, and was due to an improvement in ferry tolls.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
5,810,5	Expenditure	6,140,6	6,013,2	5,783,3

272. The Indian expenditure in 1896-97 was less than that of the previous year by 27,2. The decrease occurs entirely under Military Works, there being a small increase (21,9) under Civil Works, and is due to certain special expenditure in 1895-96 on works in connection with the occupation of Chitral and on the acquisition of land for the Ordnance Department. There was also a special recovery of a municipal contribution (10,0) in 1896-97 for the Murree Water-works which was brought to account by deduction from expenditure. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals showed a decrease of 357,3, of which 283,3 occurs under Civil Works and is due chiefly to the expenditure of the year having been over-estimated, and partly to the restriction of expenditure owing to famine.

44.—Military Works.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
930,4	India	964,4	883,5	899,7
7	Central Provinces	8	2,2	2,1
80,0	Upper Burma	85,4	81,0	77,0
21,4	Lower „	25,0	23,6	20,5
9,0	Assam	10,0	18,4	17,2
2,9	Bengal	8,2	8,5	7,3
2,0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	3,6	3,0	2,2
75,5	Punjab	54,7	63,0	62,4
8,0	Madras	7,5	8,8	8,6
21,6	Bombay	46,2	20,5	19,0
1,151,5	TOTAL INDIA .	1,205,8	1,112,5	1,116,0
30,9	ENGLAND (Stores)	15,8	25,0	24,7
23,5	EXCHANGE	11,8	16,5	16,3
1,205,9	GRAND TOTAL .	1,233,4	1,154,0	1,157,0

273. Of the decrease of 48,9 in the expenditure during 1896-97, as compared with that of the previous year, 30,7 occurred under India and 13,1 in the Punjab. The decrease under India was due partly to a refund of 20,0, which was charged in the accounts of 1895-96 in connection with the proposed acquisition of the seven tanks' estate at Cossipore, and partly (19,4) to the special expenditure in the same year on works in connection with the occupation of Chitral. The municipal contribution in 1896-97 of 10,0 towards the cost of the Murree Water-works has also been treated as a reduction of expenditure. On the other hand, the posting of senior officers of Royal Engineers to India and the pay of supernumerary officers, charged to the Military Works grant under the orders of the Government of India necessitated an increase of 17,2 in the establishment charges. The expenditure in the Punjab in 1895-96 was somewhat high on account of works at Wano, Army Head-quarters buildings at Simla and River Protective Works at Dera Ismail Khan. On the whole, there was a saving of 76,4, as compared with the Budget Estimate, due partly to the surrender of 34,7 to the Finance Department from the grant for works in the Tochi Valley, and partly to the requirements for works having been over-estimated in several Provinces.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL													
Departmental	Accounts	1895-96	128,4	2,0	300,0	1,5	42,2	46,3	15,0	40,4	3,7	21,6	601,1
	Budget	1896-97	199,6	6	300,0	...	31,2	66,2	19,2	44,5	11,2	22,4	694,9
	Revised	1896-97	141,1	1,5	297,8	...	31,4	70,0	17,6	76,9	5,8	21,6	663,7
	Accounts	1896-97	138,6	8	296,1	...	31,6	67,4	18,0	73,9	4,7	20,9	652,0
Civil Officers	Accounts	1895-96	10,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,4
	Budget	1896-97	6,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,0
	Revised	1896-97	5,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,8
	Accounts	1896-97	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
Total Imperial	Accounts	1895-96	138,8	2,0	300,0	1,5	42,2	46,3	15,0	40,4	3,7	21,6	611,5
	Budget	1896-97	205,6	6	300,0	...	31,2	66,2	19,2	44,5	11,2	22,4	700,9
	Revised	1896-97	146,9	1,5	297,8	...	31,4	70,0	17,6	76,9	5,8	21,6	669,5
	Accounts	1896-97	144,2	8	296,1	...	31,6	67,4	18,0	73,9	4,7	20,9	657,6
PROVINCIAL.													
Departmental	Accounts	1895-96	...	134,8	...	201,3	139,7	309,0	259,8	263,5	253,1	339,1	1,900,3
	Budget	1896-97	...	130,0	...	287,0	163,2	430,0	250,0	245,3	280,0	360,2	2,145,7
	Revised	1896-97	...	128,6	...	270,0	170,2	371,7	262,7	245,5	243,0	346,3	2,038,0
	Accounts	1896-97	...	128,0	...	258,5	163,6	352,4	256,4	241,4	242,4	316,7	1,950,4
Civil Officers	Accounts	1895-96	...	1	...	20,2	8,1	18,6	25,8	3,6	85,6	9	162,9
	Budget	1896-97	...	1	...	20,2	5,0	23,0	26,8	3,8	80,5	9	160,3
	Revised	1896-97	...	3	...	20,2	4,4	26,0	26,8	6,8	82,5	9	167,9
	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	20,2	5,3	30,5	30,2	5,7	79,7	8	172,4
Total Provincial	Accounts	1895-96	...	134,9	...	221,5	147,8	327,6	285,6	267,1	338,7	340,0	2,063,2
	Budget	1896-97	...	130,1	...	307,2	168,2	453,0	276,8	249,1	360,5	361,1	2,306,0
	Revised	1896-97	...	128,9	...	290,2	174,6	397,7	289,5	252,3	325,5	347,2	2,205,9
	Accounts	1896-97	...	128,0	...	278,7	168,9	382,9	286,6	247,1	322,1	317,5	2,131,8
LOCAL.													
Departmental	Accounts	1895-96	3,9	18,7	3,1	71,4	75,4	...	170,7	97,5	6,7	148,3	595,7
	Budget	1896-97	3,9	11,0	2,7	59,1	86,7	...	186,2	106,4	6,5	127,6	590,1
	Revised	1896-97	4,8	14,6	2,9	62,6	84,7	...	165,3	86,0	4,1	165,0	590,0
	Accounts	1896-97	4,6	14,2	3,0	58,0	74,5	...	161,7	78,4	4,0	147,2	545,6
Civil Officers	Accounts	1895-96	1,5	22,1	21,5	16,4	1,8	481,4	54,1	11,0	423,1	148,4	1,182,2
	Budget	1896-97	1,3	21,1	30,2	22,9	...	455,0	59,9	11,8	407,9	150,7	1,160,8
	Revised	1896-97	1,3	21,5	29,5	19,8	...	497,2	58,8	12,5	451,4	150,7	1,242,7
	Accounts	1896-97	1,5	16,4	26,1	16,8	...	430,9	54,9	12,9	436,2	143,8	1,139,5
Total Local	Accounts	1895-96	5,4	40,8	24,6	87,8	77,2	481,4	224,8	109,4	429,8	296,7	1,777,9
	Budget	1896-97	5,2	32,1	32,9	82,0	86,7	455,0	246,1	118,2	414,4	278,3	1,750,9
	Revised	1896-97	6,1	36,1	32,4	82,4	84,7	497,2	224,1	98,5	455,5	315,7	1,832,7
	Accounts	1896-97	6,1	30,6	29,1	74,8	74,5	430,9	216,6	91,3	440,2	291,0	1,685,1
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts	1895-96	144,2	177,7	324,6	310,8	267,2	855,3	525,4	416,9	772,2	658,3	4,452,6
	Budget	1896-97	210,8	162,8	332,9	389,2	286,1	974,2	542,1	411,8	786,1	661,8	4,757,8
	Revised	1896-97	153,0	166,5	330,2	372,6	290,7	964,9	531,2	427,7	786,8	684,5	4,708,1
	Accounts	1896-97	150,3	159,4	325,2	353,5	275,0	881,2	521,2	412,3	767,0	629,4	4,474,5

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
4,452,6	TOTAL INDIA	4,757,8	4,708,1	4,474,5
	ENGLAND—			
52,8	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department	54,0	55,0	55,3
26,5	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	25,5	25,6	26,0
4,8	Sundry Items	5,0	4,5	4,3
2,3	Stores for India	1,1	5,9	5,8
86,4		85,6	91,0	91,4
65,6	EXCHANGE	63,8	60,1	60,4
4,604,6	GRAND TOTAL	4,907,2	4,859,2	4,626,3

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

Imperial Works.

274. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 50,9. The increase occurred in Bengal (21,1) and the Punjab(33,5). The increase in Bengal was due to the large outlay incurred on the new opium buildings at Bhabhna and Gulzarbagh and a new post office at Balasore. The increase in the Punjab was due to the reconstruction of the Public Works Department Secretariat building at Simla. The increase of 10,2 under India was due to the commencement of the Bangalore Water-works and the construction of a Protestant Church at Jhansi. The increase would have been larger had the full grant for the Bangalore Water-works been utilized. The decrease of 10,6 in Assam was due to the Nichuguard-Manipur road being nearly completed. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the decrease of 61,0 under India was due partly to a surrender of 30,0 from the grant for the Bangalore Water-works owing to the estimate not being sanctioned in time to admit of the grant being fully utilized, and partly to the requirements of several other works having been over-estimated. The increase in the Punjab was due to additional expenditure to the extent of 32,4 having been authorized principally on reconstructing the Public Works Secretariat building, (for which an extra grant of 20,0 was made) and on improvements to Viceregal Lodge. Against the excess of 1,2 in Bengal, an extra grant of 1,0 was made for furniture for Viceregal residences. The total Imperial expenditure under this head does not exceed the reduced grant of 692,1 as shown below :—

Original Grant	700,9
Deduct—Surrendered from the grant for the Bangalore water-works	—30,0
	670,9
Add—Additional grants sanctioned for Sandeman Memorial Hall, Quetta	2
For Public Works Department Secretariat Building, Simla	20,0
For supplies of furniture for Viceregal residence	1,0
	692,1

275. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1896-97 was less than that of the previous year by 4,8. The decrease was accounted for by the large expenditure incurred in 1895-96 on the Residency at Bagdad. The extra charges due to famine were 9,2. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance were 8,0.

Provincial Works.

276. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 59,1. There were large increases in Lower Burma (57,2), Bengal (43,4) and Assam (23,9), larger grants having been made available by Local Governments which were, however, worked up to only in the last case. The principal decreases were in the Punjab (22,1) and Bombay (22,4,) the programme of works in the former having been smaller than in the previous year, and the decrease in Bombay being chiefly due to smaller expenditure on Civil buildings. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show a decrease of 186,3. The saving in some Provinces was due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of famine. The Grant for expenditure was exceeded in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (6,4), but was met by transfers from the Local Division under this grant.

277. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year by 9,5 and the Budget Estimate by 12,1. The excess over the Budget was mainly due to increased expenditure in Bengal (7,5) on account of miscellaneous public improvements for which special grants were allotted during the year, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (3,4) due chiefly to the payment of a contribution of 3,0 to the Municipal Board of Meerut on account of the cantonment connection with the water-works sanctioned by the Local Government in March 1897, for which an extra grant was made by the Local Government by reappropriation.

Local Works.

278. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1896-97 was less than that of the previous year by 50,1. The decrease of 13,4 in Lower Burma and of 19,1 in the Punjab was chiefly due to the large outlay incurred in 1895-96 on new roads in the former and on repair of roads in the latter where also there was some curtailment of expenditure in 1896-97 owing to famine. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals showed a decrease of 44,5. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (24,5) and the Punjab (28,0) and was due partly to over-estimates, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh partly to transfers of grants to Provincial civil works for the new Government house at Naini Tal. The increase of 19,6 in Bombay was due to expenditure incurred on works for which supplementary estimates were sanctioned by District Boards.

279. *Civil Officers.*—The decrease of 42,7 in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was made up chiefly of a decrease of 50,5 in Bengal and of an increase of 13,1 in Madras. The decrease in Bengal was due to smaller expenditure on the construction and repair of district roads. In

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

Local Works—*continued.*

Madras larger expenditure on the repair of district roads was found necessary in 1896-97. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 21,3, due mainly to an over-estimate of expenditure in all Provinces except Madras, where the expenditure was increased in consequence of orders of the Local Government requiring larger outlay by District Boards on communications. This resulted in an excess of 28,3 over the Budget, which still requires the sanction of the Government of India. As it is not a trifling excess and was foreseen (a still larger excess having been provided for in the Revised Estimate) it should have been met by specific reappropriation or the sanction of the Government of India to the increased grant should have been obtained before the close of the year.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
978,0	RECEIPTS	879,1	964,8	953,3
25,398,2	EXPENDITURE	25,174,9	24,295,6	24,255,3
24,420,2	NET	24,295,8	23,330,8	23,302,0

280. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
845,5	India	803,6	836,3	824,1
75,3	England	43,3	77,4	77,8
57,2	Exchange	32,2	51,1	51,4
978,0	TOTAL	879,1	964,8	953,3
	EXPENDITURE.			
18,120,1	India	17,480,1	17,205,7	17,261,3
4,135,8	England	4,408,5	4,271,0	4,211,1
3,142,3	Exchange	3,286,3	2,818,9	2,782,9
25,398,2	TOTAL	25,174,9	24,295,6	24,255,3

281. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate by 20,5, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 21,4. There were variations under all heads, but none of any importance.

The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate chiefly on account of sale of certain land at Port Said, and larger receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service.

282. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1895-96. Accounts.			1896-97. Budget.		1896-97. Accounts.	
	323,6	Extra charges for Upper Burma		382,5	...	279,5
		SPECIAL ITEMS :—				
1,966,9		Expeditions and other special services	383,2	...	352,7	
...		Mobilization arrangements	494,9		337,6	
	1,966,9			878,1		690,3
	15,829,6	Other Charges		16,219,5	...	16,291,5
	18,120,1	TOTAL		17,480,1	...	17,261,3

283. The above figures show that the saving as compared with the Budget occurred entirely in the extraordinary expenditure. Details of the Upper Burma charges in 1895-96 and 1896-97 are given below under the principal grant heads :—

GRANTS.	UPPER BURMA. Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1896-97.
Army and Garrison Staff	23,6	22,6	23,0
Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	43,5	43,3	41,9
Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	196,1	240,0	158,8
Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	25,6	27,8	24,4
Other heads	34,8	48,8	31,4
TOTAL	323,6	382,5	279,5

The saving as compared with the Budget occurred under the head Commissariat, and was due partly to the special grant of 50,0 for Chin Lushai, of which only 6,0 was spent,

Section L—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

and partly to less expenditure for provisioning owing to the withdrawal from the Chin Hills of native troops, their place being taken by Military Police.

284. The expenditure for the expeditions and other special services was provided for under the several ordinary grant heads. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure are shown in detail below:—

	1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Accounts.
Charges for—		
Occupation of Chitral and its communications	231,8	193,8
Chitral Relief Force	20,0	17,1
Wano Garrison	25,0	33,7
Tochi Garrison	34,7	39,4
Gilgit Agency	52,1	44,9
Kajuri Kach Force	8,8	7,1
Kengtung Garrison	10,0	10,0
Afghan-Baluch Boundary Escort	2	3,0
Las Bela Escort	...	2,1
Waziri-Afghan Boundary Demarcation and Waziristan Field Force	...	1,1
Perso-Baluch Boundary Escort	6	3
Mekong Escort	...	2
	383,2	352,7

The principal saving occurred in connection with the grant for Occupation of Chitral, etc., in consequence of rations having been purchased locally (28,6) and of savings in pay and allowances (5,6), the cost having been somewhat over-estimated and the actuals having been also reduced by the withdrawal of the 34th Pioneers. On the other hand, the Commissariat charges of the Wano Garrison were under-estimated (6,9), and no provision for batta for the troops was made in the estimates for the Tochi Garrison (3,2). The saving in the Gilgit Agency arose from recoveries due for issues in former years and a reduction of the garrison.

285. The special grant for mobilization charges of 494,9 was distributed over several heads; this distribution and the actual expenditure are shown below:—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Commissariat	343,7	204,6
Remount	84,9	77,4
Medical	34,2	20,5
Ordnance	32,1	33,0
Other heads	...	2,1
TOTAL	494,9	337,6

The saving is due partly to a portion of the expenditure being incurred and charged in England and partly to its having been found impossible to carry out the intended work.

286. The cause of the excess of 72,0 in the ordinary expenditure as compared with the Budget is shown by the following figures:—

	Budget.	Accounts.	Excess + Reduction—
Army and Garrison Staff	555,3	524,8	—30,5
Regimental Pay	8,560,5	8,527,6	—32,9
Commissariat	3,025,6	3,290,1	+264,5
Remounts	302,5	285,4	—17,1
Clothing	316,8	303,4	—13,4
Medical	722,6	705,8	—16,8
Ordnance	934,5	887,6	—46,9
Miscellaneous	92,9	74,6	—18,3
Other heads	1,708,8	1,692,2	—16,6
TOTAL	16,219,5	16,291,5	+72,0

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*concluded.*

287. The increase occurring in Commissariat charges is very large, but is partially counterbalanced by savings under all the other heads, none of which are, however, individually important.

The increase in the Commissariat charges is due entirely to the general rise in prices, the charges for compensation for dearness of provisions and of forage and for feed of animals show an increase of 39 lakhs over the Budget Estimate, which was partially counterbalanced by savings under most of the other sub-heads. The rise in prices occasioned extra expenditure under other heads also, which has, however, been covered by other savings under them. The total extra Army expenditure due to the prevailing scarcity is estimated at 506,4. Exchange Compensation accounts for 82,8 out of the total saving of 192,0 under other Grant heads. The only other matter that need be mentioned here is that nearly the whole of the savings under Ordnance occurred in connection with the Factories and their supplies; for these factories enhanced grants were sanctioned in 1896-97, but they were not worked up to, owing partly to smaller demands and partly to the diversion of some of the factories to the manufacture of supplies which have been charged to mobilization.

288. The only grant heads the expenditure under which has exceeded the Budget grant are—

Commissariat	12,9
Administration of Martial Law	3

These excesses, which have been reported to Government by the Accountant General in the Military Department, require sanction. The former has been explained above. The latter is due to extra charges for prisons which appear to have been under-estimated especially in the Bombay Command.

289. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year in the ordinary charges, was mainly due to high prices of food-supplies, in consequence of the scarcity, to the introduction of the new clothing scheme, and to larger outturn by Ordnance factories, counterbalanced by smaller charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance and for British soldiers' pay consequent on the improved rate of exchange.

290. The expenditure in England showed a saving as compared with the Budget, chiefly under Indian Troop Service and Stores; under the former it was due to less payments for coal, canal dues, fittings, etc., and under the latter, partly to a smaller demand for stores and partly to certain stores for Special Defence Works having been included under this head in the Budget Estimate. Less charges for deferred pay caused a saving under Home charges of British forces serving in India; and the absence of fewer officers on furlough in England than was anticipated resulted in a decrease under furlough allowances of officers of the Indian service.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
7,5	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	7,7	7,7	7,3
438,0	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	448,2	467,7	452,3
15,4	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	15,2	14,0	13,0
82,3	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	87,5	83,0	81,8
2,7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,1	2,9	3,2
26,6	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	28,3	25,7	30,7
117,6	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	106,7	128,9	122,9
1,2	Education	1,2	1,4	1,4
1,6	Sea Transport Charges	2,2	2,1	4,6
59,1	Miscellaneous Services	9,8	11,2	13,4
752,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	708,9	744,6	730,6
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
6	Rewards for Military Services	7	6	4
92,9	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	94,0	91,1	93,1
93,5	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	94,7	91,7	93,5
845,5	TOTAL INDIA	803,6	836,3	824,1
	ENGLAND—			
65,5	Effective Services	32,8	65,0	64,9
9,8	Non-effective Services	10,5	12,4	12,9
75,3	TOTAL ENGLAND	43,3	77,4	77,8
57,2	EXCHANGE	32,2	51,1	51,4
978,0	GRAND TOTAL	879,1	964,8	953,3

291. In the Indian Receipts the total increase over the Budget is only 20,5, the variations are for the most part unimportant; the largest excess occurs under *Ordnance Establishment, etc.*, and was due to large sales of unserviceable stores in Madras (8,1), to recoveries on account of issues to the British East African Protectorate (3,7), to the issue of small arms to the police in Burma and Madras and Sind (8,6), partly counterbalanced by a write-back on account of value of machine gun ammunition issued to the Royal Navy Reserve, Bombay (2,5), and by the return of unserviceable stores by the Hyderabad Contingent (1,5).

292. The details of the receipts under *Commissariat* are as follows:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
318,9	Sale of malt-liquor	325,0	330,1	317,7
64,4	Sale of provisions and stores	65,2	69,7	72,9
15,3	Sale of rum	15,2	16,8	19,9
39,4	Other heads	39,7	41,0	29,8
...	Special Services	3,1	10,1	12,0
438,0	TOTAL	448,2	467,7	452,3

The increased receipts on account of Special services are due to the transfer to this head of receipts formerly shown under *Miscellaneous Services.* Under *Clothing Establishment, etc.*, the Budget estimated for an increase over the actuals of the previous years on account of issue of regimental necessaries; this was not, however, realized, partly in consequence of lower rates being charged owing to the more favourable rate of exchange. Under *Miscellaneous Services* the improvement was due to recoveries on account of Chitral Relief Force (3,1) and Tochi Garrison (5). The large decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to smaller recoveries on account of the Chitral Relief Force,

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII.—Army—*continued.*

which is the principal cause of the reduction in the total Army Receipts as compared with the previous year, and to the recoveries on account of other special services having been shown under *Commissariat Establishment, etc.*

293. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by 32,1 under *Effective Services* due chiefly to the sale proceeds of certain land at Port Said (8,8), and to increased receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service (26,0); and by 2,4 under *Non-Effective Services* due chiefly to sufficient provision not having been made for the growth of receipts under the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
559,3	Army and Garrison Staff	583,6	551,8	553,1
207,2	Administrative Staff	205,2	204,1	204,3
8,697,5	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,634,7	8,615,5	8,598,7
3,079,4	Commissariat	3,887,7	3,843,3	3,900,6
283,7	Remounts and Veterinary	390,8	374,7	364,9
193,1	Clothing	318,4	307,8	305,2
218,2	Barrack Establishment, etc.	240,8	233,5	234,6
41,9	Administration of Martial Law	41,9	41,6	42,2
750,9	Medical	790,9	760,8	755,1
846,9	Ordnance	970,4	887,6	921,4
28,1	Ecclesiastical	28,5	28,0	28,2
46,5	Education	48,6	47,6	46,8
55,2	Sea Transport Charges	61,7	55,9	60,6
2,041,8	Miscellaneous Services	163,2	162,6	141,1
188,7	Volunteer Corps	194,2	192,2	191,1
17,238,4		16,560,6	16,307,0	16,347,9
—15,4	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	7,2
17,223,0	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	16,560,6	16,307,0	16,355,1
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
9,2	Rewards for Military Services	12,3	10,6	12,0
102,7	Military Pensions to Europeans	112,7	100,0	103,3
697,9	Ditto to Natives	705,3	700,8	705,3
24,5	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	25,9	23,9	23,0
62,8	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	63,3	63,4	62,6
897,1	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	919,5	898,7	906,2
18,120,1	TOTAL INDIA	17,480,1	17,205,7	17,261,3
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
828,0	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	838,0	835,0	832,7
218,8	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	222,0	221,3
250,7	Indian Troop Service	261,7	243,0	240,4
8,4	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	6,0	6,0	5,8
18,2	Miscellaneous	18,5	19,0	18,3
495,2	Stores for India	688,1	574,0	523,8
1,819,3	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,042,3	1,899,0	1,842,3
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
431,2	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of service in India	464,5	468,8	468,8
1,779,0	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,793,7	1,793,7	1,791,4
84,8	Miscellaneous Pensions	85,0	85,0	84,4
21,5	Indian Service Family Pensions	23,0	24,5	24,2
2,316,5	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,366,2	2,372,0	2,368,8
4,135,8	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,408,5	4,271,0	4,211,1
3,142,3	EXCHANGE	3,286,3	2,818,9	2,782,9
25,398,2	GRAND TOTAL	25,174,9	24,295,6	24,255,3

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
24,9	Commander-in-Chief	27,6	25,9	25,4
40,6	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	45,0	40,7	41,7
72,2	Adjutant General	81,8	73,2	73,3
16,5	Artillery Branch	16,7	16,5	16,8
3,3	Cavalry Branch	3,9	3,8	4,0
26,4	Musketry Inspection	26,3	24,7	24,2
56,4	Quarter Master General	57,1	54,5	52,3
4,0	Gymnastic Instruction	4,1	3,6	3,3
3,5	Army Signalling	3,6	3,5	3,5
194,6	District Commands	193,2	186,3	188,3
64,8	Garrison and Station Staff	65,2	62,3	62,9
29,2	Hill Sanitaria	30,2	29,5	29,3
11,3	Miscellaneous Depôts	11,3	10,6	10,6
11,3	Staff of Local Forces	11,6	11,2	11,9
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
...	Special Services	5,7	5,2	5,3
559,3		583,6	551,8	553,1

294. Of the total saving of 30,5 under this head, as compared with the Budget, 8,7 was due to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The balance of the saving occurred chiefly under the sub-heads *Adjutant General, Quarter Master General* and *District Commands*, under each of which the charges for salaries and establishments were over-estimated, insufficient deductions having been made on account of absentees. There was also a saving of 2,0 owing to less tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces.

Under *Special Services* the expenditure on this account in the previous year was shown under Miscellaneous services.

Administrative Staff.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
16,1	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	16,7	15,8	15,8
16,7	Accountant General, Military Department	16,9	16,8	17,0
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
28,5	Central Branch	27,0	27,4	27,6
15,2	Accounts Branch	14,7	14,1	14,1
43,5	Pay Branch	42,1	43,4	43,1
34,1	Commissariat Branch	33,0	34,1	34,2
7,5	Commissariat Branch, Rangoon	7,5	7,6	7,6
19,3	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	18,6	19,2	19,4
17,3	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Officers	17,3	17,9	17,6
9,0	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	9,8	6,7	6,6
...	Special Services	1,6	1,1	1,3
207,2		205,2	204,1	204,3

295. The variations under this head are small and do not require any explanation.

Regimental Pay.

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,430,4	European Army	4,281,9	4,265,4	4,260,6
4,267,1	Native Army	4,352,8	4,350,1	4,338,1
8,697,5	TOTAL	8,634,7	8,615,5	8,598,7

296. The saving under this head of 36,0 as compared with the Budget Estimate is less than the saving on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance alone (52,7). The small net increase after excluding this saving is the result of numerous fluctuations, the most important of which are detailed below.

Section L.-ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Regimental Pay—*continued*.

The decrease of 98,8 as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to a more favourable rate of exchange for payment of British troops (53,2) and to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance (110,4); the principal counterbalancing increases being those arising from the higher rate of pay sanctioned for native non-commissioned officers and men having been drawn for the whole year against 8 months in 1895-96, and from the debit to this head of expenditure on special services and expeditions which was shown under Miscellaneous services in 1895-96.

297. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
1,102,1	Artillery	1,068,1	1,064,8	1,074,5
461,9	Cavalry	436,0	441,4	441,1
11,0	Engineers	9,7	7,3	5,5
2,760,2	Infantry	2,688,6	2,657,4	2,640,7
6,3	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	5,6	4,3	4,2
45,8	Staff Corps, General List Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	31,2	46,1	49,8
5,2	Colonel's Allowances	5,7	6,0	7,2
37,9	Other Charges	37,0	38,1	37,6
4,430,4	TOTAL	4,281,9	4,265,4	4,260,6

Under *Artillery* the excess as compared with the Budget Estimate was due chiefly to the deduction in the Budget for probable savings having proved excessive (17,0), to excess strength of troops (5,1), and to under-estimate of good conduct pay (3,6), partly counterbalanced by less Exchange Compensation Allowances (6,0), savings due to the discharge of grass cutters' establishments in the Bengal and Punjab Commands (11,5), and to less charges for horse allowance (2,6). Under *Cavalry* the strength of troops was under-estimated (9,3), but this was partly counterbalanced by less Exchange Compensation Allowance (2,6) and horse allowance (2,0). Under *Engineers* the saving as compared both with Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year was mainly due to the debit to the Military Works Department of the pay and allowances of Royal Engineer officers graded as supernumerary to the establishment of that Department (3,3). Under *Infantry* the saving was chiefly due to an over-estimate for salaries, an insufficient deduction having been made on account of officers absent in Europe (26,7), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (16,8) and to short strength of privates (11,2), partly counterbalanced by an under-estimate of good conduct pay (6,6). Under *Invalid and Veteran Establishment* the saving was due to casualties and absence of officers on furlough. Under *Staff Corps, General List Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers*, the excess occurred chiefly under *Staff Corps* (10,2) and General List officers (7,6), the number of unemployed officers and of candidates for the staff corps on the Unattached List of the British Army having been under-estimated. The saving as compared with the actuals of the previous year was generally due to the more favourable rate of exchange at which the pay of British troops was converted as well as to the causes mentioned above.

298. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows:—

1895-96. Accounts.		1896-97. Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	1896-97. Accounts.
55,1	Artillery	56,5	55,6	56,6
13,5	Body-Guard	14,1	13,8	13,7
1,297,9	Cavalry	1,278,8	1,288,0	1,284,9
130,5	Sappers and Miners	135,0	135,7	139,0
2,534,8	Infantry	2,592,8	2,590,0	2,587,6
48,5	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	49,7	50,5	53,0
32,4	Kit-money for Recruits	36,6	32,0	28,0
39,3	Hutting-money	32,1	31,2	32,5
71,2	Reserve Forces	78,1	77,2	69,9
43,9	Other Charges	48,2	45,4	43,7
...	Special Services	30,9	30,7	29,2
4,267,1		4,352,8	4,350,1	4,338,1

The variations were not large under any of the sub-heads. It is necessary only to specify a few of them. Under *Infantry* the small saving of 5,2, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was the outcome of several increases and savings; the principal being the transfer to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, London, of the ordinary as well as the extraordinary charges on account of the 24th Bombay Infantry,

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

Revised Estimate, 1897-98. England.	Exchange* £1 = Rx. 15·0.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1 = Rx. 15·0.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
5,967,700	3,341,900	44,079,700	+1,812,200	10,041,500	20,690,700	6,000,600	3,360,300	40,093,100	—2,192,800	—4,005,000
...	...	4,700	—2,600	...	5,800	...	...	5,800	—1,500	+1,100
...	...	9,299,100	+271,800	9,729,800	40,700	...	...	9,770,500	+743,200	+471,400
971,000	543,800	5,511,900	—20,100	4,185,500	...	969,100	542,700	5,697,300	+106,400	+186,500
1,712,500	959,000	2,671,500	...	...	...	1,715,800	960,900	2,676,700	+3,300	+3,300
218,900	122,600	427,700	+4,600	133,900	...	218,900	122,600	475,400	+52,300	+47,700
784,900	439,500	1,240,000	—18,400	17,100	...	810,900	454,100	1,282,100	+8,500	+26,900
...	...	145,800	—157,200	312,800	...	...	...	312,800	+9,800	+167,000
2,154,800	1,206,700	3,370,300	—13,000	8,800	...	2,171,500	1,216,000	3,390,300	+3,700	+16,700
...	...	110,800	—125,400	220,100	10,200	...	...	230,300	—5,900	+119,500
...	...	23,000	—36,400	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	+20,000	+56,400
5,842,100	3,271,600	22,801,300	—94,100	14,688,000	50,900	5,886,200	3,296,300	23,921,400	+1,001,300	+1,095,400
...	...	887,900	+28,100	528,000	390,600	...	...	918,600	+58,800	+30,700
...	...	1,284,100	—900	755,300	559,200	...	...	1,314,500	+29,500	+30,400
1,600	900	966,200	—900	285,700	689,700	1,000	600	980,000	+13,200	+14,100
1,600	900	3,138,200	+26,300	1,572,000	1,639,500	1,000	600	3,213,100	+101,500	+75,200
66,000	37,000	1,160,800	—91,900	1,135,800	...	31,600	17,700	1,185,100	—54,300	+37,600
80,200	44,900	4,297,200	—236,700	425,500	4,276,600	86,100	48,200	4,836,400	+299,200	+535,900
146,200	81,900	5,464,000	—328,600	1,561,300	4,276,600	117,700	65,900	6,021,500	+244,900	+573,500
1,869,600	1,047,000	18,412,900	—606,000	15,668,300	...	1,955,300	1,095,000	18,718,600	—348,300	+257,700
2,419,300	1,354,800	4,708,300	+3,100	957,500	...	2,475,800	1,386,400	4,819,700	+82,900	+79,800
23,100	12,900	3,905,800	+3,892,900	1,458,000	...	38,200	21,400	1,517,600	+1,496,200	—2,396,700
4,312,000	2,414,700	27,027,000	+3,290,000	18,083,800	..	4,469,300	2,502,800	25,055,900	+1,230,800	—2,059,200
21,400	12,000	35,400	+11,700	...	...	...	..	...	—11,700	—23,400
0,291,000	9,123,000	102,550,300	+4,714,900	45,946,600	26,603,500	16,474,800	9,225,900	98,310,800	+372,500	—4,342,400
... / ...	... / ...	705,700	+484,300	... / ...	137,500 / 254,300	... / ...	... / ...	116,800	+1,073,800	+588,900
6,291,000	9,123,000	101,844,600	+5,199,200	45,946,600	26,546,700	16,474,800	9,225,900	98,194,000	+1,445,700	—3,753,500
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.		—1,495,400			*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (—) on account of Exchange . Rx.			—1,392,500	+102,900
	Total including Exchange . Rx.		+3,703,800			Total Including Exchange . Rx.			+53,200	—3,650,600

Revised Estimate, 1897-98. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
2,612,200	827,700	463,500	3,903,400	3,210,400	1,116,000	624,900	4,951,300
682,000	6,900	3,900	692,800	743,900	3,900	2,200	750,000
8,400	...	...	8,400	48,000	...	...	48,000
3,302,600	834,600	467,400	4,604,600	4,002,300	1,119,900	627,100	5,749,300

* See foot-note in Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	93,586,471	327,107	93,913,578	96,262,000	192,000	96,454,000	98,791,700	188,300	98,980,000
Exchange added to Revenue	216,163	...	216,163	107,500	...	107,500	105,400	...	105,400
TOTAL	93,802,634	327,107	94,129,741	95,369,500	192,000	96,561,500	98,897,100	188,300	99,085,400
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	2,400,000		...	3,500,000		...	6,000,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	6,048,650	...		3,000,000	...		3,000,000	...	
TOTAL	6,048,650	2,400,000	8,448,650	3,000,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000
NET			5,407 235			6,067,800			5,290,300
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
NET			0			5,000,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	2,660	...		200	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	68,494	...		142,800	...		142,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	5,250,083	...		3,940,000	...		4,080,200	...	
TOTAL	5,321,237	...	5,321,237	4,083,000	...	4,083,000	4,223,000	...	4,223,000
NET			0			0			538,800
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		135,000	...		137,500	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	...	...		...	...		325,800	...	
Excluded Local Funds	782,079	...		811,600	...		795,500	...	
Railway Funds	75,065	...		51,200	...		50,400	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	11,855	...		12,500	...		13,000	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,767,624	...		21,879,500	...		18,890,000	...	
Advances	4,928,069	1,726		8,712,100	2,300		7,288,500	...	
Suspense Accounts	149,066	...		190,900	...		12,400	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	666,140	...		4,798,300	...		826,800	...	
Miscellaneous	207,059	9,016		...	200		...	...	
TOTAL	25,586,957	10,742	25,597,699	36,591,100	2,500	36,593,600	28,339,900	...	28,339,900
NET	...	...	0			3,386,700			598,600
Carried over	130,759,478	4,237,849		140,043,600	9,694,500		134,460,000	12,188,300	

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	70,624,145	15,795,836	86,419,981	77,136,300	16,291,000	93,427,300	72,610,100	16,474,800	89,084,900
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	10,438,419	...	10,438,419	9,123,000	...	9,123,000	9,225,900	...	9,225,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	...	...	...	135,000	...	135,000	137,500	...	137,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*1,023,637*	...	*1,023,637*	*840,700*	...	*840,700*	*254,300*	...	*254,300*
Total	80,038,927	15,795,836	95,834,763	85,553,600	16,291,000	101,844,600	81,719,200	16,474,800	98,194,000
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,075,454	1,149,404		3,302,600	834,600		4,002,300	1,119,900	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	759,564	...		467,400	...		627,100	...	
Total	3,835,018	1,149,404	4,984,422	3,770,000	834,600	4,604,600	4,629,400	1,119,900	5,749,300
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock		5,190		...	2,700		...	384,700	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	2,000,000		...	...		...	3,000,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures		313,700		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	100	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	12,660	...		8,500	...		5,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	357,447	...		226,000	...		220,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	352,300	...		195,000	...		100,000	...	
Stock Notes	18	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	722,525	2,318,890	3,041,415	429,500	2,700	432,200	325,000	3,384,700	3,709,700
Net			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
Net			1,000,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	772	...			...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...			...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	101,495	...		113,400	...		102,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	5,538,465	...		4,333,300	...		3,581,800	..	
Total	5,640,732	...	5,640,732	4,446,700	...	4,446,700	3,684,200	...	3,684,200
Net			319,495			363,700			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,023,637	...		840,700	...		254,300	...	
Excluded Local Funds	798,344	...		811,800	...		786,400	...	
Railway Funds	75,337	...		61,400	...		77,600	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		...	...		...		
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	19,145,390	...		21,761,800	...		18,911,200	...	
Advances	5,012,368	3,924		9,128,000	900		7,206,600	...	
Suspense Accounts	217,010	...		13,900	...		14,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance account net	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	470,844	8,282		587,000	1,400		491,000	...	
Total	26,742,930	12,206	26,755,136	33,204,600	2,300	33,206,900	27,741,300	...	27,741,300
Net			1,157,437			0			0
Carried over	116,980,132	21,776,336		127,404,400	18,130,600		118,099,100	26,979,400	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rs.	£		Rs	£		Rs	£	
Brought forward .	130,759,478	4,237,849		140,043,600	9,694,500		134,460,000	12,188,300	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	113,377	...	113 377	107,000	...	107,000	100,000	...	100,000
Net .	...	...	34,930		...	52,200			91,300
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	429,261	.	429,261	717,300	..	717,300	759,800	...	759,800
Net .			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	328,200	3,630,542		704,800	1,190,500		1,440,000	3,164,000	
Repayments . .	1,373 130	6,640		1,445 000	3 900		1,350,700	3,000	
Total .	1,701,330	3,646,182	5,347,512	2,149,800	1,194,400	3,344,200	2,790,700	3,167,000	5,964,300
Net .			695,292			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	23,294,989	...		25,000,000	...		26,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	162,991	...		943,100	.		609,100	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	266,609			310,200	...		323 300	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	852,781	..		...			607,500	...	
Telegraph . .	57,404	...		111,100	.		93,600	..	
Guaranteed Railways	2,433,848	..		2,537,700	..		2,243,500	.	
Public Works .	...	.			...		...		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	...	...		401,200	..			.	
Telegraph .	..				...			...	
Marine . .	292,191	...		253,300			200 000		
Military . .	15,080,837			18,008,000	..		16,053,700		
Public Works .	737,242	...		1,053,100	...		620,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	580,385	810,141		912,100	595,900		905,000	602,500	
Other „	340,209	316,909		1 067,100	205,000		377,900	137,500	
Total .	45,105,540	1,127,350	46,232,890	51,197,500	800,900	51,998,400	48,639,900	740,000	40,379,900
Net .			314,202			0			53,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	15,526,547	15,526,547	.	9,378,000	9,378,000	..	16,000,000	16,000,000
Total Receipts .	178,108,992	24,537,928		194,215 200	21,067,800		186,756,400	32,095,900	
Opening Balance .	16,500,510	3,393,798		13,873,752	2 832,354		16,722,352	2,168,254	
Grand Total .	194 609,502	27,931,726		208,088,952	23 900,154		203,478,752	34,264,154	

Fort William,
Finance and Commerce Department;
The 21st March 1898.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Brought forward .	116,980,132	21,776,336		127,404,400	18,130,600		118,099,100	26,979,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	78,447	...	78,447	54,800	...	54,800	8,700	...	8,700
Net .			0			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,258,747	...	1,258,747	1,401,200	...	1,401,200	788,900	...	788,900
Net .			829,486			683,900			29,100
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . .	...	871,200		...	24,100		...	1,491,600	
For Expenditure .	2,269,078	1 511,942		3,091,300	1,602,800		4,265,500	2,316,500	
Total .	2,269,078	2,383,142	4,652,220	3,091,300	1,626,900	4,718,200	4,265,500	3,808,100	8,073,600
Net .			0			1,374,000			2,109,300
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	23,242,639	...		25,000,000	...		26,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		943,100	...		609,100	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	265,252	...		310,200	...		323,300	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	852,794	...		...	...		602,500	...	
Telegraph . .	57,501	...		111,100	...		93,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,433,848	...		2,537,700	...		2,243,500	...	
Public Works .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office . .	...	...		401,200	...		...	...	
Telegraph . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine . . .	288,861	...		253,300	...		206,000	...	
Military . . .	16,080,837	...		18,6[illegible]8,000	...		16,652,700	...	
Public Works . .	618,917	...		1,053,100	...		626,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	802,551	588,276		595,900	912,100		602,500	905,000	
Other „	335,600	351,618		215,500	1,[illegible],300		133,000	3[illegible]8,800	
Total .	44,978,800	939,894	45,918,694	50,029,700	1,974,400	52,004,100	48,093,100	1,233,800	49,326,900
Net .			0			5,700			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	15,170,546	..	15,170,546	9,385,200	...	9,385,200	16,014,500	...	16,014,500
Total Disbursements .	180,735,750	25,099,372		191,360,600	21,731,900		187,269,800	32,021,300	
Closing Balance .	13,873,752	2,832,354		16,724,352	2,168,254		16,208,952	2,242,854	
GRAND TOTAL .	194,609,502	27,931,726		208,088,952	23,900,154		203,478,752	34,264,154	

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96	14,746	94,588	415,438	156,109	711,156	260,477	311,538	844,912	786,786	3,595,750
Spent in 1896-97	2,011	47,862	1,695	27,791	141,505	199,840	110,652	228,843	263,438	1,023,637
Balance at end of 1896-97	12,735	46,726	413,743	128,318	569,651	60,637	200,886	616,069	523,348	2,572,113
Revised Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Accounts).	12,735	46,726	413,743	128,318	569,651	60,637	200,886	616,069	523,348	2,572,113
Added in 1897-98	...	...	116,800	...	...	15,900	2,300	...	...	135,000
Spent in 1897-98	1,000	13,500	...	46,300	341,800	...	...	220,100	218,000	840,700
Balance at end of 1897-98	11,735	33,226	530,543	82,018	227,851	76,537	203,186	395,969	305,348	1,866,413
Budget Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Revised Estimate).	11,735	33,226	530,543	82,018	227,851	76,537	203,186	395,969	305,348	1,866,413
Added in 1898-99	...	1,400	...	...	...	86,100	50,000	...	...	137,500
Spent in 1898-99	2,200	...	66,800	33,400	8,000	...	...	139,000	4,900	254,300
Balance at end of 1898-99	9,535	34,626	463,743	48,618	219,851	162,637	253,186	256,969	300,448	1,749,613

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1898.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1896-97		Revised Estimate, 1897-98		Budget Estimate, 1898-99	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	23,017,538		25,879 800		27 516,700	
2. Forest	1,727,763		1,784 300		1,732,700	
3. Tributes from Native States	901,753		897 700		919,400	
	26,547,054		28,561,800		30,108,800	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*1,140,873*		*1,136,900*		*1,141,300*	
Net	—	25,406,181	—	27,424,900	—	29,027,500
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	3,920,706		2,871 900		2,671 100	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*5,082*		*5,100*		*5,100*	
Net	—	3,915,624	—	2,866,800	—	2,666,000
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	8,389,965		8,593 800		8,694,800	
2. Stamps	4,721,089		4,752,800		4,800 800	
3. Excise	5,582,513		5,476,300		5,690,400	
4. Provincial Rates	3,527,252		3,669,800		3 854,400	
5. Customs	4,372,174		4,486 200		4 471 900	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,860,348		1,875 000		1,879 600	
7. Registration	457,075		481,200		461,100	
	28,910,416		29 335,100		29,853 000	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*416,124*		*420,600*		*423,000*	
Net	—	28,494,292	—	28,914,500	—	29,430,000
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	472,188	—	323,300	—	294,900
		58,288,285		59,529,500		61,418,400
Excess of Expenditure over Income		1,705,022		5,283,100		
	—	59,993,307		64,812,600		61,418,400

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges	Accounts, 1896-97.		Revised Estimate, 1897-98		Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	
	Rx	*Rx*	*Rx*	*Rx*	*Rx.*	*Rx*
I.—Debt Services	—	2,371,398	—	2,630,300	—	2,448,800
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	23,302,006		26 129,800		24 146 000	
2. Military Works	1,095 738		1,110,000		1 134,800	
3. Special Defence Works	94,610		35 400		—	
Total	—	24,492,356	—	27,281,200	—	25,280,800
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,109,603		4,205,000		4 143 900	
2. Forest	995 955		1 015 100		1 050 500	
3. Other Heads	1,429,822		1 403,000		1,480 200	
Total	—	6,533,380	—	6,623,100	—	6,674,600
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
1. Railway	2,659,081		1,634 000		2,097 800	
2. Irrigation	100,270		−452 900		−15,000	
	2,760,351		1,181,100		2,082,800	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Post Office	80,363		131,900		116 900	
Telegraph	124,705		252 800		142 300	
	205,128		384 700		259 200	
Net	—	2,555,223	—	796,400	—	1,823,600
Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	13,706 628		14 018,200		13 961,800	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,167,511		5,062 700		5 141 200	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	2,120,355		5,414 200		1 099 200	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,750		4 700		5 800	
5. Civil Works	3 991,343		3,687 500		4,208 000	
	25,064,587		28,187,300		24 416 000	
Add or Deduct,— Provincial Surplus or Deficit	*1 023,637*		*705,700*		*116,600*	
Total	—	24,040,950		27,481,600	—	24,299,200
Excess of Income over Expenditure		59,993,307		64,812,600		60,527,000
						891,400
		59,993,307		64,812,600		61,418 400

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1898.

Memorandum on Military Expenditure.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned are —

I—Indian Military Estimates.

II—Home (India) Military Estimates.

III—Military Works Estimates.

IV—Marine Estimates.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Comparison—
Revised for 1897-98
and
Budget for 1897-98.

The revised Indian Military Estimates for 1897-98, compared with the Budget Estimates for the same year, show a net increase of Rx. 3,325,300, which is chiefly due to the large expenditure incurred on account of the field operations on the North-West Frontier.

2. These field operations are estimated to cost Rx. 3,869,800 during the current year, *i.e.*, Rx. 400,000 for the Tochi Field Force operations; Rx. 3,455,000 for the Malakand Field Force, the forces employed in the Mohmand and Buner country, and the army known as the Tirah Expeditionary Force,—and the balance Rx. 14,800 on account of Mekran, and arrear charges of previous operations.

3. The only other noteworthy items of increased expenditure are, Rx. 65,800 on account of food supplies, due to the prevalence of high rates during a great part of the year, and Rx. 10,900 for concessions granted to British and Native troops on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

4. The more important items of decreased expenditure are as under :—

Owing to favourable rates of exchange, there was a saving of Rx. 66,500 for exchange compensation allowance.

Under Grant 1, "Army and Garrison Staff," there was a saving of Rx. 17,400, while under Grant 3, "Regimental Pay and Allowances," there was a less expenditure of Rx. 60,000.

Next, the Indian revenues were relieved to the extent of Rx. 10,000 in consequence of the 27th Bombay Infantry having been sent to Mombassa, the charge being borne by Her Majesty's Government. The despatch of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to Natal in May 1897 some months before its relief in ordinary course resulted in a further saving of Rx. 42,200.

The military estimates were further relieved of expenditure to the extent of Rx. 14,700 on account of the pay and allowances of officers whose services were placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for plague duty.

5. Under Grant 4, "Commissariat," a saving of Rx. 200,000 is anticipated, which is chiefly due to smaller consumption of malt-liquor owing to troops being on field service, to a reduction in the price of malt-liquor from 1st January 1898

under a new contract, to fewer ordinary movements of troops and stores in consequence of troops being on field service, and to the lapse of a special grant of Rx. 10,130 for the purchase of camels for mobilisation purposes.

6. Under Grant 5, "Remounts," there is a saving of Rx. 22,700 on account of Australian horses in consequence of a more favourable rate of exchange, and owing to fewer purchases than were anticipated.

7. Other minor causes bring up the total savings to Rx. 505,700; the net result is, taking into account the war expenditure, that the *Revised* Estimate is Rx. 3,325,300 more than the Budget Estimate for 1897-98.

Budget Estimates, 1898-99.

8. The Budget Estimates for 1898-99 in the net amount to Rx. 17,250,800 or Rx. 1,096,500 more than the Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

Comparison—
Budget for 1897-98.
" " 1898-99.

9. The most important causes of increase are—(*i*) increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 1,519,100 on account of field operations and special services, of which Rx. 1,458,000 is on account of field operations and Rx. 61,100 on account of the latter; and (*ii*) the abolition of the grocery ration stoppage, and the grant of an additional allowance to the British soldier in India. This measure has been rendered necessary by the improvement in the position of the soldier which is to come into effect in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions. Hitherto, the soldier at home has had a deduction of 3*d*. per diem made for groceries and extra messing. An allowance of 3*d*. per diem will be made to meet this charge, but deferred pay will cease, and gratuities only will be given when the soldier leaves the colours. In India we have hitherto made a stoppage of 9 pies (¾*d*. at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee) daily for a grocery and vegetable ration, which costs about 1½ annas (1½*d*.). The details of the change as applicable to India are not yet settled, but for next year we have provided Rx. 200,000. With regard to the charge for field operations, it may be explained that this sum includes Rx. 1,355,000 to meet arrear charges of the current year likely to be adjusted in 1898-99, and expenditure on account of the Tirah Expeditionary Force for next year, calculated on the supposition that the existing force will be in the field till the end of June. But if the operations are speedily brought to a close, there will be a saving of expenditure amounting to about 16¼ lakhs. This comparatively small reduction is owing to the necessity for keeping a certain force on a field footing, and for extra transport. The sum named above, Rx. 1,519,100, includes Rx. 160,900 on account of the temporary increase of the Malakand and Tochi Garrisons for three months, and the retention of a force, somewhat larger than the original garrisons, on the Kohat-Samana-Kurram border.

10. The other minor increases are as follows:—Under Grant 4, Commissariat, Rx. 20,000 to provide for an increased establishment of Commissariat-Transport officers. This is only a small portion of the expenditure required, but it has been recognised that we require more officers in this department, and that it is desirable to make a beginning in the needed improvements, especially in the transport service, as soon as possible. The details of the plan for increasing the Commissariat-Transport staff are not yet all approved, but no time will be lost. The larger question of improving the transport service has also been taken in hand; Rx. 14,200 for increased number of mules to be purchased, and Rx. 6,800 for dairies; Rx. 10,800 under Grant 5, Remounts, caused by larger provision for purchase of remounts and ordnance mules; Rx. 21,800 under Grant 6, Clothing, for increased clothing supplies, and claims for compensation; Rx. 10,000 under

Grant 10 for continuing the conversion of the equipment of the batteries of the field army to that suitable for the 15-pounder projectiles. The present gun has to be supplied with a new vent to admit of cordite being fired instead of black powder, and the limbers and wagons have to be altered to carry the new ammunition. Under the non-effective grants we have an increase of Rx. 27,400 for extra pensionary allowances in consequence of wounds received in action and casualties during the North-West Frontier operations, and Rx. 11,500 for war medals. Under Grant 15 an increased capitation allowance of R10 annually for each efficient member of mounted volunteer corps has been sanctioned, as service in the mounted corps involves a greater personal outlay than that in other volunteer corps, and provision has been made accordingly in the estimates of 1898-99.

11. The more important causes of decrease are as under:—

In consequence of better rates of exchange, we anticipate a saving of Rx. 98,800 for exchange compensation allowance, and Rx. 129,500 for pay of British troops. The fall in prices of food supplies for men and animals account for a decrease of Rx. 272,600, while the provision in the Indian Estimates has been reduced to the extent of Rx. 64,900 in consequence of provision existing in the home estimates for expenditure on Commissariat and Ordnance stores.

12. Among the minor causes of decrease may be mentioned a saving of Rx. 20,000 in consequence of Indian Native troops having been sent to Mombassa, the charges for which will be borne by Her Majesty's Government; Rx. 14,800 in consequence of the withdrawal of two Native infantry regiments from Burma and some reduction of mounted infantry in that province; Rx. 12,700 owing to there being fewer unemployed officers, and fewer Colonel's allowances to meet. Under Grant 4, "Commissariat," the expenditure on malt-liquor will be about Rx. 29,500 less in consequence of reduced price under a new contract, and smaller demands, as troops will be on field service for a portion of the year; the expenditure on movements of troops and stores, purchase of equipment and other Commissariat miscellaneous expenditure is expected to be less by Rx. 34,500, chiefly in consequence of troops being still on field service. The use of the river routes between Benares, Silchar, and Dibrugarh will result in a saving of Rx. 3,000 per annum. Under Grant 10, "Ordnance," we expect a reduction of expenditure to the extent of Rx. 41,200 for ordnance stores and camp equipage. The closing during the winter months of convalescent depots in the hills is productive of a saving of Rx. 3,000, while the annual provision of Rx. 10,000 for camps of exercise has been reduced by Rx. 2,000.

The re-construction of Native Infantry Lines has been steadily progressing, and we allot a sum of Rx. 8,064 for this work in 1898-99.

13. The receipts during 1898-99 are expected to be Rx. 18,400 more than the amount in the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, chiefly in consequence of recoveries for issues of rations and forage, on payment, to officers and others on field service.

14. The net result is that the Budget Estimates for 1898-99 are Rx. 1,096,500 in excess of the Estimates of 1897-98. It is necessary, however, to observe that this is almost entirely due to the field operations. The increased expenditure under this head and for special services of a like nature amounts to Rx. 1,519,100, while the provision for increased advantages to the British soldier is, as already stated, Rx. 200,000. But for the expenditure under these heads there would have been a saving of Rx. 622,600.

15. A statement is appended showing the net amounts under each of the 20 Grants for effective and non-effective services.

	1898-99.	1897-98.
British Army . .	72,516	72,528
Native Army . .	143,533	143,609
Total .	216,049	216,137

Grants.		Net Estimates.		Difference on Net Estimates.		Remarks.
		1898-99.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
1	Army and Garrison Staff . .	541,210	556,720	...	15,510	
2	Administrative Staff . . .	208,892	204,465	4,427	...	
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,392,856	8,424,565	...	31,709	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services . . .	3,166,013	3,393,070	...	227,057	
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services . .	336,909	352,107	...	15,198	
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	204,775	171,787	32,988	...	
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	229,950	231,886	...	1,936	
8	Administration of Martial Law .	43,189	42,569	620	...	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	712,231	722,608	...	10,377	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage . . .	656,359	766,267	...	109,908	
11	Ecclesiastical	27,972	30,180	...	2,208	
12	Education	47,291	47,034	257	...	
13	Sea Transport Charges . . .	56,267	54,979	1,288	...	
14	Miscellaneous Services . . .	1,556,986	127,836	1,429,150	...	
15	Volunteer Corps	196,707	193,770	2,937	...	
	Total, Effective Services, Rx. .	16,377,607	15,319,843	1,471,667	413,903	
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
16	Rewards for Military Services .	32,445	17,137	15,308	...	
17	Military Pensions to Europeans .	106,197	112,987	...	6,790	
18	Military Pensions to Natives . .	727,373	700,745	26,628	...	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	—54,952*	—59,035*	...	—4,083	
20	Departmental Pensions . . .	62,130	62,623	...	493	
	Total, Non-Effective Services, Rx. .	873,193	834,457	41,936	3,200	
	GRAND TOTAL, Rx. .	17,250,800	16,154,300	1,513,603	417,103	
		Net Increase *Rx.*		1,096,500		

* The bulk of subscriptions of officers to Indian Military Service Family Pensions is received in India, while most of the expenditure is incurred at home. The receipts in India, therefore, exceed the expenditure in India, and hence, as the figures in the above statement are *net*, there must be a minus entry.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

The second of the Estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the Home Estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1897-98 amounted to £4,353,400, and the Revised Estimates to £4,312,000.

The saving of £41,400 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, is due to reduced payments on account of the furlough allowances of the British and Indian Services, less payments for the Indian Troop Service, and reductions in the non-effective charges for pensions of retired officers of the Indian Service.

2. The charges for 1898-99 are estimated at £4,469,300, *viz.*:—

	£
Effective charges	1,993,500
Non-effective charges	2,475,800

The *effective charges* include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £721,000, as against £729,000 in the Estimates for 1897-98. These charges are based on the capitation rate of £7-10 per man serving in India, with the addition of the charge for deferred pay issued to British soldiers on discharge, or transfer to the reserve. The other items included in the effective charges are furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£267,600); miscellaneous (£20,000); passage of officers and troops, otherwise than in transports (£19,000) and stores for India (£627,900).

3. The *non-effective charges* are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces in respect of their service in India (£517,000); the pay of non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£24,800); while the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service amount to £1,820,000; the miscellaneous pensions to £84,000; and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions to £30,000.

4. There is an increase of £115,900 in the Budget Estimates of 1898-99 as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1897-98, but since the Estimate of 1898-99 has closed, we have decided to defer the supply of certain stores to the value of £41,223, for which provision is included in the Estimate of 1898-99. The estimated home expenditure will be reduced accordingly by £41,223 next year, so that the difference between the two Estimates will be practically reduced to £74,677. There will also be a reduction on account of the cessation of deferred pay, but that cannot now be estimated.

The increased expenditure in 1898-99 includes a sum of £38,200 on account of probable expenditure on stores required to replace issues made for field operations in India; heavier payments are anticipated on account of passages of officers and troops, otherwise than in transports, owing mainly to the engagement of smaller transports than in 1897-98.

The figures of actual expenditure in 1896-97, of the *Budget* and *Revised Estimates* for 1897-98, and of the *Budget Estimate* for 1898-99, are given below in detail for convenience of comparison :—

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
EFFECTIVE.	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	723,894	729,000	729,700	721,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	108,805	108,000	105,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	221,273	230,000	198,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	240,362	251,800	235,600	267,600
Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Transport	5,765	6,000	19,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	18,372	27,600	32,500	20,000
Stores for India	523,811	569,200	572,900	627,900
TOTAL	1,842,282	1,921,600	1,892,700	1,993,500
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	468,795	497,000	506,800	517,000
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	23,650	24,800	25,000	24,800
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,767,795	1,800,000	1,775,000	1,820,000
Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	84,360	84,000	85,000	84,000
Indian Military Service Family Pensions	24,252	26,000	27,500	30,000
TOTAL	2,368,852	2,431,800	2,419,300	2,475,800
TOTAL, EFFECTIVE AND NON-EFFECTIVE	4,211,134	4,353,400	4,312,000	4,469,300

The following table shows, in detail, the expenditure for stores (including freight) from 1892-93 to 1898-99 :—

	ACCOUNTS.					Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clothing	234,408	200,699	210,107	210,613	158,825	196,500	160,500
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	583,819	547,202	323,141	235,850	290,835	297,400	386,200
Medical	50,482	26,494	22,075	19,942	26,446	27,000	21,600
Malt Liquor	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat	42,550	30,864	22,720	21,838	40,832	28,900	21,400
Chitral Relief Force	...	...	...	6,914	6,873	100	...
Frontier Military Operations	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	38,200
TOTAL	911,276	805,259	578,043	495,157	523,811	572,900	627,900

III.—Military Works Estimates.

Excluding English expenditure and exchange, the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 1,207,300; the revised estimate of expenditure amounts to Rx. 1,065,800. There has, therefore, been less expenditure in India of Rx. 141,500; of this Rx. 11,700 has been reappropriated to "Special Defences—Armaments;" Rx. 51,600 has been provided additionally for Home charges for stores.

The lapse is, therefore, Rx. 78,200, due partially to works in the Tochi and at Chitral being in abeyance.

The Revised Estimate includes Rx. 15,100 expended on repairing the damages caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897.

The Budget Estimate for 1898-99, excluding English expenditure and exchange, amounts to Rx. 1,135,800, or Rx. 71,500 less than that for 1897-98. The difference is mainly due to the fact that in 1897-98 extra funds were provided for frontier works of defence, and that these will now be provided from the ordinary grant.

The heads of the Military Works Estimate are in round figures :—

	Rx.
For original works, including works in progress, and those to be commenced	411,000
,, repairs	353,000
,, establishment	289,000
,, barrack department establishment, supplies, and tools	88,000

The new works, 112 in number, including 80 in progress, and 32 not commenced, comprise 20 water-supply works on which Rx. 105,477 is to be spent, provision for works on the frontier of Rx. 30,650, Rx. 19,500 for coast and inland fortifications, the balance being made up of drainage works, hospitals, barracks, and Ordnance, Commissariat, and Marine requirements.

IV.—Marine Estimates.

The net figures of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1897-98 were Rx. 139,100, the Revised Estimate stands at Rx. 120,400, showing a decrease of Rx. 18,700. This decrease in the net expenditure is caused by excess receipts amounting to Rx. 38,300, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 19,600.

2. The excess under receipts is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of vessels on Imperial Service.

3. The increases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 33,700) are chiefly due to smaller recoveries for work on account of other departments, and to recent local purchases of coal for the Bushire and Muscat Depots.

4. The decreases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 14,100) are principally due to savings in exchange compensation allowance, temporary vacancies, and other items.

5. Taking the decrease against the increase, there is a net increase of Rx. 19,600, and deducting these figures from the increased receipts, Rx. 38,300, the result is a decrease of Rx. 18,700 in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate.

6. The net figures of the Marine Budget Estimate for 1898-99 are Rx. 142,500 against Rx. 139,100, the figures of the Budget Estimate for 1897-98, showing an increase of Rx. 3,400 only.

Before allusion is made to the work of the Army Departments under the administrative control of the Military Department, it may be well to show, in a concise form, the strength of the forces put into the field in the North-Western Frontier. If these are totalled up, the number of troops would amount to nearly 70,000. But this would be misleading as, for example, the Tirah Force absorbed a considerable portion of the Mohmand Force, and the Buner Field Force was practically the largest portion of the Malakand Field Force. The highest strength (about 55,000) of troops actually in the field was reached in October. Those who understand what the organisation, equipment, transport, and supply of such forces mean for operations in countries where, in the main, only pack transport can be used, will appreciate the work which had to be done :—

	British officers.	European ranks.	Native ranks.
Tochi Force in the field, from 19th June 1897 to 18th February 1898	190	1,648	5,468
Malakand Field Force in the field, from 30th July 1897 to 4th February 1898	248	2,738	7,435
Mohmand Field Force in the field, from 2nd September 1897 to 6th October 1897 . . .	272	2,658	7,694
Tirah Expeditionary Force in the field, from 3rd September 1897 to date	983	10,880	24,074
Buner Field Force in the field, from 1st January 1898 to 4th February 1898	161	2,156	5,159

The past year has been one of great activity for the departments of the Army in consequence of the demands on their resources resulting from the extensive operations on the North-West Frontier. The Commissariat-Transport Department has been subjected to a specially severe strain, which has been all the more trying in consequence of the paucity of officers. I have already alluded to the provision in the Budget of 1898-99 for an increase in this department, a step of which the necessity has been shown by the events of the last nine months, and the details of which are now being considered.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

The work done by the department has been mainly in connection with the field operations, and the extent to which its resources have been taxed, will perhaps be more easily understood, if it be borne in mind that over 80,000 transport animals were required as compared with about 14,000 animals available from the permanent Government transport maintained, and that during the period of their employment men and animals consumed about 200,000 tons of food supplies (exclusive of firewood), the greater part of which had to be collected and despatched from India.

The ordinary work of the department has also progressed satisfactorily during the year. The bakery classes, which were alluded to last year, have been extended, and this, together with other measures under consideration, will tend to further improve the comfort of British soldiers in India.

Various measures are in train in Burma for the reduction of Commissariat expenditure. The purchase of mules locally instead of importing them from India has resulted in considerable economy, and we now propose to purchase locally bred bullocks for work in Burma.

Army Clothing Department

In the Clothing Department considerable improvements have been effected in the standard of locally manufactured cloths and serges,—a result which is principally due to the expert advice tendered by the department to manufacturers.

In addition to meeting the usual annual demands for clothing, the Army Clothing Factories at Alipore and Madras have during the past year manufactured over 300,000 garments for the army in the field.

Ordnance Department

I expressed a hope last year in my speech on the financial statement that the experimental manufacture of cordite would shortly commence. The results of the experiment were most satisfactory. In October a reel of Kirkee-made cordite was sent to England to be tested, and the report of the trial, which was received last month from the War Office, encourages us to hope that this important manufacture may be largely developed, and will result both in economy and increased efficiency.

In order to provide a central authority for the expeditious and economical supply of stores to the arsenals and depots in India, the whole of the Ordnance factories have recently been placed under the direct control of the Director-General of Ordnance.

As has been the case with all the Army Departments, the Ordnance Department has been severely taxed during the last nine months to meet the demands of the troops in the field. The troops have been supplied with ammunition and stores without a hitch, the equipment of the batteries of artillery on field service has been simplified and improved, and the British Infantry have been supplied with a cartridge firing a bullet manufactured in India.

Army Remount Department

In the Remount Department changes have been made with a view to the more convenient location of the reserve of horses, while at the same time all country-bred young stock in Northern India has been collected at one depot. As I noticed last year the purchases of country-bred horses have been somewhat curtailed, in order to ensure a more satisfactory percentage being found fit for mounting British cavalry.

The department has been very successful in meeting all demands resulting from the field operations, with the important exception of Ordnance mules. In this respect the requirement of batteries have indeed been met, but only by issuing animals hardly mature enough for work, and by using a few country-bred horses as a temporary measure. I mentioned last year that the difficulty of obtaining mature mules of the required standards in India would necessitate some purchases of Italian animals. An officer was sent to Italy for this purpose and succeeded in buying 250 mules within the price estimated; but this course is expensive, besides being opposed to our consistent policy of developing Indian resources wherever possible in preference to going abroad. It is therefore proposed to increase our purchases of young mules in India, and by keeping the stock a year or two at the depots, to provide a constant supply of suitable animals fit for immediate work. We hope to be able to obtain some Ordnance mules in Burma for work in that country. The subject of developing mule-breeding in India is receiving earnest consideration.

Medical Department (Medical Store Depots).

In the medical store depots satisfactory progress has been made towards improved mobilisation arrangements; while at the same time the increased requirements of the depots have been met to a greater extent than ever by local manufactures.

The department met the severe strain occasioned by the frontier expeditions with satisfactory promptitude. The Bengal depot alone provided all the stores to complete the equipment of nineteen field hospitals, and on receipt of orders for mobilisation the first hospital, fully equipped, was put on board the train within 24 hours, and eight more hospitals in eight days, besides the despatch of large supplies of drugs, etc., etc. Altogether 36½ field hospitals and two medical store depots were equipped for service from the several depots, together with general hospitals, aggregating 1,400 beds for British and 1,900 beds for Native troops.

Sanitary.

The continued prevalence of enteric fever amongst the British troops has continued to occupy our very serious attention, and in this connection sanction has been given to the appointment of three specially qualified medical officers, whose sole duty shall be to investigate the causes of disease and give advice on sanitary matters.

The Military Works Department has provided 20 Royal Engineer officers for famine duties and 38 for field service, and for the armies in the field has supplied stores, tools, and furniture amounting to 1¾ lakhs in value, and has expended 1½ lakhs on construction of roads.

The Marine Department shows satisfactory work during the year, although the outturn of the Bombay Dockyard has been below the average in consequence of the paralysing effects of plague. The trooping service has been effectually performed and troops have on two occasions been despatched with great expedition to Mombassa. It has been decided to make to each of the officers of the *Warren Hastings* a special allowance of Rs. 480—a sum corresponding to that which was granted in England to the military officers on board the vessel when she was wrecked. The financial year closes with the departure of Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, who for fifteen years has administered the Royal Indian Marine with conspicuous success.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,
Major-General.

Memorandum on the conclusions of the Conference of 1897 on Railway Extensions in India.

[*Supplement to the Financial Statement.*]

The Railway Conference of 1897 met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 20th and 25th of August and the 8th of September 1897, and was constituted as noted in the margin. An additional member—a representative of the Revenue and Agricultural Department—was this year included, in order that the proposals for famine protective railways might be fully and specially considered with reference to the valuable experience afforded by the failure of the monsoon of 1896.

PRESIDENT:
His Excellency the Viceroy.
MEMBERS:
The Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
Colonel Sir W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., K.C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.
Colonel T. Gracey, R.E., C.S.I., Director General of Railways.
Lieut.-Col. F. J. Aylmer, R.E., V.C., Offg. Assistant Q.M.G. in India.
Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, R. & A. Dept.
Mr. A. R. Becher, Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.
SECRETARY:
Mr. G. A. Anderson, Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Railway Branch).

2. About 33 new projects were considered, of which 16 were set aside, 3 were recommended for construction by Branch Line Companies, and 5 for construction by Native States or private promoters without financial assistance. The remaining nine were held over as not yet ripe for a decision.

Those recommended for construction were the following:—

No.	Name.	Length.	Approximate cost omitting 000.	Locality.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	I.—By Branch Line Companies.			
1	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	28	8,74	Branch of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay.
2	Conoor-Ootacamund	12	15,00	Extension of Nilgiri Railway, Madras.
3	Mutupet-Avadyarkoil	45	15,00	Extension of Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, Madras.
	Total	85	38,74	
	II.—By Native States.			
1	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	4,00,00	Chord between North Western Railway and Southern Punjab Railway passing through States of Jhind and Maler Kotla.
2	Pardi-Nandod	20	8,40	Extension of Ankleshwar-Pardi (Rajpipla) branch of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Guzerat.
3	Wadhwan-Dhranghadra	21	6,62	Branch of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Kathiawar.
	Total	121	4,15,02	
	III.—By Private Promoters.			
1	Lakhsam-Noakhali-Ichakali	38	19,00	Branch of Assam-Bengal. Alternative to Feni-Noakhali line.
2	Barsi-Road to Pandarpur	33	13,39	Extension of Barsi tramway. Branch of Great Indian Peninsula in Bombay.
	Total	71	32,39	

3. Of lines held over or set aside at the previous Conference and neither hitherto included in the programme nor brought under negotiation outside the programme, 9 have now been recommended for construction by, or on the

direct or indirect responsibility of, Government, and 6 for construction by Branch Line Companies as shown below :—

No.	Name.	Approximate Length.	Approximate cost, omitting 000.	Locality and Agency.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	(a) By or on the responsibility, direct or indirect, of Government.			
1	Godhra-Baroda Chord	48	33,72	Bombay. As part of the Godhra-Rutlam or broad gauge section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
2	Sakri-Jainagar	27	10,80	North Behar. A part of the Tirhoot Railway.
3	Cooch Behar Frontier to Buxa	20	6,50	Northern Bengal. Extension of Cooch Behar State Railway 2′ 6″ gauge.
4	Shekhoabad-Farakhabad	66	46,86	North-Western Provinces. Chord between Cawnpore-Achnera and East Indian Railways.
5	Ait-Kunch	19	1,14	North-Western Provinces. Light narrow gauge Feeders to Indian Midland Railway.
6	Harpalpur-Rath	26	3,36	
7	Harpalpur-Nowgong	19	2,98	
8	Tinnevelly-Quilon	103	1,01,62	Madras. Extension of South Indian Railway system.
9	Sagaing-Alon	74	39,94	Upper Burma. Branch of Burma Railways.
	TOTAL	402	2,46,92	
	(b) Open to Branch Line Companies.			
1	Burdwan-Cutwa	34	27,15	Central Bengal. Alternative branches to East Indian Railway.
2	Hooghly-Cutwa	61	53,63	
3	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	25	20,00	Punjab. Branches of North Western Railway.
4	Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Sarhali	30	15,20	
5	Ahmedabad-Dholka	33	11,98	Bombay. Branch of Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
6	Madura-Pamban	100	42,00	Madras. Extension of South Indian Railway.
	TOTAL	283	1,69,96	

4. Of the nine lines recommended for construction by, or on the responsibility of, Government, No. 3, the Cooch Behar-Buxa line, has been accepted as urgent, for the reason that it opens up stone supplies, access to which will greatly lessen the cost of the Teesta and Dhurlla bridges and other works in the neighbourhood. Provision has been made for its commencement within the programme, and the work will be pushed on simultaneously with the completion of the line within the limits of Cooch Behar, which is being carried out at the cost of the Durbar, with the assistance of a loan from Government. No. 4 has been estimated for and sanctioned, and should its construction be finally determined on, a place will be found for it, if possible, within the current programme. The remainder are under consideration or negotiation.

5. As was explained last year, the extent to which effect can be given to the recommendations of the Conference in regard to Capital expenditure on railways other than such as are made by Branch Line Companies under the terms of Government of India Resolution No. 514 R.C., dated 17th April 1896, or by Native States or private promoters without financial assistance, is governed by the limitations of a programme covering the three years 1896-97 to 1898-99, and providing, as originally settled, for a total expenditure of Rs. 29,66,00,000 during that period. Of this sum Rs. 8,65,87,000 were expended up to the end of the first year 1896-97, leaving Rs. 21,00,13,000 for expenditure in 1897-98 and 1898-99, out of which Rs. 10,13,00,000 were provided in the Budget for the

year 1897-98. It was recognized, however, that with every wish to work up to the original programme the possibility of doing so must, under the special circumstances of the time, be a question of ways and means, and in consequence of the depletion of the cash balances and the heavy war expenditure, superadded to other demands, it was found necessary to cut down the grants for the current year by a crore leaving the grant at Rs. 9,13,00,000, and to recommend to the Secretary of State a reduction of 1¾ crores in the total contemplated expenditure up to the end of 1898-99. The operations of the Department and of the Railway Companies have been further affected by the disturbance caused by the restrictions on expenditure which it was found necessary as above explained to impose in the course of the year, by the non-delivery of material owing to the Engineering Strikes in England and by other causes, with the result that this year's expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 8,41,44,000 only, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,83,69,000 out of the reduced programme of Rs. 27,91,00,000 for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1898-99.

The reduction in the total amount of the programme, it will be observed, has already been approximately covered by the short expenditure as compared with the original forecast in the year now ending, which has occurred chiefly on the Bengal-Nagpur, the Assam Bengal, the Burma Railways, and in open line expenditure on State Railways.

6. Statement A appended to this memorandum gives the programme as modified up to date and shows also the progress made with such of the lines accepted by Government on the recommendation of the Conference for early construction as have been brought within the programme. The distribution of the amount it shows as available for expenditure in 1898-99, will, of course, be liable to modification according to circumstances.

7. Statements B and C show how matters stand in regard to lines recommended for early construction at the cost of Branch Line Companies, Native States, etc., outside the programme, and either actually taken in hand or under consideration and negotiation with a view to construction: and Statement D summarises the actual and anticipated progress of Railway construction generally for the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

A. C. TREVOR.

CALCUTTA;
The 19th March 1898.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred, and the estimated further expenditure to be incurred, on Railways, against the original programme for the 3 years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99.

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred, and the estimated further expenditure to be

No.	Railway.		Miles.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1896.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE	
						Expenditure during 1896-97.	Original Grants for 1897-98.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
				R	R	R	R
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.						
	(i) BY STATE AGENCY.						
	Open Lines.						
1	Expenditure on open State lines worked by the State		...	...	...	52,37,000	38,84,000
	Lines under construction.						
2	Madras-Calcutta Lines	East Coast Railway, including the Kistna Bridge	519	5,33,82,000			
3		Puri Branch	26	23,85,000	5,34,15,000	28,85,000	6,50,000
4		Godavari Bridge	...	59,70,000		1,73,000	18,50,000
5		Bezvada-Madras Railway, exclusive of Ennore Section	254	2,26,80,000	13,95,000	79,75,000	80,00,000
6	Rae Bareli-Benares		139	84,34,000	5,92,000	25,42,000	43,25,000
7	Frontier Lines	Mushkaf-Bolan Railway (with double track on incline)	59	2,26,37,000	1,82,01,000	17,02,000	...
8		Mari-Attock	80	1,53,49,000	74,08,000	37,92,000	30,00,000
9		Gradient improvements upon Sections of North Western Railway	39	72,23,000	74,19,000	* —1,04,000	...
10	Doubling North Western Railway between Karachi and Kotri		108	59,56,000	17,47,000	33,93,000	50,000
11	Rohri-Kotri	Line proper	194	1,34,63,000	76,02,000	44,02,000	21,10,000
		Indus Bridge	...	31,01,000	...		
12	Linking up the metre-gauge lines in Northern India	i.—Ramnagar Junction to Cawnpore	80	24,70,000	19,58,000	2,32,000	...
		ii.—Lucknow City Branch	3	2,77,000	...	...	...
		iii.—Rolling-stock	...	5,00,000	...	...	...
13	Eastern Bengal State Railway Branch, Ranaghat-Poradaha doubling		58	27,34,000	1,71,000	21,62,000	...
14	Wazirabad-Lyallpur		116	33,64,000	24,51,000	7,81,000	...
15	Conversion of Bhatinda-Ferozepore Section to 5' 6" gauge		55	17,88,000	...	...	...
16	Lyallpur-Khanewal Extension		105	28,10,000	...	60,000	8,00,000
17	Teesta and Dhurlla bridges (Rungpore-Dhubri)		50	75,00,000	...	...	5,00,000
18	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extension (British Section)		20	4,43,000	...	...	...
19	Rajbari-Fareedpore		14	13,60,000	...	23,000	8,00,000
20	Additional rolling-stock for working branches	Southern Punjab	...	44,45,000	...	...	22,23,000
		Hurdwar-Dehra	...	3,50,000	...	...	...
		Sultanpur-Kaligunj	...	4,54,000	...	...	...
		Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali	...	5,01,000	...	...	...
	Railways deferred for construction in consequene of the reduction of the Programme for 1897-98 and 1898-99 by Rs. 1½ crores.						
21	Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier		71	28,15,000	...	...	...
22	Hyderabad-Umarkote conversion to metre gauge		58	7,82,000	...	...	...
23	Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord		121	90,13,000	...	...	...
24	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Chord		87	82,30,000	...	...	...
25	Reserve, etc.		...	...	...	...	50,33,000
	TOTAL STATE AGENCY		2,256	21,04,16,000	10,23,59,000	3,52,55,000	3,38,45,000

* The minus quantity represents credits for materials returned to Stores.

incurred on, Railways, against the original programme for the 3 years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99.

UNDER THE PROGRAMME UP TO 31ST MARCH 1899.				Further expenditure to be incurred during subsequent years on lines under construction.	No.	REMARKS.
Grants as restricted, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Total actual and estimated expenditure under the programme up to end of 1898-99.			
8	9	10	11 (Col. 6+9+10).	12 (Col. 4—[5+11]).		
R	R	R	R	R		
32,08,000	18,97,000	59,61,000	1,30,95,000	...	1	Yearly capital expenditure.
					2	Completed and open to traffic.
4,64,000	7,00,000	...	35,85,000	...	3	
13,50,000	13,87,000	21,00,000	36,60,000	23,10,000	4	About one-third of the pier work done.
72,27,000	69,66,000	63,44,000	2,12,85,000	...	5	Nearly completed.
43,25,000	44,25,000	3,00,000	72,67,000	5,75,000	6	Will shortly be opened.
...	...	...	17,02,000	...	7	Completed and open for traffic.
26,07,000	26,49,000	15,00,000	79,41,000	...	8	Nearly completed.
...	...	...	—1,04,000	...	9	Completed and open to traffic.
2,41,000	2,41,000	...	36,34,000	...	10	Ditto ditto.
30,43,000	{ 11,85,000	4,00,000 }	80,92,000	8,70,000	11	Line completed and open. Bridge piers nearly finished.
	{ 9,14,000	11,91,000 }				
...	..	...	2,32,000	...	12 (i)	Completed.
...	...	...	...	...	12 (ii)	In abeyance.
...	...	...	...	...	12(iii)	
...	...	...	21,62,000	...	13	Completed and open.
...	...	...	7,81,000	...	14	
10,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	15,00,000	2,88,000	15	Permanent-way girders ordered: work will be shortly commenced by B., B. and C. I. Ry.
5,00,000	13,00,000	14,50,000	28,10,000	...	16	Half finished and Ravi bridge begun.
5,00,000	1,28,000	13,00,000	14,28,000	60,72,000	17	Work begun on Teesta Bridge.
...	50,000	1,60,000	2,10,000	2,33,000	18	Material purchased.
8,00,000	2,67,000	3,00,000	5,90,000	7,70,000	19	In progress.
22,80,000	22,80,000	21,65,000	44,45,000	...	20	Rolling-stock ordered.
...	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...		
...	...	4,54,000	4,54,000	...		
...	...	4,86,000	4,86,000	15,000		
1,00,000	25,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	26,90,000	21	Commenced.
...	...	...	...	7,82,000	22	Provision made for these lines in the original forecast was cut out on reduction of programme, but will probably be restored out of unappropriated amount shown below as reserve or by substitution for lines which it may be necessary to hold back for other reasons.
1,00,000	30,000	...	30,000	89,83,000	23	
...	...	...	...	82,30,000	24	
...	...	72,82,000	72,82,000	...	25	Short expenditure in 1897-98 added to provision for 1898-99.
2,77,45,000	2,54,44,000	3,23,43,000	9,30,42,000	3,18,18,000		

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred, and the estimated further expenditure to be

No.	Railway.	Miles.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1896.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE — Expenditure during 1896-97.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE — Original Grants for 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			R	R	R	R
	I.—FROM IMEPRIAL FUNDS—(contd).					
	(ii) BY AGENCY OF COMPANIES.					
	Open Lines.					
26	Expenditure on open lines worked by the agency of Companies	...	...	...	1,68,000	24,55,000
27	East Indian Railway open line Requirements and Improvements	...	...	...	51,55,000	40,00,000
	Lines under Construction.					
28	Madras-Calcutta Lines, Bezvada-Madras Railway, Ennore Section	10	6,07,000	5,73,000	10,000	...
29	Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Godhra-Rutlam Extension	116	1,57,72,000	1,56,18,000	1,58,000	...
30	Ditto ditto Rutlam-Nagda Branch	26	18,68,000	16,66,000	*—50,000	...
31	Hajipur-Begum Sarai-Katihar Lines	158	1,22,31,000	...	15,42,000	60,00,000
32	Assam-Bengal Construction, Part II	...	6,40,90,000	1,05,02,000	1,10,06,000	1,08,07,000
33	Ditto land " I	...	50,50,000	26,90,000	4,10,000	5,00,000
34	East Indian Railway Extensions, Mogal Serai Gya	126	1,55,72,000	...	13,39,000	80,00,000
35	Hathras City Branch	6	2,92,000	...	...	...
	Total Companies Agency	442	11,54,82,000	3,10,49,000	1,97,38,000	3,17,62,000
	II.—AGAINST CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES, OTHER THAN THE THREE GUARANTEED COMPANIES.					
	Open Lines.					
36	Bengal Central	...	...	...	9,56,000	45,47,000 (36–42)
37	Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	3,13,000	
38	Burma	...	...	...	2,09,000	
39	Indian Midland	...	...	...	9,07,000	
40	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	2,07,000	
41	Mysore	...	...	...	1,38,000	
42	Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	7,48,000	
	Lines under Construction.					
43	Assam-Bengal Construction, Part II	740	3,65,60,000	3,14,39,000	1,39,000	19,93,000
44	Bengal-Nagpur Extensions	361	6,13,80,000	14,74,000	1,54,66,000	2,00,00,000 (44–45)
45	Raipur-Dhamtari with Rajim Branch	57	14,00,000	...	13,000	
46	Indian Midland Extensions, Katni Saugor	116	1,06,61,000	3,07,000	60,84,000	26,48,000
47	Dehree-Daltongunge	84	80,00,000	...	...	...
48	Burma Railways (i) Mu Valley	310	2,39,32,000	2,20,19,000 ((i)–(ii))	19,31,000	8,05,000
	Burma Railways (ii) Mogaung-Myitkyina	40	25,31,000			
	Burma Railways (iii) Meiktila-Myingyan-Pakoku	55	26,41,000	...	...	...
	Burma Railways (iv) Saigang-Monywa-Alon	75	39,95,000	...	...	...
	Burma Railways (v) Mandalay-Kunlon	225	2,25,00,000	5,94,000	44,83,000	63,00,000
	Total Indian Railway Companies	2,063	17,36,00,000	5,58,33,000	3,15,94,000	3,62,93,000
	III.—AGAINST CAPITAL TO BE RAISED BY THE THREE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
49	Amalner-Jalgaon	34	38,51,000	...	...	40,00,000 (49–52)
50	Chalisgaon-Dhulia	37	36,25,000	...	...	
51	Calicut-Cannanore	59	73,77,000	...	...	
52	Arcot-Ranipet	4	2,98,000	...	...	
	Total Guaranteed Companies	134	1,51,51,000	...	...	40,00,000

*The minus quantity represents credits for materials returned to Stores.
†Transfer of Gudur Nellore Section, South Indian Railway, to Bezvada-Madras Railway.

incurred, on Railways, against the original programme for the 3 years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99.

UNDER THE PROGRAMME UP TO 31ST MARCH 1899.				Further expenditure to be incurred during subsequent years on lines under construction.	No.	REMARKS.
Grants as restricted, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Actual and estimated expenditure under the programme up to the end of 1898-99.			
8	9	10	11 (Col. 6 + 9 + 10).	12 (Col. 4—[5+11]).		
R	R	R	R	R		
24,35,000	†—7,35,000	5,11,000	—56,000	...	26	Yearly capital expenditure.
55,00,000	67,50,000	91,37,000	2,10,42,000	...	27	
80,000	20,000	...	30,000	...	28	Completed.
...	...	...	1,58,000	...	29	
...	...	...	—50,000	...	30	
50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	1,15,42,000	6,89,000	31	Still under construction.
68,18,000	64,97,000	1,10,20,000	2,85,23,000	2,50,65,000	32	Under construction. Capital supplied by the State.
5,00,000	6,15,000	5,00,000	15,25,000	8,35,000	33	
50,00,000	52,50,000	58,63,000	1,24,52,000	31,20,000	34	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	2,92,000	35	Deferred.
2,52,73,000	2,33,97,000	3,20,31,000	7,51,66,000	3,00,01,000		
					36	
					37	
					38	
51,22,000	34,21,000	46,24,000	1,15,23,000	...	39	Yearly capital expenditure.
					40	
					41	
					42	
49,82,000	49,82,000	...	51,21,000	...	43	Under construction. Capital raised by the Company.
2,00,00,000	1,86,56,000	2,00,00,000	5,41,35,000	71,71,000	44 45	Under construction { Sini Midnapore. Midnapore Howrah. Midnapore Cuttack. } about one-third completed.
27,23,000	28,09,000	14,61,000	1,03,54,000	...	46	Ditto half done.
...	...	12,65,000	12,65,000	67,35,000	47	Not yet sanctioned. Still under survey.
8,05,000	10,50,000	4,75,000	34,56,000	9,88,000	48	No. (i). Line completed. ,, (ii). Line open to goods traffic. Nos. (iii) &(iv). Under consideration of Government and of the Company. No. (iii) was shown in the programme last year, but no provision made. No. (v). 100 miles under construction.
...	5,000	13,50,000	13,55,000	12,86,000		
...	...	25,75,000	25,75,000	14,20,000		
46,50,000	39,33,000	42,65,000	1,26,81,000	92,25,000		
3,82,82,000	3,48,56,000	3,60,15,000	10,24,65,000	2,68,25,000		
...	...	25,00,000	25,00,000	13,51,000	49	Recently commenced.
...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000	26,25,000	50	Estimates ready but not yet sanctioned.
...	} 1,63,000	40,00,000	41,63,000	35,12,000	51	Deferred.
...					52	In progress.
...	1,63,000	75,00,000	76,63,000	74,88,000		

Abs

Railway.	Miles.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1896.	Probable Expenditure	
				Expenditure during 1896-97.	Original Grants for 1897-98.
2	3	4	5	6	7
		R	R	R	R
I.—From Imperial Funds. (i).—By State Agency	2,256	21,04,16,000	10,23,59,000	3,52,55,000	3,32,45,000
I.—From Imperial Funds. (ii).—By Agency of Companies	442	11,54,82,000	3,10,49,000	1,97,38,000	3,17,62,000
Total Imperial Funds	2,698	32,58,98,000	13,34,08,000	5,49,93,000	6,50,07,000
II.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies (other than the three Guaranteed Companies)	2,063	17,36,00,000	5,58,33,000	3,15,94,000	3,62,93,000
III.—Against Capital to be raised by the Guaranteed Railway Companies	134	1,51,51,000	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4,895	51,46,49,000 *	18,92,41,000	8,65,87,000	10,13,00,000

* Excluding open lines.

tract.

UNDER THE PROGRAMME UP TO 31ST MARCH 1899.				Further expenditure to be incurred during subsequent years on lines under construction.	No.	REMARKS.
Grants as restricted, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Actual and estimated expenditure under the programme up to the end of 1898-99.			
8	9	10	11 (Col. 6+9 + 10).	12 (Col. 4—[5 + 11]).		
R	R	R	R	R		
2,77,45,000	2,54,44,000	3,23,43,000	9,30,42,000	3,18,18,000	I(i)	
2,52,73,000	2,33,97,000	3,20,31,000	7,51,66,000	3,00,01,000	I(ii)	
5,30,18,000	4,88,41,000	6,43,74,000	16,82,08,000	6,18,19,000		
3,82,82,000	3,48,56,000	3,60,15,000	10,24,65,000	2,68,25,000	II	
...	1,63,000	75,00,000	76,63,000	74,88,000	III	
9,13,00,000	8,38,60,000 (a) 2,84,000	10,78,89,000 (a) 4,80,000	27,83,36,000 (a) 7,64,000	9,61,32,000		(a) Loan to Cooch Behar State and provision for Jetties at Chittagong.
	8,41,44,000	10,83,69,000	27,91,00,000			

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Railways recommended since 1895-96 for early construction outside the programme by the agency of—

(i) Branch Line Companies,

(ii) Native States,

(iii) Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given,

which have actually been commenced or arranged for.

No.	Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	(I) By Branch Line Companies.			
	(a) Lines shown as under construction, or arranged for, in 1896-97.			
1	Southern Punjab	401	2,13,00,000	Completed and opened to traffic.
2	Ahmedabad-Parantij-Ahmednagar	50	20,00,000	Ditto ditto.
	Open	451	2,33,00,000	
3	South Behar	79	1,04,70,000	Under construction by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company. About half finished.
4	Surat-Nandurbar-Amalner	162	1,27,87,000	Under construction by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. About quarter finished.
5	Segowlie-Ruksaul	19	9,98,000	Under construction by the Branch Line Company. Practically completed.
6	Hurdwar-Dehra	30	30,00,000	Under construction by the State for the Branch Line Company. Tunnels completed and line finally located and in progress.
7	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	60	34,27,000	Under construction by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Nearly quarter finished.
8	Mymensingh-Jamalpur	} 55	20.55,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
9	Jamalpur-Jagganathganj			
	Under Construction	405	3,27,37,000	
	(b) New projects since put forward.			
	Nil.	...	...	
	Total (I)	856	5,60,37,000	
	(II) By Native States.			
	(a) Lines shown as under construction, or arranged for, in 1896-97.			
1	Vishvamitri-Padra	7	2,00,000	Completed and opened to traffic.
2	Rajkot-Jamnagar	50	23,00,000	Ditto ditto.
3	Rajpipla (Ankleshvar-Pardi)	20	9,40,000	Ditto ditto.
	Open	77	34,40,000	
4	Pirur-Shimoga Branch	39	18,50,000	Under construction by the Mysore Durbar.
5	Hyderabad-Godaveri Valley	390	2,98,82,000	Under construction by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
6	Goona-Bara Extension	76	60,25,000	Under construction by the Durbars concerned.
	Under Construction	505	3,77,57,000	
	(b) Recommended lines shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1896-97.			
7	Shadipali-Balotra (Jodhpore Section)	135	42,77,000	Under construction by the Jodhpore Durbar. Plate-laying in progress.
8	Jeypore-Sawai Madhopur	73	34,32,000	Under construction by the Jeypore Durbar. Recently started.
9	Cooch Behar { Cooch Behar Town Extension	3	1,50,000	{ Under construction by the Eastern Bengal Railway on behalf of the Cooch Behar State. Recently started.
	Cooch Behar { Cooch Behar-Alipore	11	2,50,000	
10	Bikaner-Bhatinda	51	12,02,000	Bikaner-Khari Section, 12 miles, open for traffic. Khari-Laukaransar Section under construction, and Laukaransar-Bhatinda Section under consideration by the Bikaner Durbar.
		273	93,11,000	
	(c) New projects put forward since 1896-97 and commenced or arranged for.			
11	Rajpipla line, Extension to Nanded	20	8,40,000	Under construction for the Rajpipla Durbar. Recently started.
12	Wadhwan-Dhrangadhra	21	6,62,000	Under construction by the Dhrangadhra State. Recently started.
		41	15,02,000	
	Total (II)	896	5,20,10,000	

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

No.	Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	III.—By Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given.			
	(*a*) *Lines shown as under construction, or actually arranged for, in 1896-97.*			
1	Barsi Light Line (Barsi Road to Barsi Town) . .	22	12,00,000	Completed and opened to traffic.
2	Bengal and North-Western Railway Extension (Benares-Turtipur and Branches)	210	1,31,81,000	Under Construction. About half finished.
		232	1,43,81,000	
	(*b*) *New projects put forward since 1896-97 and commenced or arranged for.*			
3	Barsi Road-Pandharpur Extension . . .	38	13,39,250	Concession granted to the Barsi Light Railway Company. Work not yet commenced.
4	Nilgiri (Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor)	17	35,50,000	Under construction by the Nilgiri Railway Company. Practically completed.
		50	48,89,250	
	Total (III) .	282	1,92,70,250	
	GRAND TOTAL (I) TO (III) .	2,034	12,73,17,250	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Railways recommended since 1895-96 for construction outside the programme by the agency of—
(i) Branch Line Companies,
(ii) Native States,
(iii) Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given,
but not yet actually commenced or arranged for.

No.	Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	Remarks.
	(I) By Branch Line Companies.	Miles.	Rs.	
	(a) Lines included in the list of 1896-97 as under consideration.			
1	Bhagalpur-Bausi-Baidyanath	90	73,97,000	Concession being arranged.
2	Ahmadpur-Baidyanath	63	62,78,000	Negotiations in progress.
3	Gogri-Baptiahi	80	37,60,000	Concession being arranged.
4	Kurnool Road Branch	36	12,00,000	Under consideration.
	(b) New projects since put forward or recommended.			
5	Chandipur-Taki	39	6,24,000	Negotiations in progress.
6	Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Sarhali	30	18,00,000	Concession being arranged.
7	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	25	15,00,000	Ditto ditto.
8	Madura-Paumban	100	42,00,000	Negotiations in progress.
9	Ahmedabad-Dholka	34	11,98,000	Under consideration.
10	Nariad-Kapadvanj	28	8,74,000	Ditto ditto.
11	Nilgiri Extension (Coonoor-Ootacamund)	12	19,19,000	Ditto ditto.
12	Nirwana-Kaithal Branch	23	10,00,000	Concession being arranged.
13	Mutupet-Avadyarkoil	45	15,00,000	Construction by the Tanjore District Board agreed to.
14	Kissengunge-Kotchandpur-Magura	50	10,00,000	Under consideration.
15	Hooghly-Cutwa	61	5,363	Alternative lines under the consideration of Government.
	Burdwan-Cutwa	34	2,715	
	Total (I)	750	3,42,58,078	
	(II) By Native States.			
	(a) Lines included in the list of 1896-97 as under consideration.			
1	Arsikere-Hassan	27	19,25,000	Under consideration by the Mysore Durbar.
2	Bara-Kotah	42	34,87,000	Under consideration by the Kotah Durbar.
	(b) New projects since put forward or recommended.			
3	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	80	40,00,000	Under consideration by the Durbars concerned.
4	Mysore-Fraserpet	52	25,00,000	Under consideration by the Mysore Durbar.
5	Gwalior-Bhind-Chambalghat	56	14,00,000	Earthwork as a famine relief sanctioned on the Gwalior-Bhind Section.
	Total (II)	257	1,33,12,000	
	(III) By Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given.			
	(a) Lines included in the list of 1896-97 as under consideration.			
1	Kalka-Simla	68	70,00,000	Concession granted. Negotiations for financing in progress.
2	Bengal Dooars Extensions	126	64,52,000	Ditto ditto.
3	Vizianagram-Bimlipatam	15	3,00,000	Concession granted, but in abeyance pending decision on the question of gauge.
	(b) New projects since put forward.			
4	Laksam-Noakhali-Ichakhali	38	19,00,000	Negotiations in progress. Alternative for Feni-Noakhali line.
	Total (III)	247	1,56,52,000	
	GRAND TOTAL (I), (II) & (III)	1,254	6,32,22,078	

APPENDIX D.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

1. At the commencement of 1897-98, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1897, the total length of railways open for traffic was 20,398·42 miles, made up as follows:

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,701·37	3,740·19
	Bengal Central (*a*)	126·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	862·88	
	Indian Midland	679·56	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*)	(*b*) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(*c*) 140·91	
	Wardha Coal	(*d*) 41·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*d*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension—East Coast State	(*e*) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennúr section—Bezwada-Madras	(*f*) 8·45	
(ii)	North Western	(*g*) 2,799·79	4,468·38
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*h*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	812·37	
	Eastern Bengal	250·00	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast	(*i*) 538·78	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,588·12
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	839·22	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*j*) 160·47	182·70
	Tarkessur	(*j*) 22·23	
(v)	Khámgaon	(*d*) 7·55	632·87
	Amráoti	(*d*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(*b*) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*b*) 113·52	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native state section*)	(*b*) 41·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed state	(*k*) 332·32	
	Nágda-Ujjain	(*o*) 34·67	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(*c*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	(*h*) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(*h*) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,543·01
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (*l*)	478·03	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section—Rohilkund and Kumaon	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*c*) 1,673·93	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(*c*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 119·50	
	Mysore section—Southern Mahratta	298·00	
	South Indian	1,041·59	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	(*n*) 53·99	
	Assam-Bengal	360·63	
	Burma	886·45	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		598·96
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·02	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(*o*) 35·47	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	172·61
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·02	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mesháná	(*c*) 92·63	188·30
	Kolhápur	(*m*) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(*m*) 15·25	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	364·09	804·08
	Oodeypore-Chitor	(*c*) 60·39	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*p*) 333·36	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*q*) 46·24	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	58·80
	Pondicherry	(*n*) 7·80	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	8·00	36·00
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·00	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	72·40
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·40	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")		(*c*) 71·66
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(*r*) 22·13
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	3,740·19	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,468·38	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,588·12	
(iv) Assisted companies	182·70	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	632·87	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	123·86	
		11,736·12
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,543·01	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	598·96	
(ix) Assisted companies	172·61	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·30	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	804·08	
(xii) Foreign lines	58·80	
		8,365·76
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·00	
(xiv) Assisted companies	72·40	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	71·66	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	22·12	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	94·36	
		296·54
TOTAL		(*s*) 20,398·42

2. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 4,138·16 miles, as follows:

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies . . .	603·24	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State . . .	581·66	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies .	38·07	
(iv)	Assisted companies . .	671·99	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	76·20	
			1,971·16
Metre gauge—			
(vi)	State lines worked by companies . . .	1,080·66	
(vii)	State lines worked by the State	45·03	
(viii)	Assisted companies . .	212·40	
(ix)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	428·84	
(x)	Lines owned and worked by native states . .	226·83	
(xi)	Foreign lines . . .	14·45	
			2,008·21
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies . . .	56·67	
(xiii)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	26·91	
(xiv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency .	2·25	
(xv)	Lines owned and worked by native states . .	72·96	
			158·79
	TOTAL		4,138·16

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Mile 29 from Salanpur to Shamdi .	0·98	127·24	
	Moghal Sarai to Gya . . .	126·26		
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Sini *viá* Midnapore to Howrah .	170 00	360·00	603·24
	Midnapore to Barang (Cuttack) . .	190 00		
	Indian Midland—			
	Saugor to Katni		116·00	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Lyallpur to Khanewal	105 00	190·30	
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind) . . .	5·30		
	Bounnia to Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) .	25·00		
	Langar (a) to Mári	55 00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Rae Bareli to Benares		138·09	581·66
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Belgachhi to the Ganges . . .	2·33	22·42	
	Panchooria to Faridpur . . .	14·59		
	Panchooria to the Ganges . . .	5·50		
	Bezwada-Madras (*Ennur-Bezwada section*)—			
	Ennur to Gudur	74·60	230·25	
	Nellore (b) to Tadépalli . . .	155 65		
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon			38·07
(iv)	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		78·81	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)—			
	Delhi *viá* Bhatinda to Samásata		400·71	671·99
	Hardwar-Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		30·00	
	Tapti Valley—			
	Surat to Amalner		162·47	
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			76·20
(vi)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamserai .	44 25	161·00	
	Garhara to Katihar . .	116·75		
	Company's section—			
	Balrampur to Tulsipur .	20 00		
	Mohinpurwa to Katarnian Ghat	27 08		
	Salimpur to Birhaj .	12 77		
	Ganges Gogra Doab lines—		270·37	431·37
	Turtipur to Benares .	89 20		
	Mau to Azamgarh . .	27 00		
	Mau *viá* Ballia to Revelganj . . .	71 32		
	Aunrihar to Ghazipur .	19 00		
	Assam-Bengal—			1,080·66
	Badarpur to Makum	325·93	381·57	
	Badarpur to Silchar	18 01		
	Lumding to Jamuna Mukh . .	37·63		
	Burma—			
	Mogaung to Myitkyina . . .	37·00	267 72	
	Myohaung to the right bank of the Salween river	230 72		
(vii)	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)—			
	Aishbagh to Cawnpore			45·03
(viii)	Ahmedabad Parantij—			
	Ahmedabad to Ahmednagar		54·59	
	Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj—			
	Sultanpur to Kaliganj		60·00	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur—			212·40
	Mymensingh *viá* Jamalpur to Subhankhali . .		63·00	
	Segowlie-Raksaul—			
	Segowlie to Raksaul		18·00	
	Nilgiri—			
	Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	
(ix)	Mysore-Nanjangud—			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer the town of Nanjangud		0·50	
	Birur-Shimoga—			428·84
	Birur to Shimoga		38·53	
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmad		389 81	
(x)	Jodhpore Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier .	134·92	176 54	
	Bickaneer section—			226·83
	Bickaneer to Khari . . .	41·62		
	Jámnagar—			
	Rájkot to Jámnagar		50·29	
(xi)	Káraikkal Peralam—			
	Káraikkal to Peralam			14 45
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur) (2′ 0″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari	45·00		(c) 56 67
	Abhanpur to Rajim	11·67		
(xiii)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)—			
	Vishvamitri to Padra	7·18		26·91
	Rajpipla (2′ 0″)—			
	Ankleshvar to Raj Pardi	19·73		
(xiv)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar .			2·25
(xv)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri			(c) 72·96

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1897, of miles 24,536·58 (d)

(a) The length between Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) and Langar, 16 miles, is a part of the open mileage of the Khushalgarh branch.
(b) Excluding the existing South Indian, metre gauge, railway between Gudur and Nellore, 24·25 miles, to be taken over and converted to the standard gauge.
(c) Commencement of work not authorized.
(d) Includes the mileage of the Cherra-Companyganj railway, which is treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only.

8. During 1897-98, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898, 760·48 miles of new railway were authorized * as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . . .	154·11	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	93·42	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	93·35	
(iv) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency . .	80·00	
		425·88
Metre gauge—		
(v) State lines worked by companies . . .	33·00	
(vi) State lines worked by the state	76·12	
(vii) Assisted companies . .	7·00	
(viii) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	102·90	
		219·02
Special gauges—		
(ix) State lines worked by the state	20·08	
(x) Assisted companies . .	33·00	
(xi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	51·00	
(xii) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency . .	11·50	
		115·58
TOTAL .		760·48

And 828·14 miles were opened to public traffic as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies . . .	1·15	
(xiv) State lines worked by the State . . .	138·69	
(xv) Assisted companies .	400·71	
		540·55
Metre gauge—		
(xvi) State lines worked by companies . . .	89·35	
(xvii) State lines worked by the state . . .	45·03	
(xviii) Assisted companies . .	61·80	
(xix) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	50·29	
(xx) Foreign lines . . .	14·45	
		261·42
Special gauges—		
(xxi) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .		26·17
TOTAL . . .		828 14

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Háthras Road to Háthras City . . .	5·61		154·11
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad . . .	(b) 66·00		
	Báráu to Daltonganj including colliery branch	(b) 82·50		
(ii)	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			93·42
	Ghasiabad to Moradabad	(b) 87·00		
	East Coast—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station	1·89	6·42	
	Gódávari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches	4·53		
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			93·35
	Chálisgaon to Dhulia	(b) 35·00		
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore	59·00	63·35	
	Arcot to Ranipet	4 35		
(iv)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiána *viá* Dhuri to Jakhal			(b) 80·00
(v)	Bengal and North-Western (Company's section)— *Ganges-Gogra Doub lines*—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj			(b) 33·00
(vi)	Eastern Bengal—			76·12
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches . . .	4·87		
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad (Sind) to the Jodhpore frontier . .	(e) 71·25		
(vii)	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery—			
	Dihing bridge to Ledo			(d) 7·00
(viii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer (Bickaneer section)— Bickaneer-Bhátinda extension—			102·90
	Khari to Laukaransar	8·90		
	Jeypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sánganer to Sewai-Madhopur	73·00		
	Wadhwán-Dhrangadhra—			
	Wadhwán to Dhrangadhra	21·00		
(ix)	Eastern Bengal— Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipore to Jhainti			(e) 20·08
(x)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur			(b) 33·00
(xi)	Rewah-Sutna (2′ 6″)—			51·00
	Rewah to Sutna	(b) 31·00		
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Naudod	20.00		
(xii)	Cooch Behar, Santrabari extension (*Native state section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Cooch Behar to Alipore			(e) 11·50
(xiii)	East Indian—			
	Mile 4·29 from Salanpur to mile 5·44			(a) 1·15
(xiv)	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Rae Bareli to Benares (*f*)			138·69
(xv)	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)—			
	Delhi *viá* Bhátinda to Samásata			400·71
(xvi)	Bengal and North-Western (*Company's section*)—			89·35
	Salimpur to Barhaj.	12·77	39·85	
	Mohinpurwa to Katarnian Ghât (*f*) .	27·08		
	Burma—			
	Mogaung to Myitkyina . . .	37·00	50·00	
	Myohaung to Sedaw	13·00		
(xvii)	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)—			
	Aishbagh to Cawnpore			45·03
(xviii)	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery—			61·80
	Dihing bridge to Ledo	(d) 7·00		
	Ahmedabad-Parántij—			
	Ahmedabad *viá* Parántij to Idar Ahmednagar .	(e) 54·80		
(xix)	Jámnagar—			
	Rájkot to Jámnagar			50·29
(xx)	Káraikkal-Peralam—			
	Káraikkal to Peralam (*f*)			14·45
(xxi)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)—			26·17
	Vishvamitri to Pádra	(e) 7·14		
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Anklesvar to Raj Pardi.	(e) 19·03		

*The provision of a separate standard gauge track on the Rajputana-Malwa railway between Bhátinda and Kot Kapura, 27 miles, and the substitution of a standard gauge line between Kot Kapura and Ferozepore, 28 miles, in place of the existing metre gauge line, have also been authorized.

(a) Correction of mileage.

(b) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

(c) The mileage given is exclusive of 48·75 miles of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli standard gauge railway between Shadipalli and Rahoki junction to be converted to the metre gauge, as also 6·50 miles of the same railway between Rahoki junction and Hyderabad on which a separate metre gauge track will be added.

(d) Constituted a railway with effect from the 1st January 1897.

(e) Provisionally sanctioned.

(f) Expected as likely to be opened by the close of 1897-98.

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1898-99, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1898, will, therefore, be 21,244·96 miles, comprising :

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . .	3,741·36	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . .	4,625·45	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,588·12	
(iv) Assisted companies .	583·41	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	632·87	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency .	123·86	
		12,295·07
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . .	6,632·51	
(viii) State lines worked by the State . . .	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies .	234·41	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	188·30	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	854·37	
(xii) Foreign lines . .	73·25	
		8,626·83
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State . .	36·00	
(xiv) Assisted companies .	72·75	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	97·83	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	22·12	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states .	94·36	
		323·06
TOTAL .		*21,244·96

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	(a) 1,709·54	3,741·36
	Bengal Central (b)	124·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	860·98	
	Indian Midland	679·96	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(c) 18·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(d) 160·91	
	Wardha Coal	(e) 44·82	
	Dhond-Manmád	(e) 144·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(f) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennúr section (Bezwada-Madras)	(g) 8·45	
(ii)	North Western	(a) (h) 2,814·54	4,625·45
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(i) 38·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	951·06	
	Eastern Bengal	(a) 253·63	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast	(j) 558·78	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,588·12
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	839·22	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(k) 160·47	583·41
	Tarkessur	(k) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(i) 400·71	
(v)	Khámgaon	(e) 7·55	632·87
	Amráoti	(e) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(c) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(c) 113·53	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native state section*)	(c) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed state	(l) 332·32	
	Nagda-Ujjain	(d) 34·67	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(d) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(g) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	(i) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(i) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,632·51
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (m)	(a) 518·13	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	281·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(d) 1,673·93	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(d) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(n) 119·56	
	Mysore section—Southern Mahratta	296·00	
	South Indian	1,041·59	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(o) 53·99	
	Assam-Bengal	(p) 366·63	
	Burma	936·45	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(w) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	234·41
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	58·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery (q)	7·00	
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(a) (d) 54·80	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mesháua	(d) 92·63	188·30
	Kolhápur	(n) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(n) 51·35	
	Mysore-Naujangúd	(n) 15·25	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	364·00	854·37
	Oodeypore-Chitor	(r) 60·39	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(s) 333·46	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(t) 46·23	
	Jámnagar	(t) 50·29	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(o) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(o) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	(u) 8·00	36·00
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·00	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	72·75
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	(a) 21·75	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(a) (d) 78·80	97·83
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(a) (d) 19·03	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(v) 22·12
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

(a) Correction of mileage.
(b) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(d) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(e) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(f) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(g) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(h) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic, the Mushkaf-Bolán railway and the Kotri-Rohri chord line.
(i) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(j) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (f).
(k) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(l) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(m) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(n) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(o) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(p) Including the Gauháti-Jamuna Mukh section, 74·73 miles, temporarily closed to traffic from the 13th June 1897 on account of damages done by the recent earthquake.
(q) Constituted a railway with effect from the 1st January 1897. Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(r) Being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(s) Including 4·50 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(t) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(u) Treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only. Temporarily closed to traffic from the 13th June 1897 on account of damages done by the recent earthquake.
(v) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(w) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh.

* Made up as follows :—

		Miles.
Open at the commencement of 1897-98		20,[illegible]·42
Add—Opened during 1897-98		828·14
		21,228·56
Add—		
Rindli branch, North Western State railway, previously omitted	12·81	
River sidings at Goalundo, Eastern Bengal State railway, converted to main line.	3·63	
Net increase due to minor corrections of mileage	0·96	
		16·40
		21,244·96

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya	120·26		
	Háthras Road to Háthras City	5·61		
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(b)66·00	280·37	
	Bárán to Daltonganj, including colliery branch	(b) 88·50		756·37
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Sini *viá* Midnapore to Howrah	170·00		
	Midnapore to Barang (Cuttack)	190·00	360·00	
	Indian Midland—			
	Saugor to Katni		116·00	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Lyallpur to Khanewal	105·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5·30		
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind-Sultáni)	25·00	190·30	
	Langar (c) to Mári	55·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Gházíabad to Moradabad		(b)87·00	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Belgachhi to the Ganges	2·33		536·39
	Panchooria to Faridpur	14 59	22·42	
	Panchooria to the Ganges	5·50		
	East Coast—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station	1·89		
	Gódavari bridge at Rajamundry and approaches	4·53	6·42	
	Bezwada-Madras (Eunúr-Bezwada section)—			
	Ennúr to Gudur	74·60		
	Nellore (d) to Tadépalli	155·65	230·25	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon	38·07		
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	(b)35·00	73·07	
	Madras—			136·42
	Calicut to Cannanore	59·00		
	Arcot to Ranipet	4·35	63·35	
(iv)	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		(a)79 00	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		30·00	271·47
	Tapti Valley—			
	Surat to Amalner		162·47	
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			76·00
(vi)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiana *viá* Dhuri to Jakhal			(b)80 00
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamserai	44·25		
	Garhara to Katihar	116 75	161·00	
	Company's section—			
	Balrampur to Tulsipur	20·00		424·52
	Ganges Gogra-Doab lines—			
	Turtipur to Benares	83·20		
	Mau to Shahganj	60·00	263·53	
	Mau *viá* Ballia to Revelganj	71·32		
	Aunrihar to Ghazipur	29·00		
	Assam-Bengal—			1,023·81
	Badarpur to Makum	325·32		
	Badarpur to Silchar	18 62	381·57	
	Lumding to Jamuna Mukh	37·63		
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to the right bank of the Salween river		317·72	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	76 12
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad (Sind) to the Jodhpore frontier		(c)71·25	
(ix)	Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj—			
	Sultanpur *viá* Bogra to Kaliganj		(a)59 70	
	Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Mymensingh *viá* Jamalpur to Jagannathganj		(a)56·00	149·51
	Segowlie-Raksaul—			
	Segowlie to Raksaul		18·00	
	Nilgiri—			
	Méttupálaiyam to Coonoor		15 81	
(x)	Mysore-Nanjangúd—			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer the town of Nanjangud		0·50	
	Birur-Shimoga—			428·84
	Birur to Shimoga		38 53	
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmad		389 81	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier		(a)134·93	
	Bickaneer section—			
	Bickaneer to Lankaransar		(a)50·57	279 50
	Jeypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sánganer to Sawai-Madhopur		73·00	
	Wadhwán-Dhrangadhra—			
	Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra		21 00	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur) (2′ 0″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		(b)45·00	56·67
	Abhanpur to Rajim		(b) 11·67	
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal, Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipore to Jhainti			(f)20 08
(xiv)	Barsi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Barsi Road to Pandharpur			(b)33 00
(xv)	Rewah-Sutna (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		(b)31 00	51·00
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Nandod		20 00	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar		(a)2·38	13·88
	Cooch Behar to Alipore		(f)11 50	
(xvii)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri			72·96

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1898 will be 4,062·02 miles,[g] made up as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	756·37	
(ii) State lines worked by the state	536·39	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	136·42	
(iv) Assisted companies	271·47	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	76·00	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	80·00	
		1,856·65
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	1,023·81	
(viii) State lines worked by the state	76·12	
(ix) Assisted companies	149·51	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	428·84	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	279·50	
		1,957·78
Special gauges—		
(xii) State lines worked by companies	56·67	
(xiii) State lines worked by the state	20·08	
(xiv) Assisted companies	33·00	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	51·00	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	13 88	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	72 96	
		247·59
TOTAL		(g)4,062·02

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1898-99 of miles (g)**25,306·98***

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year, of miles . **770·40**

(a) Correction of mileage.
(b) Commencement of work not yet authorised.
(c) The length between Basal (New Pind-Sultani) and Langar, 16 miles, is a part of the open mileage of the Khusálgarh branch.
(d) Excluding the existing South Indian, metre gauge, railway between Gudur and Nellore, 24·35 miles, to be taken over and converted to the standard gauge.
(e) *Vide* foot-note (c) on page 93.
(f) Provisionally sanctioned
(g) Excluding the Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion, 55 miles, *vide* foot-note * on page 98.

* Made up as follows :—

		Miles.
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1897-98		24,536·58
Sanctioned during 1897-98		760 48
		25,297·06
Deduct—		
Decrease due to the terminus of the Mymensingh-Jamalpur railway on the Jamuna river beyond Jamalpur having been fixed at Jagannathganj in place of Subhaukhali		8·00
		25,289·06
Add—		
Rindli branch, North-Western State Railway, previously omitted	13·81	
River sidings at Goalundo, Eastern Bengal State railway, converted to main line	3·63	
Net increase due to minor corrections of mileage	0·48	
		17·92
		25,306·98

6. It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1898-99:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	346·87	
(ii) State lines worked by the state	303·36	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	4·35	
(iv) Lines owned and worked by native states	76·00	
		730·58
Metre gauge—		
(v) State lines worked by companies	237·83	
(vi) Assisted companies	149·51	
(vii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	223·03	
(viii) Lines owned and worked by native states	71·57	
		681·94
Special gauges—		
(ix) State lines worked by the state	20·08	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	20·00	
(xi) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	13·88	
(xii) Lines owned and worked by native states	72·96	
		126·92
TOTAL		1,539·44

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1899-1900 or later:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(xiii) State lines worked by companies	409·50	
(xiv) State lines worked by the state	233·03	
(xv) Guaranteed companies	132·07	
(xvi) Assisted companies	271·47	
(xvii) Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency	80·00	
		1,126·07
Metre gauge—		
(xviii) State lines worked by companies	785·98	
(xix) State lines worked by the state	76·12	
(xx) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	205·81	
(xxi) Lines owned and worked by native states	207·93	
		1,275·84
Special gauges—		
(xxii) State lines worked by companies	56·67	
(xxiii) Assisted companies	33·00	
(xxiv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	31·00	
		120·67
TOTAL		2,522·58

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya	[illegible]		
	Háthras Road to Háthras City	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	Bengal Nagpur—			
	Sini to Midnapore		96·00	
	Indian Midland—			
	Saugor to Katni		114·60	346·87
(ii)	North Western—			
	Lyallpur to Toba Tek Singh	49·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5·20	54·20	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Belgachhia to the Ganges	[illegible]		
	Panchhooria to Faridpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	East Coast—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station		1·60	
	Bezwada-Madras (*Ennür Bezwada section*)—			
	Ennür to Gudur	74·80		
	Nellore to Tadépalli	155·55	[illegible]	303·36
(iii)	Madras—			
	Arcot to Ranipet			4·35
(iv)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			76·00
(v)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Company's section—			
	Balrampur to Tulsipur		20·00	
	Ganges Gogra Doab lines—			
	Turtipar to Benares	83·20		
	Mau to Azamgarh	27·00		
	Mau to Ballia	38·00		
	Aunrihar to Gházipur	30·00	178·20	198·20
	Assam Bengal—			
	Jamuna Mukh to Lumding		(b) 37·63	
	Burma—			
	Sedaw to limestone quarries		2·00	237·83
(vi)	Sultanpur Bogra-Kaliganj—			
	Sultanpur *viâ* Bogra to Kaliganj		59·70	
	Mymensingh Jamalpur Jagannathganj—			
	Mymensingh *viâ* Jamalpur to Jagannathganj		55·00	
	Segowlie-Raksaul—			
	Segowlie to Raksaul		18·00	
	Nilgiri—			
	Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	149·51
(vii)	Mysore-Nanjangud—			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer Nanjangud Town		0·50	
	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		38·53	
	Hyderabad Godavari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Nuggar	76·00		
	Manmad to Jalna	108·00	184·00	223·03
(viii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer (*Bickaneer section*)—			
	Bickaneer to Lankaransar		50·57	
	Wadhwan Dhrangadhra—			
	Wadhwan to Dhrangadhra		21·00	71·57
(ix)	Eastern Bengal Cooch Behar Santrabari Extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipore to Jhanuti			20·08
(x)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Nandod			20·00
(xi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar		2·38	
	Cooch Behar to Alipore		11·50	13·88
(xii)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri			72·96

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(xiii)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a) 66·00		
	Baran to Dáltonganj including colliery branch	(a) 82·50	148·50	
	Bengal Nágpur—			
	Midnapore to Howrah	71·00		
	Midnapore to Hararg (Cuttack)	190·00	261·00	409·50
(xiv)	North Western—			
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	56·00		
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind Sultani)	25·00		
	Langar to Mári	55·00	136·00	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		(a) 87·00	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchhooria to the Ganges		5·50	
	East Coast—			
	Godávari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches		4·53	233·03
(xv)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon	38·07		
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	(a) 35·00	73·07	
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore		59·00	132·07
(xvi)	South Behar—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		79·00	
	Hardwar Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		30·00	
	Tapti Valley—			
	Surat to Amalner		162·47	271·47
(xvii)	Ludhiana Dhuri Jakhal—			
	Ludhiána *viâ* Dhuri to Jakhal			(a) 80·00
(xviii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhut section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamsarai	44·25		
	Garhara to Katihar	116·75	161·00	
	Company's Section—			
	Ganges-Gogra-Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj	(a) 31·00		
	Ballia to Revelganj	34·32	65·32	226·32
	Assam Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Makum	325·32		
	Badarpur to Silchar	18·62	343·94	
	Burma—			
	Limestone quarries near Sedaw to the right bank of the Salween river		215·72	785·98
(xix)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad (Sind) to the Jodhpore frontier		71·25	76·12
(xx)	Hyderabad Godávari Valley—			
	Nuggar to Jalna			205·81
(xxi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer (*Jodhpore section*)—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier		134·93	
	Jeypore-Sewai Madhopur—			
	Sanganer to Sewai Madhopur		73·00	207·93
(xxii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		(a) 45·00	
	Abhanpur to Rajim		(a) 11·67	56·67
(xxiii)	Barsi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Barsi Road to Pandharpur			33·00
(xxiv)	Rewah Sutna (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna			(a) 31·00

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorised.
(b) It is reported that the Gauhati-Jamuna Mukh section will be reopened, vide foot-note (p) on page 94, when this section is opened.





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EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1898.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd March, 1898.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 322.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir C. E. Nairne, K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to act as Provisional Commander-in-Chief in India, with the local rank of General, *vice* General Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., who has vacated, and pending the assumption of the office by General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Dated 20th March, 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1898.

No. 496.—The leave on medical certificate from the 6th July to the 2nd November 1894 which was granted by Home Department Notification No. 1141, dated the 4th July 1894, to Mr. G. W. Forrest, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is commuted into special leave under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th March 1898.

No. 221.—The services of Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 223.—Lieutenant F. R. Nethersole, Indian Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

No. 231.—Mr. J. Macpherson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 25th March 1898.

No. 236.—The services of Mr. W. H. Dawson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 6th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 21st March 1898.

No. 332.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. M. Cadell, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 4th December 1897.

The 22nd March 1898.

No. 337.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. H. Warden, I.M.S. (Bengal), Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bengal Command, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 23rd March 1898.

No. 340.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), substantive *pro tempore* Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties.

No. 343.—The services of Lieutenant G. Warneford, 44th Gurkha Rifles, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 25th March 1898.

No. 358.—The undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—

Lieutenant J. K. Condon, 18th Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, 1st Central India Horse.

No. 362.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Little, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), Sanitary Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 365.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien, M.D., C.M., I.S.M. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* First Surgeon to the College Hospital, is granted furlough for seven months on medical certificate out of India under clause 1 of Rule XIV of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 366.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* First Surgeon to the College Hospital, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien, M.D., C.M., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 21th March 1898.

No. 575.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajudhia in the Fyzabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), from certain portions of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts in the Punjab, or from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at Ajudhia on the occasion of the Ramnaumi fair ;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajudhia, Fyzabad and Ajudhia Ghat Railway stations shall be sold from the 25th to the 31st March 1898 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), in the Punjab at any railway station between Bias and Ludhiana (both inclusive) or in the Hyderabad State, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to go on pilgrimage to the Ramnaumi fair.

No. 588.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Lahore in the Punjab, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble there on the occasion of the Chiraghan fair;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to stations between Muridki and Jallo on the North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 21st to the 28th March 1898 (both days inclusive) in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) and in the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Chiraghan fair.

No. 598.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chitrakot in the Central India Agency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), from the Hyderabad State, or from certain portions of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts in the Punjab, are permitted to assemble at Chitrakot on the occasion of the fairs which will be held at that place on the 23rd and the 31st March 1898;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Jhansi and Manikpur (both inclusive) on the Indian Midland Railway or between Katni and Manikpur (both inclusive) on the East Indian Railway, shall be sold from the date of the issue of this Notification until the 1st April 1898, within the Bombay Presidency, the Hyderabad State, or in the Punjab at any railway station between Bias and Ludhiana (both inclusive), to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to go on pilgrimage to the fairs at Chitrakot.

The 24th March 1898.

No. 633.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency or from the Hyderabad or Mysore State are permitted to assemble in that District on the occasion of the Vaupakshaswami festival at Hampi;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Munirabad, Hospet, Papinayakanahalli, Gadiganur, Tornagallu and Daroji railway stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 29th March to 13th April 1898 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency or the Mysore or Hyderabad State, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on a pilgrimage to the Vaupakshaswami festival at Hampi.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th March 1898.

No. 218.—Consequent on the absence on furlough of Mr. H. G. Tayler, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, and Mr. W. Jessop, 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :—

Mr. M. V. Portman, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. G. Tayler.

Mr. H. H. D'Oyly, 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. M. V. Portman.

Mr. A. Brown, 6th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H. D'Oyly.

Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R F. Lowis, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating as 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan

Mr. P. Vaux, Head Quarter Inspector of Police, Port Blair, and officiating as 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. R. F. Lowis.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, Officiating Head Quarter Inspector of Police, Port Blair, to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Vaux.

The 25th March 1898.

No. 222.—Mr. F. E. Tuson, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough for 18 months, with effect from the 14th April 1898, or the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 224.—The services of Captain H. E. Boileau, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he returns from the leave granted to him in Home Department Notification No. 1244, dated 24th December 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th March 1898.

No. 338.—Captain E. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for seven months under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 15th April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 340.—Captain T. H. Bairnsfather, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Mooltan, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 342.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilkins, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd April 1898.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th March 1898.

No. 130.—The Reverend T. M. H. Wood, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 22nd March 1898.

No. 132.—The services of the Reverend George Ernest Oldham, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1898.

No. 572—12-7.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has been duly certified that the Administration of the Seychelles Islands, in which the Mauritius Labour Law 12 of 1878 is in force, has made such provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of Natives of India emigrating to that dependency of the British Colony of Mauritius:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that emigration to the said Seychelles Islands is lawful.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 24th March, 1898.

No. 526—46-2.—Captain J. M. Burn, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for two years under Article 380 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 22nd March, 1898.

No. 1405 *F.*—The services of Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, C.I.E., Officer on Special Duty,

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men killed—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		BAGH—18th November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.	
4236	Private . . .	Smithson, Henry	Gunshot, head.
3581	Sergeant . . .	House, William	" heart.
		ARHANGA PASS—20th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.	
2396	Sergeant . . .	Jackson, Herbert	Gunshot, head.
3680	Corporal . . .	Pearshall, Frederick William . . .	" chest.
		BAGH (PICQUET)—21st November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
4190	Private . . .	Knowles, William	Gunshot, body.
		DWATOI—23rd November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
5118	Private . . .	Lennox, George	Gunshot, abdomen.
		W. OF LOZAKA—26th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
3559	Private . . .	Gray, Arthur	Gunshot, abdomen.
		W. OF LOZAKA—27th November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.	
4024	Private . . .	Mathews, Charles	Gunshot, chest.
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November.	
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
3283	Private . . .	James Thompson	Gunshot, abdomen.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI.—7th December.	
		2nd Bn., King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
5611	Private . . .	Thomas Waits	Gunshot, head.
3841	" . . .	William Young	" "
		BAGGAGE GUARD, PESHAWAR COLUMN.—7th December.	
		R. Inniskilling Fusiliers.	
4521	Private . . .	John Logan	Gunshot, head.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men killed—concld.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		BAGGAGE GURAD, PESHAWAR, COLUMN.—10th December.	
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.	
4443	Private	Line, Arthur	Gunshot, head.
		11th December.	
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.	
4328	Private	James Langham	Gunshot, chest.
4413	"	George Morley	" stomach.
		12th December.	
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.	
4430	Corporal	Benjamin Harding	Gunshot, head.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
3286	Private	Archibald Drummond	Gunshot, neck.
		13th December.	
		2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers.	
5244	Private	John Russell	Gunshot, head.
4510	"	Charles McRae	" spine.
		14th December.	
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.	
3966	Corporal	John Ashwell	Gunshot, pelvis, penetrating.
		KHYBER PASS.—25th December 1897.	
		2nd Derbyshire Regiment.	
5592	Private	Amos Betts	Gunshot,
		CHINA BAZAR.—26th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.	
4699	Private	Alfred Thomas Hine	Gunshot, back, penetrating.
		KHYBER PASS.—27th December.	
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.	
4916	Private	Charles French	Gunshot, back, penetrating.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL.—18th October.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
3089	Private	Bremner, William	Dangerous	Gunshot, right thigh.
3811	"	Brown, George, F.	"	" left shoulder.
4810	"	Hunter, Robert	"	" right thigh.
3771	"	Miles, Thomas	"	" left thigh.
3045	Sergeant	Mann, Alexander	Severe	" right wrist.
2733	Private	Walker, Albert	Slight	" back.
3866	"	Edmonds, Oliver	"	" left side.
		2nd Bn., King's Own Scottish Borderers.		
3336	Private	Kerr-Menzies, Robert	Slight	Gunshot, left thumb.
4873	"	Hull, Tom	"	" right hand.
2747	Sergeant	Jackman, Harry	"	" "
		CHAGRU KOTAL—20th October 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
2191	Lance-Sergeant	Troke, Fred.	Severe	Gunshot, left arm.
1802	"	Andrews, Thomas	"	" back.
4010	Corporal	Green, Charles Edwin	Dangerous	" right knee.
3350	"	Griffin, George Edward	Severe	" ankle.
4003	Lance-Corporal	Fitch, Christian	Slight	" right foot.
2449	Drummer	Cook, Alfred	Dangerous	" ankle and thigh.
4061	Private	Betts, George	Severe	" left ankle.
3274	"	Curtis, Walter	"	" elbow.
3473	"	Prentis Frederick	Dangerous	" left shoulder.
3655	"	Spencer, Jowett	"	" both thighs.
4447	"	Thompson, Edward	Severe	" back.
2706	Sergeant	Ellis, Harry	Dangerous	" right leg, neck and shoulder.
3276	Lance-Sergeant	Mallord, Albert	Severe	" left leg.
3816	Private	Andrews, Albert	"	" right leg.
3397	"	Autell, Harry	"	" right wrist.
4605	"	Chant, John	Dangerous	" right thigh.
3542	"	Thomas, Henry	Slight	" foot.
2417	Sergeant	Hodgkinson, William	Severe	" hand
4072	Private	Hartop, George	Dangerous	" shoulder.
4353	"	Pope, Robert	"	" left thigh.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—20th October 1897.—*contd.*		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment—contd.		
3237	Corporal	Lester, Philip	Severe	Gunshot, left elbow.
3962	Lance-Corporal	Spooner, Frederick	Dangerous	" back and shoulder.
3577	"	Woods, William	Severe	" right foot.
4062	"	Doggett, Albert	Dangerous	" groin.
4459	Private	Sheen, Albert	"	" left eye.
3673	"	Jones, George	"	" groin.
3849	"	Jones, Frederick	Severe	" jaw and back.
4301	"	Jones, Alfred	Dangerous	" left thigh.
763	Sergeant	Carver, Joseph	Severe	" buttock.
2987	Corporal	Woodhouse, William	"	" leg.
3357	Lance-Corporal	Wakely, Henry	"	" left leg.
2009	"	Gard, Caleb	"	" right leg.
1701	Private	Anthony, George	"	" right arm.
3481	"	Baker, Charles	Slight	" right ear.
4440	"	Foulkes, Alfred	Severe	" right arm.
3846	"	Kellaway, Charles	"	" ankle.
3804	"	Moores, Isaiah	Dangerous	" right ankle, left arm.
4123	"	Smyth, Ernest	"	" both legs.
4118	"	Soames, John	"	" right thigh.
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
2732	Private	Richard Ponberth	Mortal (since dead)	Gunshot, abdomen, etc.
2839	Sergeant	John Parr	Severe	" back.
579	"	Joseph Keeling	"	" shoulder.
4448	Private	Alfred Gilder	Slight	" right elbow.
3392	"	John Spick	Severe	" scapula, fracture.
4190	"	Willie Hucker	"	" upper extremity.
4232	"	Thomas Walters	Slight	" right fingers.
5064	"	Arthur Cook	"	" right hip.
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
1276	Cr. Sergeant	Pickersgill, Eli	Dangerous	Gunshot, right thigh and wrist, since dead.
3393	Corporal	Ryan, James	"	Gunshot, left arm (fracture) and wrist.
3711	Lce.-Corpl.	Milne, Patrick	"	Gunshot, chest.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—20th October 1897 —*contd.*		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders—contd.		
2951	Piper	Findlater, George	Dangerous	Gunshot, left leg, fracture.
3411	Private	Davie, John	„	„ neck, since dead.
4908	„	Henderson, David	„	„ hip, etc.
3376	„	Heffern, Harry, H.	„	„ groin.
5287	„	Noddings, Thomas	„	„ right leg.
3868	„	Civil, Alfred	„	„ abdomen and left arm, since dead.
4008	„	Hannan, James	„	„ left knee.
5010	„	Burns, Frank	„	„ left shoulder.
4308	„	McPherson, Alexander	„	„ left clavicle, fracture.
4004	„	Warne, Joseph W. A.	„	„ right thigh, etc.
4651	„	Dorman, Alexander H.	„	„ right thigh and hand.
4867	„	Jones, John	„	„ left thigh.
5003	„	McArdle, Patrick	„	„ right shoulder.
3558	„	Anderson, William	Severe	„ right hand.
2401	Sergeant	Grassick, George L.	„	„ right knee.
5714	Lce.-Corpl.	Edwards, Alexander	„	„ left groin.
5202	„	Meck, David	„	„ left hip.
3059	„	Freestone, William J.	„	„ right leg.
3516	Private	McMillan, William	„	„ both legs.
5279	„	Flood, Peter	„	„ right arm.
4726	„	Keith, William	„	„ thigh.
3501	„	Weight, Walter	„	„ left foot, fracture.
5047	„	McKinnon, John	„	„ back.
4790	„	Spark, William	„	„ right leg and arm.
3128	Sergeant	Hickie, Henry George	Slight	„ right heel.
2465	„	McKay, James	„	„ right side.
4230	Piper	Will, George	„	„ buttock.
4373	„	Fraser, James R.	„	„ thigh.
3456	Private	Lawson, Edward	„	„ right arm.
4301	„	Wood, Charles	„	„ right knee.
3604	„	Tees, Robert	„	„ right knee,
4603	„	Laughland, Robert	„	„ right thigh and eye.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		KARAPPA (NIGHT FIRING)—23rd October 1897.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4110	Private	Jackson, David	Slight	Gunshot, head.
		KARAPPA—25th October 1897.		
		1st Bn., Devonshire Regiment.		
4403	Lce.-Corpl.	Blackmore, John Thomas	Severe	Gunshot, left foot.
453	Private	Butler, Alfred	"	" thigh (flesh).
3431	"	Cartwright, George	Slight	" arm (flesh).
3019	"	Chilcot, George	"	" left thigh (flesh).
3710	"	Labram, John	Dangerous	" thigh (bone fracture).
		KARAPPA (FORAGING)—25th October 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
3584	Private	Eyre Samuel	Mortal	Gunshot, chest, died 25th October.
4482	"	Thomas Addinall	Severe	Gunshot, chest.
4454	"	Ralph Hacklett	"	" right knee.
4702	"	Charles Sleight	"	" foot.
3480	Lce.-Corpl.	Robert Barnes	Slight	"
3400	"	Edward Westerman	"	"
3972	"	Arthur Young	Severe	" back.
3549	"	Charles Orton	Dangerous	" abdomen, since dead.
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3169	Private	Watson, William	Dangerous	Gunshot, compound fracture, right thigh.
3710	"	Phillips, Edward	"	" " "
3241	"	Mulroy, John	"	" neck.
3682	"	Wheatley, George	Severe	" right leg.
3523	"	Ferguson, Charles	"	" tibia.
3743	"	John Tobin	"	" muscle right calf.
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
3662	Lce.-Corpl.	Drummond, George	Slight	Gunshot, left leg.
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
4151	Lce.-Corpl.	Reynolds, Thomas	Severe	Gunshot, back.
4683	Private	Barton, Andrew	Slight	" thigh.
5129	"	Barney, Andrew	Severe	" leg.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		GANDAKAI—28th October 1897.		
		1st Bn., Devonshire Regiment.		
2733	Private	Norgate, Frederick	Slight	Gunshot, left arm.
3816	"	Norton, George	"	" hand.
4118	"	Reed, Thomas	Severe	" back (flesh).
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
2443	Sergeant	Bromwich, Thomas	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
3571	Private	Wood, Charles	Severe	Gunshot, shoulder.
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
3108	Lce.-Corp l	Cooper, William	Slight	Gunshot, thigh.
		SAMPAGHA PASS—29th October 1897.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
3697	Private	Gibb, Alexander	Slight	Gunshot, cheek.
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A.		
61134	Corporal	Wood, William Henry	Severe	Gunshot, right leg.
91295	Gunner	Hammond, William	"	" left leg.
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
4580	Private	Edward Toomey	Severe	Gunshot, right hand.
4476	"	Frederick Worsley	"	" chest.
4030	"	George White	"	" left leg.
3766	"	Hubert Parsons	"	" right buttock.
2867	"	John Gard	"	" back.
4468	"	Frank Bateman	"	" right leg.
4064	"	Arthur Hooker	Slight	" left fore-arm.
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3040	Private	William Kent	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
3634	"	George Cullum	"	" leg.
3289	"	Henry Scarborough	Slight	" right thumb.
4709	"	Samuel Robert Rex	"	" left leg.
		1st Bn., Devonshire Regiment.		
3077	Drummer	Frank Morgan	Severe	Gunshot, right arm.
4061	Private	John Hine	"	" left shoulder
829	Sergeant	William Webb	Slight	" right leg.
3294	Private	Frederick Shutts	"	" face.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN (ATTACK ON CONVOY)—1st November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
3424	Private . .	Albert Page	Severe . . .	Gunshot, scalp, left hand and arm.
4562	" . .	Henry Guntrip	" . . .	" left thigh.
4445	" . .	James Hartley	" . . .	" left hip.
4118	" . .	Edward Cobley	" . . .	" right thigh.
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
2174	Sergeant . .	Anderson, William	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, left arm fracture.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING PARTY)—7th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
3404	Lce.-Corpl. .	Bowditch, George	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, buttock.
4452	Private . .	Drury, Walter	" . .	" abdomen (since dead).
3127	" . .	Read, Alfred	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left arm.
3336	" . .	Hewlett, Frederick	Dangerous . .	" right buttock.
3708	" . .	Salvage, William	Severe . . .	" hip.
4511	" . .	Desert, George	" . . .	" arm.
3204	" . .	Kerley, Frederick	" . . .	" thigh.
3326	" . .	Domoney, William	Slight . . .	" "
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. A.		
38264	Sergeant . .	Williams, Henry John	Severe . . .	Gunshot, chest, non-penetrating.
		MAIDAN (RECONNAISSANCE)—8th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
3673	Private . .	George Boocock	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left leg.
		SARAN SAR (RECONNAISSANCE)—9th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
2969	Private . .	Gregory, Walter	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, chest (since dead).
4271	" . .	Guy, Charles	" . .	Gun shot, genital.
4045	" . .	Green, Charles	Severe . . .	" thigh.
4620	" . .	Strickland, James	" . . .	" foot.
1395	Sergeant . .	White, William Thomas . . .	" . . .	" right thigh.
3517	Private . .	Keohane, Trinoltry	" . . .	" left arm.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		SARAN SAR (RECONNAISSANCE)—9th November 1897—*contd.*		
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
978	Sergeant	Litchfield, Andrew	Dangerous	Gunshot, left thigh fracture.
3329	Private	Archer, William Charles	"	Gunshot, left leg fracture both bones.
4312	"	Read, Frederick	"	Gunshot, back and right arm.
4264	"	Burton, George	"	Gunshot, head and right wrist, since dead
2704	Lce.-Sergt.	Goffey, Arthur	"	Gunshot, abdomen, since dead.
25	Cr.-Sergt.	Hull, Joseph	"	Gunshot, left ankle.
3711	Private	Kisbee, Frederick	Severe	" " shoulder.
4384	"	Foster, George	"	Gunshot, right hand.
2932	"	Bland, Stephen	"	" left leg.
3068	"	Warde, Charles	"	" " groin and left forearm.
2950	"	Smith, Edward	"	Gunshot, left middle toe.
4247	Lce.-Corpl.	Oliver, John	"	Gunshot, right hand fracture.
3659	Private	Willis, George	"	Gunshot, left thigh.
4360	Lce.-Corpl.	Harvey, William	"	" right thigh.
2561	Private	Sower, William	"	" right knee.
3502	"	Shaughnessey, Michael	"	" chest.
4560	"	Robinson, John	"	" right side.
3779	"	Smith, Frank	"	" right forearm.
3695	"	Pressman, Henry	"	Gunshot, left thigh and left thumb.
4421	"	Stebbings, Thomas	"	Gunshot, left thigh.
3488	"	Dunn, James	"	" right buttock, etc. (since dead).
2808	"	Auburn, Walter	Slight	Gunshot, right thigh.
2194	"	Vials, George William	"	Bayonet, accidental.
4506	"	Spicer, George	"	Gunshot, left thigh.
4085	"	Harris, George	"	" right hand.
3966	Lce.-Corpl.	Ashwell, John	"	" scalp.
2313	Cr.-Sergt.	Underdown, William	"	" left ankle.
2899	Private	Brown, John	"	" left breast.
2659	"	Nibbs, Harry	"	" left buttock.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING PARTY)—10th November 1897.		
		1st Gordon Highlanders.		
2029	Corporal .	James Cooper	Dangerous .	Gunshot, small of back.
3241	Private .	John Stott	„ .	Gunshot, abdomen penetrating, since dead.
		RECONNAISSANCE NEAR MAIDAN—12th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
3911	Private .	Gartie, William	Slight . . .	Gunshot, left thigh.
5289	„ .	Morris, William	Severe . . .	„ left leg.
		MASTURA (FORAGING PARTY)—13th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Devonshire Regiment.		
4041	Private .	William Acland	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right arm.
4174	„ .	Walter Joseph Collins	Slight . . .	„ left thigh.
		MAIDAN—15th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3134	Private .	Charles Alton	Severe . .	Gunshot, chest.
		WARAN—15th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
3491	Piper .	John Kidd	Dangerous .	Gunshot, both thighs.
5489	Private .	Samuel McKelvie	„ . .	„ left thigh.
3780	„ .	Luke Stone	Severe . . .	„ face.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING PARTY)—16th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
3354	Private .	French, William	Dangerous .	Gunshot, right arm fracture.
3258	Sergeant .	Lennon, Stephen	Slight . . .	„ „ hand.
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3888	Private .	Robert Kirk	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right leg.
		MAIDAN (NIGHT FIRING)—16th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
2218	Sergeant .	John H. Harnby	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right leg.
		WARAN—16th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
3750	Private .	Miller, Samuel	Severe . .	Gunshot, right fore-arm.
3711	„ .	Webb, James	„ . .	Sword, right side.
3937	„ .	Vickery, Sam	„ . .	„ left arm.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		WARAN—16th November 1897—*contd.*		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment—contd.		
3812	Private	Dempsey, James	Severe	Gunshot, left arm.
3824	"	Nicholson, Thomas	"	Contused wound of head.
4195	"	Rees, John	"	Gunshot, forearm and hip.
2345	"	Pope, Charles	"	" hand.
4578	"	Sawyer, George	"	" foot.
1240	Sergeant	Morgan, Frank	"	Contusions.
3251	Private	Tapper, Walter	"	"
		MAIDAN (NIGHT FIRING)—17th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
4728	Private	David Reardon	Severe	Gunshot, left leg, both bones broken.
		MAIDAN—18th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
4664	Private	Banks, George	Severe	Gunshot, chest, penetrating.
		BAGH—18th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., R. W. Surrey Regiment.		
4603	Private	Arthur Weedon	Severe	Gunshot, fractured jaw.
4034	"	James Pope	"	" left elbow.
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3746	Private	Henry Pawson	Severe	Gunshot, left arm.
4141	"	John Wright	"	" left arm.
4381	"	Arthur Poole	"	" ball of great toe.
3919	"	Fred. Johnson	"	" chest.
4083	Cr.-Sergt.	Benjamin Wyatt	"	" arm.
		BAGH—19th November 1897.		
		2nd K. O. S. Borderers.		
1650	Private	John Stewart	Dangerous	Gunshot, abdomen, since dead.
		BAGH COVERING PARTY DURING MARCH FROM MAIDAN—19th November 1897.		
		2nd Yorkshire Regiment.		
3950	Private	Edward Donovan	Severe	Gunshot, left thigh.
3346	"	John Elliot	"	" lower extremity.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		ARHANGA PASS—20th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
4249	Private	Smart, Charles	Severe	Gunshot, left thigh.
3977	"	Rumble, John	Dangerous	" abdomen.
		BAGH PIQUET—21st November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
4506	Private	Kenny, Thomas	Dangerous	Gunshot, right arm.
5312	"	Purcell, George	Severe	" " leg.
		DWATOI—22nd November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
4296	Lce.-Corpl.	Brunton, Frank Arthur Willie	Severe	Gunshot, both buttocks.
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
3537	Private	Haywood, William	Dangerous	Gunshot abdomen.
4546	"	Cairney, Patrick	"	" knee.
3877	"	Gowans, Stewart	"	" foot.
3744	Lce.-Corpl.	Meikle, Adam	Severe	" right thigh.
		DWATOI—23rd November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
4289	Private	McLeod, Robert	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
22673	Sergeant	Alfred John Clarke	Slight	Graze, calf right leg.
		DWATOI—24th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. S. Borderers.		
5073	Private	Marshall, John	Slight	Gunshot, body.
3017	"	Trenham, Richard	"	" leg.
		LOZAKA PASS—27th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
1306	Sergeant	William Calvert	Severe	Gunshot, groin.
		LOZAKA PASS—28th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3504	Private	Henry Williams	Slight	Gunshot, right thigh.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4164	Private	James McNulty	Dangerous	Gunshot, abdomen.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
4205	Private	James O'Brien	Severe	Gunshot, left shoulder.
3549	Sergeant	Bedele Richardson	"	" right foot.
4388	Lce.-Corpl.	William King	"	" left leg.
4185	Private	James Turner	"	" right arm.
3255	"	William Connel	"	" left leg.
4543	"	David Simpson	Slight	" left hand.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3562	Private	James Taylor	Dangerous	Gunshot, head.
4871	"	Robert Bryson	"	" left arm.
4516	"	William Phillips	Slight	" thigh.
		ARHANGA PASS—1st December.		
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
3917	Lce.-Corpl.	Griffith, John Thomas	Severe	Gunshot, chest.
		BAGH FORAGING—5th December.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4069	Private	Peter Rennie	Severe	Gunshot, left shoulder.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI - 7th December.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. Scottish Borderers.		
5343	Lce.-Corpl.	Hinchcliffe, George	Severe	Gunshot, foot.
		BAGGAGE GUARD, PESHAWAR COLUMN—7th December.		
		R. Inniskilling Fusiliers.		
4224	Lce.-Corpl.	James, Patrick	Dangerous	Sword cuts, head.
		8th December.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
4259	Private	White, John James	Dangerous	Gunshot, left thigh.
		WARAN VALLEY—9th December.		
		2nd. Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
4499	Private	John Holden	Severe	Gunshot, ankle.
3076	"	Henry Redgate	Slight	" Cheek.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—10th December.		
		1st Bn., Dorsetshire Regiment.		
1745	Sergeant	Dalton, Alfred	Dangerous	Gunshot, abdomen.
4418	Private	Woodham, Walter	Severe	" right arm.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—10th December—*contd.*		
		1st Northampton Regiment.		
2989	Lce.-Corpl.	Mason, James	Dangerous	Gunshot, right leg.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3884	Private	George Greig	Dangerous	Gunshot head (since dead).
		11th December.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4461	Private	Harry Furniss	Dangerous	Gunshot, abdomen. } since dead
4832	"	Joseph Neale	"	Gunshot, right thigh and leg. } since dead
3741	"	Henry Lawrence	Severe	Gunshot, forearm.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4907	Private	James Gunning	Dangerous	Gunshot, groin.
3940	"	Robert Irvine	"	" chest (since dead).
4433	"	David King	Slight	Gunshot, face.
		12th December.		
		1st Bn., Gordon Highlanders.		
4770	Corporal	James Walker	Dangerous	Gunshot, left leg.
3726	Lce.-Corpl.	John B. Howe	"	" thigh.
5093	Private	George Will	Severe	" left leg.
4582	"	Albert John Farlie	"	" left forearm.
4274	"	James Pater	"	" right arm.
4122	"	Frederick Taylor	Slight	" right leg.
4627	"	John Charles Gordon	"	" left leg.
4571	"	Robert J. Johnson	"	" right leg.
4361	"	Richard Wright	"	right side of neck.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3464	Private	John Mansell	Severe	Gunshot, face.
		SAPPRI PASS—12th Debmer.		
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
4958	Private	Edward Edinborough	Severe	Gunshot, buttock.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—13th December.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. Scottish Borderers.		
5377	Private	Johnson, James	Severe	Gunshot, right thigh.
4410	"	Ross, James	"	" " "
4148	"	Forsyth, George	"	" face, wrist and thigh.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regi-mental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—13th December—*contd.*		
		2nd Bn., K. O. Scottish Borderers—contd.		
4348	Private . .	Cockburn, James	Slight . . .	Gunshot, right thigh.
3725	" . . .	Dunn, John	Severe . . .	" left thigh.
4055	" . .	Miller, Isaac	" . . .	" right leg.
1350	Cr. Sergt. .	Cross, Thompson	" . . .	" " "
5170	Private . .	Daubenay, Richard	Dangerous . .	" chest.
5057	" . .	Ryan, Robert	" . . .	" left thigh.
5350	" . .	Wilson, Samuel	Severe . . .	" chest.
1761	Sergeant . .	Martin, William	Slight . . .	" left arm.
5000	Private . .	McLauglin, Patrick	" . . .	" left elbow.
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
4037	Private . .	Greenwood, James	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, arm.
3460	Sergt. Dr.. .	Mason, Samuel	" . . .	" throat.
1420	Cr. Sergt. .	Fairgrieves, William	Slight . . .	" ear.
3861	Private . .	Harrison, Alfred	" . . .	" groin.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4301	Corporal . .	Frederick Howard	Dangerous . .	Three sword cut wounds.
4337	Private . .	Amos Davis	Slight . . .	Gunshot, head.
		14th December.		
		2nd Bn., K. O. Scottish Borderers.		
3254	Private . .	Welland, William	Slight . . .	Gunshot, thigh.
		1st Bn., Northampton Regiment.		
2269	Lce.-Corpl. .	King, Thomas	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, scrotum.
4490	Private . .	Busby, David	" . . .	" left leg.
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
3092	Private . .	Michael Ball	Slight . . .	Gunshot, thigh.
		SAPPRI PASS—14th December.		
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regt.		
3320	Private . .	Thomas Batchelor	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left thigh.
		KHYBER PASS—25th December.		
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.		
4418	Lce.-Corpl.	William Gold	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right and left buttock.
		2nd Bn., Derbyshire Regiment.		
3421	Lce. Sergt.	Jonas Sanworth	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, right knee.
4013	Private . .	Albert Warren	Slight . . .	" left hand.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHINA BAZAAR—26th December.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
1210	Private	Patrick Feeney	Dangerous	Gunshot, skull.
168	Sergeant	Edward Roche	"	" thigh.
		KHYBER PASS.—27th December.		
		2nd Bn., Yorkshire Regiment.		
3761	Private	John Carling	Dangerous	Gunshot, neck (since dead).
		1st Bn., Royal West Surrey Regiment.		
3798	Lce.-Corpl.	Charles Roberts	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
3353	Private	Harry Benning	"	" right chest.
4333	Drummer	William Ogden	Slight	" right shoulder.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—18th October 1897. *15th Sikhs.*	
2869	Sepoy	Gopal Singh	Unknown.
3287	"	Jai Singh	"
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
2626	Rifleman	Ranbir Gurung	Unknown.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
2374	Rifleman	Chandabir Rana	Unknown.
1934	"	Karnir Rana	"
		MAMANAI (PESHAWAR COLUMN)—18th October 1897.	
		9th Bengal Lancers.	
1599	Duffadar	Fazal Rahman Khan	Gunshot, chest.
1914	Trumpeter	Khan Muhammad Khan	" "
1689	Sowar	Hayat Khan	" abdomen.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—20th October 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
1388	Havildar	Arjun Gurung	Unknown.
1741	"	Nain Sing Rana	"
2163	"	Goba Rai	"
1606	Naick	Jai Bhan Bohra	"
2716	Rifleman	Chakrabir Thapa	"

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—20th October 1897—*contd.*	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas—contd.	Unknown.
2917	Rifleman	Balesur Thapa	"
1785	"	Narjit Gharti	"
2791	"	Dhanea Thapa	"
2794	"	Bhim Sing Thapa	"
2020	"	Wazir Sing Gurung	"
2202	"	Nandlal Thapa	"
2400	"	Judhbir Hamal	"
2848	"	Narbahadur Gurung	"
		2nd Bn., 2nd Gurkhas Attd. 1st Bn.	
388	Rifleman	Tularam Thapa	Unknown.
787	"	Sirman Gurung	"
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
1501	Naick	Nandbir Thapa	Unknown.
1918	Rifleman	Bhanbir Gurung	"
		3rd Sikhs.	
1908	Sepoy	Chet Singh	Unknown.
2634	"	Dalip Singh	"
2456	"	Labh Singh	"
		KARAPPA—25th October 1897.	
		3rd Sikhs.	
2663	Sepoy	Khani Sher	Gunshot, abdomen.
		KARAPPA—27th October 1897.	
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
1979	Rifleman	Bala Sing Gurung	Gunshot, chest.
2223	"	Ram Sing Sahai	" right thigh cutting artery.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.	
151	Sepoy	Mohammad Azim	Gunshot, chest.
137	"	Lahli Singh	" neck.
		GANDAKAI—20th October 1897.	
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.	
1142	Rifleman	Bikram Thapa	Gunshot, head.
		36th Sikhs.	
1281	Sepoy	Eshar Singh	Gunshot, head.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		ARHANGA KOTAL —31st October 1897.	
		No. 8 M. B., R. A.	
462	Driver	Wazira	Gunshot, rupture axillary artery.
		MAIDAN— 1st November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
1573	Lce.-Naick	Dalbir Thapa	Gunshot, cardiac region.
		MAIDAN (ATTACK ON CONVOY)—1st November 1897.	
		Jeypore Transport.	
No. 2 Troop	Driver	Pima	Gunshot, chest.
No. 5 Troop	"	Karm Elahi	"
		MAIDAN (FORAGING PARTY) —6th November 1897.	
		15th Sikhs.	
3432	Sepoy	Waryam Singh	Gunshot, head.
		MAIDAN (NIGHT FIRING) —7th November 1897.	
		28th Bombay Pioneers.	
2497	Private	Krishna Morey	Gunshot, penetrating brain.
		DARRA (KURRAM COLUMN) —7th November 1897.	
		Kapurthalla Imperial Service Infantry.	
59	Havr. Major	Uttam Singh	Unknown.
312	Kot Havr.	Sant Ram	"
407	Naick	Gopal Singh	"
637	"	Hukam Singh	"
478	"	Nabi Bakhsh	"
590	"	Sundar Singh	"
599	"	Narain Singh	"
697	Lce.-Naick	Bhagat Singh	"
552	"	Jawala Singh	"
873	"	Khushal Singh	"
671	Pioneer	Godar Bakhsh	"
565	Sepoy	Kharak Singh	"
918	"	Nant Singh	"
615	"	Dyal Singh	"
934	"	Paran Singh	"
1011	"	Labh Singh	"
978	"	Jawala Singh	"
198	"	Saij Singh	"

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		DARRA (KURRAM COLUMN)—7th November 1897.	
		Kapurthalla Imperial Service Infantry.	
469	Sepoy	Bagga Singh	Unknown.
498	"	Hira Singh	"
700	"	Roor Singh	"
815	"	Bhagwan Singh	"
617	"	Bhan Singh	"
960	"	Jawan Singh	"
641	"	Ishar Singh	"
665	"	Nizamdin	"
953	"	Miran Baksh	"
791	"	Bir Singh	"
1025	"	Badam Singh	"
569	"	Ram Singh	"
1067	"	Jawala Singh	"
853	"	Sochet Singh	"
544	"	Chundar Singh	"
958	"	Jawan Singh	"
995	"	Ganesh Singh	"
		1st Bn., 5th Gurkhas.	
2240	Rifleman	Dhanbeer Ran	Unknown.
		MAIDAN (RECONNAISSANCE)—8th November 1897.	
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.	
1257	Rifleman	Balbir Thapa	Gunshot, left leg.
		36th Sikhs.	
1333	Sepoy	Hira Singh	Gunshot, neck.
		SARAN SAR (RECONNAISSANCE)—9th November 1897.	
		15th Sikhs.	
3480	Sepoy	Hira Singh	Unknown.
		MAIDAN—15th November 1897.	
		5th Gurkha Scouts.	
3247	Rifleman	Dhanbar Gurung	Gunshot, head.
		WARAN—15th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
2623	Rifleman	Pahal Singh Gurung	Gunshot, left leg.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		WARAN (RETIREMENT)—16th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
2036	Rifleman	Bagbir Sarki	Unknown.
2524	"	Mani Lal Gurung	"
2761	"	Bhangu Ale	"
		36th Sikhs.	
1519	Sepoy	Nidhan Singh	Unknown.
1262	"	Kan Singh	"
1550	"	Bhan Singh	"
1594	"	Boor Singh	"
1570	"	Sibba Sin gh	"
1462	Bugler	Shere Singh	"
		15th Sikhs.	
2670	Havildar	Bishan Singh	Unknown.
3581	Sepoy	Lehna Singh	"
3621	"	Kishan Singh	"
3553	"	Isar Singh	"
3586	"	Kapur Singh	"
3820	"	Sundar Singh	"
3740	"	Jiwa Singh	"
		BAGH (OCCUPATION)—18th November 1897.	
		3rd Sikhs.	
2069	Sepoy	Mangel Singh	Gunshot, abdomen.
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.	
531	Gr. Naick	Muhammad Ali	Gunshot, left lung.
		BAGH—20th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
2037	Rifleman	Narjit Thapa	Gunshot, head.
		RAJ GUL—22nd November 1897.	
		28th Bombay Pioneers.	
2100	Private	Sitaram Chipkar	Gunshot, head.
		BAGH—22nd November 1897.	
		Maler Kotla Sappers and Miners.	
179	Sappers	Mazulla Khan	Gunshot, head.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		DWATOI—24th November 1897.	
		36th Sikhs.	
937	Sepoy	Hernam Singh	Gunshot, right hip and thigh.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
2396	Rifleman	Sarabjit Thapa	Unknown.
		AT LOZAKA PASS—27th November 1897.	
		3rd Sikhs.	
2659	Sepoy	Ganda Singh	Gunshot, abdomen.
		LOZAKA PASS—29th November 1897.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
2815	Rifleman	Jitman Thapa	Gunshot, heart.
		HISSAR—1st December 1897.	
		1st Bn., 5th Gurkhas.	
2908	Rifleman	Mansbir Thapa	Unknown.
2836	"	Luchman Thapa	"
		12th Bengal Infantry,	
764	Sepoy	Shaikh Mohamed Shafi	Unknown.
936	"	Lal Mohamed Khan	"
942	"	Daulat Khan	"
		KURRAM COLUMN—2nd December 1897.	
		1st Bn., 5th Gurkhas.	
2390	Rifleman	Drig Singh Satu	Unknown.
2697	"	Ranbhir Thapa	"
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—8th December 1897.	
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
2401	Rifleman	Kalya Gurung	Gunshot, head.
		IN WARAN VALLEY—9th December 1897.	
		Nabha Regt., Imperial Service Infantry.	
513	Havildar	Kishan Singh	Gunshot, left breast.
		FORAGING PESHAWAR COLUMN—5th December 1897.	
		9th Bengal Lancers.	
2260	Sowar	Tajee Khan	Unknown.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank	Name.	Nature of wound.
		FORAGING PESHAWAR COLUMN—9th December.	
		36th Sikhs.	
1692	Sepoy	Kesar Singh	Gunshot, left chest.
		10th December.	
		2nd Punjab Infantry.	
215	Sepoy	Hamidulla	Gunshot, head.
		11th December.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
2117	Rifleman	Rithu Singh Khatri	Gunshot, head.
2962	"	Mani Ram Thapa	" body
		13th December.	
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.	
2951	Rifleman	Dewan Singh Rana	Gunshot, forehead.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.	
2418	Rifleman	Manbir Thapa	Gunshot, head.
2279	"	Maniraj Thapa	" spine
2405	"	Karn Pun	" head.
2437	"	Chamar Singh Gurung	" pelvis
1263	"	Lilaram Thapa	" chest penetrating.
		36th Sikhs.	
1112	Sepoy	Gurmuk Singh	Gunshot, head.
2018	"	Kishan Singh	" left thigh and head.
1991	"	Labh Singh	" head.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.	
191	Naick	Prem Singh	Cut up by enemy. Body found cut about, slashed across stomach.
		14th December.	
		2nd Punjab Infantry.	
435	Sepoy	Kala Singh	Gunshot, chest.
		25th December.	
		30th Punjab Infantry.	
2152	Naick	Jowahir Singh	Gunshot.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL.—12th October 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1181	Sepoy	Umra Khan	Severe	Gunshot.
	"	Chubar Singh	Slight	"
		CHAGRU KOTAL.—18th October 1897.		
		15th Sikhs.		
3016	Sepoy	Atar Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, right thigh.
2847	"	Bhola Singh	Severe	" left tibia.
3650	"	Ram Singh	"	" right shoulder.
3680	"	Lal Singh	"	" left shoulder.
3315	"	Kishn Singh	Slight	" face.
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
2879	Rifleman	Sarabjit Gurung	Dangerous	Gunshot, abdomen, since dead
2517	"	Kulman Thapa	Severe	" left thigh.
2485	"	Hark Sing Gurung	"	" right thigh.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas		
1275	Rifleman	Puran Ali	Severe	Gunshot, right foot.
2333	"	Hastbir Thapa	"	" left leg.
2086	"	Nandkesar Rana	Dangerous	" right arm
2430	"	Ratanbir Ali	"	" pelvis.
1811	"	Shair Bahadur Gurung	Slight	" right ear.
2141	"	Dhojbir Thapa	"	" right arm.
2350	"	Dilaram Thapa	"	" right thigh.
1449	Naick	Dhokal Gurung	"	" right ankle.
1423	Rifleman	Bakhat Bahadur Gurung	Dangerous	" right thigh.
1632	"	Gungadhar Thapa	"	" head.
		3rd Sikhs		
1021	Naick	Lal Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, left leg.
		MAMANAI (PESHAWAR COLUMN)—18th October 1897.		
		9th Bengal Lancers.		
2171	Sowar	Sahib Gul	Severe	Gunshot, right shoulder.
1726	Duffadar	Abbas Khan	Slight	" right knee.
1751	Lce.-Duffadar	Noor Muhammad	"	" " foot.
2288	Sowar	Elahi Bakhsh	"	" scalp.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL —20th October 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
1709	Havildar	Birbal Gurung	Dangerous	Gunshot, right forearm, left side of neck, leg.
2168	Rifleman	Badal Sing Limbu	Severe	Gunshot, back.
2824	"	Gagan Sing Gurung	"	" both thighs.
2261	"	Dhojbir Limbu	"	" left knee.
1732	Naick	Patiram Gharti	Dangerous	" right shoulder.
2773	Rifleman	Rabelal Thapa	"	" chest.
2154	"	Harakbir Thapa	"	" right thigh.
2817	"	Jitbahadar Gurung	Severe	" back.
2360	"	Siupersad Khatri	"	" right buttock.
1840	"	Harku Gurung	"	" thigh.
2392	Naick	Sher Sing Gharti	"	" tarsus fracture.
2871	Rifleman	Nandbir Thapa	"	" right knee
2818	"	Hastea Ale	"	" skull.
2910	"	Ranbir Thapa	Slight	" left shoulder.
2488	"	Nar Sing Thapa	Severe	" left carpus.
2111	"	Jagbir Mangi	"	" right leg.
2652	"	Lalbir Gurung	"	" right thigh and leg.
2756	"	Pertap Sing Gurung	"	Gunshot, right arm
2418	"	Dhanbir Pan	Dangerous	" " knee.
1650	Lce.-Naick	Chet Sing Khawas	Severe	" " foot.
1864	Rifleman	Chandarbir Rana	"	"
2516	"	Gambar Sing Gurung	"	" left forearm.
2800	"	Saman Sing Ghale	"	" right leg.
2052	"	Nain Sing Rawat	Slight	" "
2062	"	Nayar Sing Gharti	Severe	" , shoulder.
2402	Naick	Kaman Sing Thapa	Slight	" Chest.
2486	Rifleman	Chandarbir Gurung	"	" right arm.
1672	"	Karbir Thapa	"	"
2679	"	Bishna Roka	"	" left hand.
2040	"	Dal Sing Rana	"	" scalp.
2581	"	Talbir Pun	Severe	" chest, right side.
2588	"	Jangbir Gurung	"	" forearm.
2484	"	Durgamani Thapa	"	" back.
1809	"	Dhanbir Baswat	Dangerous	" left foot.
2978	"	Sarabjit Thapa	Slight	" " eyebrow.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		CHAGRU KOTAL—20th October 1897—*contd.*		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas—contd.		
2969	Rifleman . .	Budhir Gurung	Slight . . .	Gunshot right foot.
1924	" . .	Manikharan Gharti	" . . .	"
2478	" . .	Goresar Thapa	Severe . . .	" " shoulder.
2894	" . .	Kalu Thapa	" . . .	"
2628	" . .	Narbir Thapa	" . . .	"
2713	" . .	Puranbir Thapa	" . . .	" scalp.
2836	" . .	Ran Bahadur Thapa	" . . .	" right hand.
2962	" . .	Mani Ram Thapa	" . . .	" abdomen.
1252	" . .	Jangbir Rana	" . . .	" left side of back.
2812	" . .	Dalu Thapa	" . . .	" right hand.
2494	" . .	Bala Sing Thapa	" . . .	" right side.
		2nd Bn., 2nd Gurkhas, Attd. 1st Bn.		
595	Rifleman . .	Fatteh Sing Thapa	Slight . . .	Gunshot.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2201	Rifleman . .	Pahalman Sahai	Slight . . .	Gunshot, right lumbar muscles.
2227	" . .	Lalbir Thapa	" . . .	" face, neck, etc.
		3rd Sikhs.		
2555	Sepoy . .	Gopi	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left hand.
2286	" . .	Khiyali	" . . .	" lumbar region.
1205	Naick . .	Suchet Singh	" . . .	" left forearm.
2196	Sepoy . .	Devi Singh	Dangerous . .	" left shoulder.
2603	" . .	Nathu Singh	Severe . . .	" right leg.
1699	" . .	Ranjha Singh	" . . .	" left thigh.
2548	" . .	Bilanda Singh	" . . .	" right leg.
1784	" . .	Chanan Singh	" . . .	" right thigh.
2619	" . .	Sant Ram	Slight . . .	"
2549	" . .	Ganga Singh	" . . .	" hand.
869	Havildar . .	Gul Feroz	Severe . . .	" rightfoot.
1436	Naick . .	Juma Khan	" . . .	"
1630	Havildar .	Jan Muhammad	" . . .	"
2422	Sepoy . .	Nur Shah Gul	" . . .	"
1777	" . .	Karm Singh	" . . .	"
516	Havildar .	Lalit Singh	" . . .	"
		KARAPPA—23rd October 1897.		
		21st Madras Pioneers.		
2512	Private . .	Kalashah	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left shoulder.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		KARAPPA RECONNAISSANCE—23rd October 1897.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
1537	Lce.-Naick	Karakbi Thapa	Severe	Gunshot, left wrist.
		KARAPPA (NIGHT FIRING)—25th October 1897.		
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkhas.		
1652	Sepoy	Dalbahadur Gurung	Severe	Gunshot, right buttock.
740	Naick	Tikaran Kumal	Slight	Ditto.
835	Sepoy	Bhagatbir Thapa	"	Ditto.
		No. 1 KOHAT M. B.		
54	Gunner	Maya Singh	Slight	Gunshot, wrist.
		1st Nabha Imperial Service Infantry.		
160	Lce.-Naick	Hussain Khan	Dangerous	Gunshot, right shoulder.
956	Sepoy	Roor Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left arm.
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
1676	Naick	Dirgmani Thapa	Slight	Gunshot, mouth and neck.
2903	Rifleman	Jagbir Thapa	Severe	Gunshot, chest
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2482	Rifleman	Amar Sing Gurung	Dangerous	Gunshot, left forearm.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
591	Rifleman	Singbir Pan	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1106	Sepoy	Yusuf Ali	Severe	Gunshot, right leg.
1176	"	Mota Singh	"	" left foot.
		36th Sikhs.		
1724	Sepoy	Nagina Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
		GANDAKAI, 28th October 1897.		
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.		
607	Gunner	Lal Khan	Slight	Gunshot, hand.
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkhas.		
1299	Sepoy	Gagan Sing Khattri	Slight	Gunshot, scalp.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
923	Lce.-Naick	Dabbhim Thapa	Severe	Gunshot, upper left arm.
1335	Rifleman	Debu Rana	"	Gunshot, thigh.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		SAMPAGHA PASS—29th October 1897.		
		15th Sikhs.		
3010	Sepoy . .	Nand Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, chest.
		36th Sikhs.		
1236	Sepoy . .	Lehna Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, head.
888	Havildar . .	Ishar Singh	Slight . . .	„ thigh.
1316	Sepoy . .	Hazara Singh	Dangerous . .	„ abdomen (since dead).
1490	„ . .	Bishan Singh	Slight . . .	„ thigh.
		2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.		
848	Rifleman . .	Puran Gharti	Severe . . .	Gunshot, face.
		3rd Sikhs.		
1374	Sepoy . .	Partab Singh	Slight . . .	Gunshot, face.
1702	„ . .	Hazara Singh	„ . .	„ left thigh.
		5th Gurkha Scouts.		
3442	Rifleman . .	Kasiram Thapa	Slight . . .	Gunshot, chin.
		No. 8 M. B., R. A.		
333	Driver . .	Bahawal Khan	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left leg.
484	„ . .	Kabut Khan	„ . .	„ right leg.
		ARHANGA PASS—30th October 1897.		
		No. 5 Bombay M. B., R. A.		
2325	Gunner . .	Ismail	Slight . . .	Gunshot.
		ARHANGA PASS—31st October 1897.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
2484	Sepoy . .	Sohan Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, neck.
		MAIDAN (ATTACK ON CONVOY) 1st November 1897.		
		Jeypore Transport Corps.		
No. 5 Troop	Duffadar .	Moor Mahomed	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left thigh.
No. 5 Troop	Driver . .	Abdula	„	„ leg.
No. 2 Troop	Saddler . .	Doolia	Slight . . .	„
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897.		
		36th Sikhs.		
654	Sepoy . .	Harnam Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left thigh.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN—1st November 1897—*contd.*		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
1511	Rifleman	Harak Bahadur Thapa	Slight	Gunshot, right foot.
1699	"	Sahabir Gurung	"	" left shoulder.
1899	"	Jhangbir Sahie	Severe	" left wrist.
		KAI—2nd November 1897.		
		22nd Punjab Infantry.		
4072	Sepoy	Jasa Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left radius.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING)—3rd November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
1575	Havildar	Motiram Rana	Severe	Gunshot, right groin.
685	Lce.-Naick	Sunjit Lama	"	" right leg.
2718	Rifleman	Kaliram Pan	Slight	" right foot.
		15th Sikhs.		
3791	Sepoy	Sujjan Singh	Slight	Gunshot, neck.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
298	Lce.-Naick	Bhima	Severe	Gunshot, right leg.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
450	Rifleman	Jokhe Gurung	Dangerous	Gunshot, upper left arm.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING)—4th November 1897.		
		17th Bengal Cavalry.		
438	Duffadar	Gulmir Khan	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
		NR. MASTURA—5th November 1897.		
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkhas.		
1690	Sepoy	Kharak Sing Rana	Severe	Gunshot, back.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING)—6th November 1897.		
		15th Sikhs.		
2683	Lce.-Naick	Hazara Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
3304	Sepoy	Jiwan Singh	"	" left leg.
3552	"	Buta Singh	"	" right arm and left hand.
3379	"	Amar Singh	"	" left thigh.
3735	"	Bishan Singh	"	" buttock.
		21st Madras Pioneers.		
2399	Private	Arogyam	Severe	Gunshot, left thigh.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN (FORAGING)—7th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
3121	Rifleman	Ransur Gurung	Severe	Gunshot, right arm.
		RECONNAISSANCE DARRA—7th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 5th Gurkha Rifles.		
3399	Rifleman	Jit Sing Gurung	Dangerous	Gunshot, left shoulder.
2880	"	Mahan Singh Gurung	Slight	" left foot.
		Kapurthala Infantry.		
677	Sepoy	Nand Singh	Severely	Gunshot, forehead.
		MAIDAN (RECONNAISSANCE)—8th November 1897.		
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
1886	Sapper	Sundar Singh	Slight	Gunshot, calf of right leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
1105	Sepoy	Lebna Singh	Severe	Gunshot, right thigh and right hand.
		2nd Bn, 4th Gurkhas.		
251	Havildar	Biru Mal Thapa	Slight	Gunshot, right hand.
1637	Rifleman	Bhartbir Gurung	Dangerous	" left elbow, arm amputated.
		KARAPPA—8th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
786	Sepoy	Gul Khan	Severe	Gunshot, back.
785	"	Khair Din	Slight	" hand.
875	"	Imam Din	"	" hip.
876	"	Sundar Khan	"	" shoulder.
		SARAN SAR (RECONNAISSANCE)—9th November 1897.		
		36th Sikhs.		
1718	Sepoy	Natha Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, right leg.
1434	"	Bir Singh	Slight	" right thigh.
1568	"	Bagat Singh	"	" back both knees.
		15th Sikhs.		
3487	Sepoy	Uger Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
3550	"	Gopal Singh	"	" abdomen.
3640	"	Hira Singh	Severe	" buttock.
		3rd Sikhs.		
2468	Sepoy	Miran Baksh	Severe	Gunshot, left foot.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		MAIDAN—12th November 1897.		
		No 9, M. B., R. A.		
324	Driver . .	Ghulam Mahommed	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, entering hip and exit abdomen.
		MASTURA—13th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
695	Havildar .	Niamat Khan	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left arm.
1222	Sepoy . .	Rulia	Slight . . .	„ right thigh.
		WARAN—15th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
2873	Rifleman .	Tikaram Gurung	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right leg.
		15th Sikhs.		
3040	Sepoy . .	Nidham Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right thigh.
2946	„ . .	Kaker Singh	Slight . . .	„ flesh of knee.
		No. 5. (Bombay) M. B.		
630	Driver . .	Achhar Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, back and stomach (since dead).
		MAIDAN (FORAGING)—16th November 1897.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
704	Naick . .	Sobha Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left thigh.
301	Sepoy . .	Kala Singh	„	„ left foot.
1195	„ . .	Wazir Singh	„	„ left arm.
		WARAN (RETIREMENT)—16th November 1897.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
380	Lce.-Naick .	Sundar Gurung	Severe . . .	Gunshot, lower part body.
2764	Rifleman . .	Partiman Thapa	Slight . . .	„ left hand.
2477	„ . .	Mambhadar Thapa	Severe . . .	„ left leg.
2617	„ . .	Sarabjit Gharti	„	„ right leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
69	Havildar .	Wariam Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, right wrist, left thigh and hip.
379	Sepoy . .	Gunga Singh	Slight . . .	Gunshot, left thigh and leg.
986	„ . .	Basawa Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right thumb and neck.
2061	„ . .	Bhagwan Singh	„	Gunshot, right thigh.
1891	„ . .	Hernam Singh	Slight . . .	„ left „
1975	„ . .	Gunga Singh	„	„ right hand.
849	Lce.-Naick .	Bhola Singh	Dangerous . .	„ right wrist.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		WARAN (RETIREMENT)—16th November 1897—*contd.*		
		15th Sikhs.		
2052	Havildar	Isar Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, right knee.
2379	"	Sahel Singh	"	" chest and right thumb.
2776	Lce.-Naick	Bhola Singh	Severe	Gunshot, right forearm and hand.
3601	Sepoy	Hira Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, left knee.
2138	Havildar	Sobha Singh	Severe	" right forearm.
2412	Lce.-Havr.	Hari Singh	"	Gunshot, chest.
2818	Lce.-Naick	Narayan Singh	Slight	" right thigh.
3291	Sepoy	Indar Singh	Severe	" chest.
3602	"	Indar Singh	"	" "
2594	"	Sahib Singh	"	" right thigh.
3785	"	Sadhoo Singh	"	" nose and shoulder.
3691	"	Chanan Singh	"	Gunshot, left leg.
2959	"	Ram Singh	"	" right arm.
3367	"	Sant Singh	"	" right thigh, sword wound, right elbow and scalp.
3825	"	Ghulla Singh	"	Gunshot, back.
		No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.		
37	Driver	Binda	Severe	Gunshot, left thigh.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
2465	Naick	Sadda Singh	Slight	Gunshot graze right, hand.
		MAIDAN—18th November.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2431	Rifleman	Sarap Singh Rana	Dangerous	Gunshot, buttock scrotum and penis.
		36th Sikkhs.		
398	Lce.-Naick	Oudha Singh	Slight	Gunshot, left arm.
		MASTURA—18th November.		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
724	Sepoy	Mehar Khan	Severe	Gunshot, hand.
		BAGH Occupation—18th November.		
		18th Bengal Lancers.		
1593	Sowar	Ghulam Habil Khan	Severe	Gunshot calf of leg.
		No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery.		
565	Gunner	Dawlat	Dangerous	Gunshot, thigh (since dead).
426	"	Nand Singh	Slight	Gunshot, wrist.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		BAGH Occupation—18th November—*contd.*		
		3rd Sikhs.		
2558	Bugler	Bhagwan Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, left arm.
		No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.		
1437	Naick	Rammanohar Chobe	Dangerous	Gunshot, forehead and right wrist.
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
1878	Private	Dhondi Ghotgayker	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
		BAGH—19th November.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
2407	Rifleman	Kalivraz Gurung	Severe	Gunshot, head.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
795	Sepoy	Jewa	Severe	Gunshot, neck.
		BAGH—20th November.		
		36th Sikhs.		
944	Lce.-Naick	Chanan Singh	Severe	Gunshot, face and head.
		BAGH—covering party march from Maidan—20th November.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
2396	Sepoy	Mehr Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
		ARHANGA PASS—20th November.		
		15th Sikhs.		
3599	Sepoy	Kahn Singh	Slight	Gunshot, left hand.
2667	Lce.-Naick	Jamit Singh	Severe	„ elbow joint amputated.
		MAIDAN—21st November.		
		15th Sikhs.		
3358	Sepoy	Gayan Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, left knee.
		BAGH—22nd November.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.		
1348	Lce.-Naick	Lall Singh Thapa	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
2610	Rifleman	Manbir Gurung	Severe	„ right arm.
		RAJ-GUL—22nd November		
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
2579	Private	Kondie Dhanger	Severe	Gunshot, shoulder and thigh.
2108	„	Luknac Bhagnac	Slight	Gunshot, right iliac region.
2399	„	Sileman	„	„ left hand.
1963	„	Gool Akhmad Khan	„	„ right arm.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DWATOI—23rd November.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.		
1758	Rifleman .	Rajmani Gurung	Slight . . .	Gunshot, right leg.
		36th Sikhs.		
383	Lce.-Naick	Bhola Singh	Slight . . .	Gunshot, right leg.
1196	Sepoy .	Hunsa Singh	Dangerous . .	„ right forearm.
		DWATOI—24th November.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2100	Rifleman	Haraklin Ram	Slight . . .	Gunshot, chin and chest.
		36th Sikhs.		
1448	Sepoy .	Polo Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, both legs.
714	„ .	Pertab Singh	Slight . . .	„ left wrist.
1426	„ .	Hurdit Singh	Dangerous . .	„ right forearm.
177	Havildar .	Badan Singh	Slight . . .	„ „
775	Naick .	Ram Singh	Severe . . .	„ right upper arm.
1694	Sepoy .	Budh Singh	„ . . .	„ right arm.
1798	„ .	Teja Singh	Slight . . .	„ left side of neck.
2010	„ .	Bishon Singh	„ . . .	„ right thigh.
1532	„ .	Chanda Singh	Dangerous . .	„ right arm.
1352	„ .	Ishar Singh	„ . .	„ left shoulder.
1720	„ .	Basant Singh	Severe . . .	„ right foot.
		W. of LOZAKA PASS—26th November		
		No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
506	Nalband .	Sooklal Mahi pati	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right hand.
444	Muleteer .	Shaba Khandoo	„	„ leg.
		AT LOZAKA PASS—26th November.		
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
1542	Rifleman .	Lal Sing Thapa	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, neck.
1289	„ .	Khabun Sing Gurung	Severe . . .	„ left leg.
1093	„ .	Lilambur Ale	Dangerous . .	„ right thigh.
1191	„ .	Tikaram Thapa	Severe . . .	„ chest.
1341	„ .	Bherab Sing Gurung	„	„ left thigh.
		AT KAHU—26th November.		
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
2000	Sapper .	Narain Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, right shoulder and face.
2044	„ .	Utman Singh	Slight . . .	„ right hand.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		WEST OF BAGH—26th November.		
		Gurkha Scouts.		
161	Havildar	Bidan Singh Adhikari, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.	Severe	Gunshot, leg.
3142	Rifleman	Dhanraj Gurung, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.	"	" thigh.
		AT LOZAKA PASS—27th November.		
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
1509	Musician	Sher Singh Thapa	Severe	Gunshot, right hand.
1693	Rifleman	Mikhman Rana	"	" abdomen.
		AT LOZAKA PASS—29th November.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
2203	Rifleman	Jangbir Rana	Severe	Gunshot, chest.
1739	Naick	Garjmani Thapa	Slight	" thigh.
		AT KAHU—29th November.		
		No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.		
269	Driver Naick	Bhola Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left thigh.
		DARGAI (NIGHT FIRING)—29th November.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
1576	Lce.-Naick	Pala Singh	Severe	Gunshot, leg.
1857	Bugler	Prem Singh	"	" "
		HISSAR—1st December.		
		Central India Horse		
1498	Trumpeter	Ahmed Khan	Slight	Gunshot, abdomen (non-penetrating).
		6th Bengal Cavalry.		
862	Sowar	Mungli	Severe	Gunshot, right elbow joint.
869	Duffadar	Farzand Ali	Slight	" "
1657	Sowar	Intikan Ali	"	Gunshot, right shoulder.
1658	"	Abdul Hamid	"	Gunshot, leg.
1365	"	Nana	"	" thigh.
		1st Bn., 5th Gurkhas.		
1846	Havildar	Bir Singh Gurung	Severe	Gunshot, thorax non-penetrating.
3404	Rifleman	Kumar Singh Gurung	"	Gunshot, thigh.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		HISSAR—1st December—contd.		
		12th Bengal Infantry.		
379	Sepoy . .	Shaik Nabbi	Severe . . .	Gunshot, arm.
446	" . .	Mohamed Khan	" . . .	" left hand.
896	" . .	Sokundur Khan	" . . .	" right arm.
		Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry.		
710	Sepoy . .	Chanda Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, pelvis (since dead).
798	" . .	Lukha Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, arm.
869	" . .	Sewa Singh	Slight . . .	" leg.
		AT CHAMKANNI—1st December.		
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
1550	Rifleman .	Kumb Sing Gurung	Severe . . .	Gunshot, abdomen.
		AT CHAMKANNI—2nd December.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
1427	Lce.-Naick .	Jai Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, left thigh.
2057	Sepoy . .	Kala Singh	Severe . .	" left leg.
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.		
1069	Rifleman . .	Jaman Sing Gurung	Slight . . .	Gunshot, left cheek.
		GANDAE PASS—3rd December.		
		9th Gurkha Rifles.		
243	Havildar .	Kesar Chand	Dangerous . .	Died 4-12-98.
		AT PESHAWAR COLUMN FORAGING—5th December.		
		9th Bengal Lancers.		
2063	Sowar . .	Mahomed Khan	Slight . . .	Contusion leg.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARAKAI—7th December.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2047	Rifleman . .	Budhi Sing Gurung	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left arm.
		No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.		
913	Driver . .	Buta Khan	Slight . . .	Gunshot, head.
		8th December.		
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
1817	Rifleman . .	Karne Thapa	Slight . . .	Gunshot, buttock.
2383	" . .	Dalu Thapa	Severe . . .	" left leg.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regtl No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARAKAI—8th December—*contd.*		
		36th Sikhs.		
168	Havildar . .	Bhagwan Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, chest.
186	" . .	ı all Singh	Severe . . .	" right leg.
20	Sepoy . .	Uttam Singh	Slight . . .	" face.
		ARHANGA PASS—8th December.		
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkhas.		
321	Lce.-Naick .	Balbir Gurung	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right leg.
		WARAN VALLEY—9th December.		
		No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.		
21	Reservist Driver Attd. from No. 1 M. B., R. A.	Rushmat Ali	Slight . . .	Gunshot, right hand.
		Nabha Imperial Service Infantry.		
821	Sepoy . .	Kishan Singh II	Severe . .	Gunshot, leg.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—9th December.		
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
2161	Lce.-Naick .	Shirpattee Jadow	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, pelvis.
1957	Driver . .	Mehta Singh	" . .	" pelvis (since dead)
		10th December.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
2110	Rifleman .	Ghanbir Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, left leg.
2915	" . .	Sarabjit Thapa	Slight . . .	" right ear.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
125	Sepoy . .	Naryan Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, chest (since dead).
4263	" . .	Payanda Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, leg.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2459	Rifleman . .	Gajbir Thapa	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left thigh.
		36th Sikhs.		
1392	Sepoy . .	Hernam Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, both thighs, etc.
1163	Lce.-Naick .	Sham Singh	Slight . . .	Gunshot, left arm.
1532	Sepoy . .	Jiwan Singh	Severe . . .	" back.
1689	" . .	Kishan Singh	Dangerous . .	" loin.
836	" . .	Kan Singh	Slight . . .	" back.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*concld.*

Regtl. No.	Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI— 9th December—*contd.*		
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
529	Havildar	Kishan Singh	Severe	Gunshot, right arm.
1162	Sepoy	Natha Singh	"	" left thigh.
373	"	Hoshiyara	"	" " "
367	Naick	Bodal	"	" left foot.
1135	Sepoy	Bassant Singh	"	" right hand.
1220	"	Phuman Singh	Slight	" buttock.
		KWAJA KIDDAR—13th December.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
2810	Sepoy	Fateh Khan	Slight	Gunshot, right hand.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI— 14th December.		
		36th Sikhs.		
648	Sepoy	Kala Singh	Severe	Gunshot, right thigh.
352	Naick	Ishar Singh	"	" right fore-arm.
1817	Sepoy	Natha Singh	"	" " "
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1141	Sepoy	Kishan Singh	Slight	Gunshot, right knee.
		BARA—18th December.		
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
4795	Sepoy	Ram Dyal	Dangerous	Sword cut, head.
		KHYBER PASS—25th December.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3598	Sepoy	Nihala	Severe	Gunshot, left foot.
3130	"	Mall Singh	Slight	" contusion head.
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.		
1995	Sapper	Dulaji Gawli	Dangerous	Gunshot, right shoulder.
		KHYBER PASS—27th December.		
		3rd Sikhs.		
2626	Sepoy	Gulzar Khan	Severe	Gunshot, both thighs and right hand.
2377	Sepoy	Ganga Singh	Slight	" face.

Nominal Return of all British Ranks Missing.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Explanatory Remarks.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—11th December.	
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
3489	Private . . .	McFadin, Thomas	Missing *en route* from Camp Karana to Camp in Bara Valley.
		13th December.	
		1st Bn., Royal Scots Fusiliers.	
2026	Cr.-Sergt. . . .	Walker, John	Missing (Captured by enemy released 14-1-98).
3890	Lce.-Corpl. . . .	McMurray, Joseph	"
4595	Private . . .	Pooles, James	"
1512	" . . .	Fairbarin, George	"
3768	" . . .	Campbell, William	"

Nominal Return of all Native Ranks Missing.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Explanatory Remarks.
		MAMANAI PESHAWAR (COL.)—18th October.	
		9th Bengal Lancers.	
2066	Sowar	Hazrat Shah	Taken prisoner.
2137	"	Umaidaraz Khan	
1943	Lce.-Duffr. . . .	Khowas Khan	" "
2162	Sowar	Sherulla Khan	" "
		GANDAKAI—25th October.	
		2nd Bn., 1st Gurkhas.	
1680	Sepoy	Brikh Sing Thapa	Since found.
		MAIDAN 6th November.	
		15th Sikhs.	
2744	Lce.-Naick . . .	Narayan Singh	Missing (foraging duty).
		WARAN—16th November.	
		15th Sikhs.	
3241	Sepoy	Jhanda Singh	
		CHAMKANNI—1st December.	
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.	
794	Rifleman . .	Parbal Thapa	Missing.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—13th December.	
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.	
91	Kot Havildar . .	Sundar Singh	Missing.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe, or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—13th December—*continued.*		
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
2503	Private	Ahmed Khan	Severe	Gunshot, thigh.
1795	"	Govind Baney	"	" foot.
		Jhind Imperial Service Infantry.		
1207	Sepoy	Jaimal Singh	Severe	Gunshot, arm.
		11th December.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
1589	Havildar	Nar Sing Thapa	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
1659	"	Fateh Sing Newar	"	" body.
2863	Rifleman	Deoraj Thapa	"	" right arm.
2082	"	Gamar Sing Gurung	"	" right leg & shoulder.
868	"	Karbir Thapa	"	" left wrist.
965	"	Bhimsin Thapa	"	" right ear.
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
483	Sepoy	Biru	Dangerous	Gunshot, chest.
403	"	Ali Mahammad	Severe	" shoulder.
4897	"	Talo Singh	"	" leg.
173	"	Sher Ali	"	" leg.
77	"	Partab Singh	"	" both hands.
588	"	Jiwand Singh	"	" back.
4508	"	Jawala Singh	Slight	" hand.
		12th December.		
		2nd Punjab Infantry.		
4309	Sepoy	Karm Khan	Severe	Gunshot, left thigh.
141	"	Ghazi Khan	"	" right "
528	"	Miraj Gul	Dangerous	" chest.
4640	"	Ishar Singh	Severe	" right thigh.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
2364	Rifleman	Kulbir Gurung	Dangerous	Gunshot, left thigh.
		36th Sikhs.		
1360	Sepoy	Ratton Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left leg.
		13th December.		
		1st Bn., 2nd Gurkhas.		
1979	Lce.-Naick	Gorea Gurung	Slight	Bullet wound, neck.
2867	Rifleman	Manbir Gurung	Severe	" " left shoulder.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		DURING MARCH FROM CAMP BAGH TO CAMP BARKAI—13th December—continued		
		2nd Punjab Infantry		
3878	Lce.-Naick	Waras Khan	Severe	Gunshot, thigh.
314	Sepoy	Mutsadi	"	" forearm and hips.
		1st Bn., 3rd Gurkhas.		
1905	Rifleman	Naresar Thapa	Dangerous	Gunshot, pelvis.
102	Havildar	Singbir Thapa	Severe	" buttock.
1041	"	Padam Sing Karki	Slight	" right thigh.
1491	Lce-Naick	Damar Sing Thapa	Severe	" left leg.
2252	Rifleman	Khagendra Thapa	"	" right arm.
2439	"	Dalbahadur Gurung	"	" left "
2069	"	Ram Sing Thapa	"	" left thigh.
2107	"	Bhairab Bahadur Gurung	Slight	" neck & jaw
1869	"	Kalu Gurung	Severe	" left arm
1644	"	Bhabesar Thapa	"	" left forearm
2272	"	Kulbahadur Thapa	"	" left shoulder
1643	"	Talbikram Rana	"	" left arm
1109	Havildar	Khimya Thapa	Slight	" head.
1122	Naick	Partiman Thapa	"	" "
1709	Rifleman	Kalu Thapa	"	" left leg.
		36th Sikhs		
1479	Sepoy	Ishar Singh	Severe	Gunshot, left arm.
2074	"	Kartar Singh	Slight	" right buttock.
1115	"	Dayal Singh	"	" right leg.
795	"	Kala Singh	"	" buttock.
1276	"	Hira Singh	"	" right buttock.
1638	"	Attar Singh	"	" right leg.
1084	"	Ratton Singh	"	" left thigh.
1722	"	Dayal Singh	"	" right leg.
1104	"	Sarwan Singh	"	" left shoulder.
		No. 8 M. B., R. A.		
407	Driver	Mal Singh	Severe	Gunshot, foot.
		No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.		
711	Driver	Jiwa Singh	Severe	Gunshot, thigh.
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
2477	Private	Bahadur Khan	Severe	Gunshot, thigh.

Nominal Return of British Officers killed.

Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
	KARAMNA—28th December 1897.	
	No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.	
Lieutenant	C. R. Tonge	Killed by explosion of tower.
	REAR GUARD ACTION, KHYBER—3rd January 1898.	
	34th Pioneers.	
Major	D. W. Hickman	Gunshot, heart.

Nominal Return of British Officers wounded.

Rank.	NAME.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
	BURG (RECONNAISSANCE)—27th December 1897.		
	2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.		
Lieutenant	St. de V. A. Julius	Slight	Gunshot, knee.
	KHYBER PASS—30th December 1897.		
	2nd Bn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.		
Lieut.-Colonel	Francis Plowden	Severe	Gunshot, abdomen.
Captain	Clement Parr	Dangerous	„ right leg.
Lieutenant	Robert Owen	Severe	„ „ arm.
	KHYBER—1st January 1898.		
	Royal Horse Artillery.		
Lieutenant	H. D. Hammond, Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Hammond.	Dangerously	Gunshot, spine.
	Royal Engineers.		
Captain	F. G. Bond	Slightly	Injured by stone from a mine.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		BURG—27th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.	
1669	Color-Sergeant	Fisk, George	Gunshot, abdomen.
4352	Lance-Corporal	Lydiard, Arthur	„ heart.
3863	Private	Croft, Charles	„ „

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed—*continued.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	NAME.	Nature of wound.
		KHYBER PASS—30th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	
1764	Sergeant	Hopkins, John	Gunshot, head.
3482	Lance-Corporal	Bell, William	" "
4952	Private	Butler, William	" "
		ALI MUSJID—15th January 1898.	
		2nd Bn., Royal Sussex Regiment.	
4759	Private	Miles, James	Gunshot, head.

Nominal Return of British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		25th December 1897.		
		2nd Derbyshire Regiment.		
3156	Corporal	Frederick Bull	Slightly	Gunshot, right cheek.
		RECONNAISSANCE AT BURG—27th December 1897.		
		2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.		
4084	Private	Walter Knee	Severely	Gunshot, right shoulder.
4444	"	James King	"	Gunshot, abdomen.
4386	"	William Harman	Slightly	" left foot.
4591	"	Thomas Maudling	"	" left thigh.
		NIGHT PICQUET—BURG—27th December 1897.		
		2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment.		
3746	Private	Oliver Budd	Severely	Gunshot, left arm.
		RETIREMENT FROM BURG—28th December 1897.		
		2nd Royal Sussex Regiment.		
4443	Private	Robert Tree	Severe	Gunshot, right buttock.
		2nd Derbyshire Regiment.		
2424	Private	Edward Dalton	Slight	Gunshot, left hand.

Nominal Return of British N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound,—dangerous, slight or severe.	Nature of wound.
		RETIREMENT FROM KARAMNA—29th December 1897.		
		2nd Derbyshire Regiment.		
4461	Lance-Corporal	Samuel Morgan	Severely	Gunshot, left knee.
4857	Private	John Wheat	"	" left thigh.
3255	"	Frederick Carter	"	" testicle and leg.
3474	"	Henry Tyson	"	Gunshot, chest.
2433	"	George Cook	Slightly	" right arm.
1773	Lance-Corporal	Daniel Broadhurst	"	" left hand.
4606	" "	Charles Fasham	"	" right knee and left hand.
3142	Private	Walter Green	"	Gunshot, right hand.
3933	"	Arthur Turpie	"	" right hand.
3272	Lance-Corporal	Herbert Cooper	"	" right thigh.
304	Private	Henry Hudson	"	" left knee.
3976	Lance-Corporal	John Allsopp	"	" left shoulder.
3070	Private	Henry Redgate	"	" left hand.
		KHYBER PASS—30th December 1897		
		2nd Bn., Oxfordshire Light Infantry.		
1150	Sergeant Major	Harry Dempster	Dangerous	Gunshot, abdomen.
2433	Color-Sergeant	John Jones	Severe	" right leg.
552	Sergeant	Thomas Gaskin	"	" left elbow.
3258	"	George Horseman	Slight	" left foot.
3555	"	William Smith	Dangerous	" left arm.
3940	Lance-Corporal	William Luckett	Severe	" left shoulder.
4074	Private	William Betterton	"	" right foot.
4704	"	Richard Fountain	Slight	" right shoulder.
3481	"	Ernest Smith	Dangerous	" left elbow-joint.
4520	"	Thomas Surman	Severe	" "
5042	"	John Warner	"	" both thighs (flesh).
		JAMRUD CAMP—ON SENTRY—30th December 1897.		
		1st Royal Scots Fusiliers.		
4439	Private	Andrew Vevers	Slightly	Gunshot, face.
		KHYBER—1st January 1898.		
		Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.		
3896	Sergeant	Thomas Smith	Severely	Gunshot, left leg.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		CHURA—26th December 1897.	
		2nd Bn., 4th Gurkhas.	
5693	Rifleman	Sante Rana	Gunshot, chest.
		BURG RETIREMENT—28th December 1897.	
		21st Madras Pioneers.	
1730	Sepoy	Seetanah	Gunshot, head.
		KARANNA—28th December 1897.	
		No. 4 Coy., Bombay Sappers and Miners.	
1979	Lance Naick	Sobha Singh, III	Killed by explosion of tower.
		KHYBER PASS—29th December 1897.	
		9th Gurkha Rifles.	
931	Rifleman	Karbir Kaurka	Gunshot, abdomen.
		LANDI KOTAL—1st January 1898.	
		No. 5 Coy., Bengal Sappers and Miners	
3369	Naick	Wazir Singh	Accidently by explosion of dynamite.
4301	Sapper	Dhan Singh	" " "
		GANDAO POST—10th January 1898.	
		28th Bombay Pioneers.	
144	2nd Grade Hospital Assistant.	Shaik Oomer	Gunshot.
		TOWARDS LANDI KOTAL (CONVOY DUTY)—14th January 1898.	
		30th Punjab Infantry.	
3246	Sepoy	Hira	Gunshot, chest.
		BETWEEN ALI MUSJID AND LANDI KOTAL (PIQUET)—16th January 1898.	
		30th Punjab Infantry.	
3389	Sepoy	Nand Singh	Gunshot, head.
		GANDAO PASS (PIQUET)—16th January 1898.	
		28th Bombay Pioneers.	
859	Lance Naick	Narna Powar	Gunshot.
2182	Private	Aba Nienbal Kar	"

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men killed—*contd.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Nature of wound.
		KHYBER PASS—17th January 1898.	
		9th Gurkha Rifles.	
1014	Rifleman . . .	Narbahadur Khattri	Gunshot, through chest.
		GANDAO PASS (PIQUET)—18th January 1898.	
		28th Bombay Pioneers.	
2402	Naick	Baboo Sinday	Gunshot.
536	Private . . .	Maroti Baber	"
540	" . . .	Tukaram Keere	"

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded.

Regimental No.	Rank	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		KHYBER PASS—25th December 1897.		
		45th Sikhs.		
3161	Sepoy	Kirpal Singh	Dangerous . .	Gunshot, abdomen (since dead).
2531	Naick .	Jhanda Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left thigh
3582	Sepoy .	Ram Singh	" . .	" back.
		CHURA—26th December 1897.		
		2nd Battlion, 4th Gurkhas.		
1076	Rifleman .	Chandir Bir Thapa	Severe . . .	Gunshot, right buttock
1715	"	Dhansur Gurung	Slight . .	" back
		BURG (RECONNAISSANCE)—27th December 1897.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3049	Sepoy .	Lachman Singh	Severe . . .	Gunshot, head.
		BURG (RETIREMENT)—28th December 1897.		
		21st Madras Pioneers.		
1141	Sepoy . .	Permallo	Severe . . .	Gunshot, left shoulder.
1499	"	Lutchiminaryan Samy	" . .	" back.
1543	" .	Goranah	" . .	" left arm.
1857	" . .	Ismali Khan	" . .	" left foot.
1733	"	K. Appalswamy	Slight . . .	" neck.
		KARAMNA-EXPLOSION OF TOWER—28th December 1897.		
		No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners		
618	Color Havildar.	Dharan Gir	Slight . . .	Contusions.
723	Bugler . .	Saknack Ramnak	" . . .	Dislocation, right elbow.

Nominal Return of Native N.-C. Officers and Men wounded—contd.

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Description of wound, dangerous, severe or slight.	Nature of wound.
		KARAMNA (RETIREMENT)—29th December 1897.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3136	Sepoy	Wasir Singh	Severe	Gunshot, hand.
		KHYBER PASS—29th December 1897.		
		9th Gurkha Rifles.		
733	Rifleman	Churamani Mahat	Severe	Gunshot, thigh.
1274	"	Setu Rawat	"	" shoulder and arm.
		RETIREMENT FROM KARAMNA—29th December 1897.		
		2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.		
1537	Rifleman	Malbar Sing Thapa	Dangerously	Gunshot, chest.
		CONVOY DUTY, KHYBER—1st January 1898.		
		34th Pioneers.		
1528	Sepoy	Sundar Singh	Mortally	Gunshot, since dead.
1047	"	Isar Singh	Slightly	"
		TOWARDS LANDI KOTAL (CONVOY DUTY)—14th January 1898.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3343	Sepoy	Dogar Singh	Slight	Gunshot, thigh.
		JAMRUD (night firing) 15th January—1898.		
		Jeypore Transport Corps.		
53	Driver	Sirdar Singh	Dangerous	Gunshot, right side, since dead.
		BETWEEN ALI MUSJID AND LANDI KOTAL (PIQUET)—16th January 1898.		
		30th Punjab Infantry.		
3541	Sepoy	Sher Singh	Slight	Gunshot, contusion of hand.
3484	"	Hurri Singh	"	Gunshot contusion of hand and foot.
		GANDAO PASS (PIQUET)—16th January 1898		
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
2493	Private	Rama Sinday	Dangerous	Gunshot, right leg.
		GANDAO PASS PIQUET—18th January 1898.		
		28th Bombay Pioneers.		
1631	Private	Govind Bardarey	Dangerous	Gunshot, neck and left leg.
541	"	Mahadoo Sirdourey	Severe	Gunshot, both thighs.

No. 328.—The following appointment is made with effect from the date the officer assumes his duties.

Major J. G. Downing, Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, to be Field Controller, Tirah Expeditionary Force, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Military Department.

London Gazette.

No 329.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 1st March 1898, page 1273.

War Office, Pall Mall,
1st March 1898.

* * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel Colin Hubert Garbett is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 16th February 1898.

Memoranda.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Smith, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force, 1895. Dated 26th March 1896.

Organisation.

Army Reserves.

No. 330.—Henry Seddon Wildeblood, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Promotions.

No. 331.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Indian Staff Corps.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Walter Simon Fraser. Dated 23rd March 1898.

Retirements.

No. 332.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Crombie, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Surgeon-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th April 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Rewards.

Good Conduct Medals.

No. 333.—The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1899, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 312, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 3018, Color-Havildar Sittayya, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Venketanarsayya, pensioned, 6th June 1897.
" 441, Havilar Kadir Khan, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Moondapah, pensioned, 23rd March 1897.
" 405, Havildar-Major Ramasami, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Havildar Ibrahim Khan, deceased, 9th November 1897.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1271, Private Muhammad Ali, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 1287 " Sayyid Inuddin, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 1237, Naique Sayyid Mustafa, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 1315, Private Abdul Azim, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 196 " Shaikh Abdur Rahman, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 813 " Raghunatha Rao, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
" 73, Sapper Virayyan, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
" 384 " Ramalingam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
" 305, Private Ramsingh 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 315 " Ramasami, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 813 " Venkatasami, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 862 " Shaikh Ibrahim, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 741 " Kasturi Rangayya, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 1159 " Sitambram, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
" 1335 " Sayyid Mir, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 1361 " Balabudharam, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
" 114 " Sayyid Madar, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
" 2971 " Abdur Razzak, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No.	1570	Private	Antony, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1644	"	Appanna, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	572	"	Paidayya, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	627	"	Sanyasi, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	540	"	Ponnappan, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	629	"	Virasami, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1532	"	Reddiyya, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1544	"	Viraraghavulu, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	534,	Private	Musician M. Peter, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1324,	Private	Abdur Razzak, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1077,	Band Naique	Andrew Solomon, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	2874,	Private	Appalassami, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	2178	"	Appalasami, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	814	"	Muhammad Hanif, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	836	"	Musalayya, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1292	"	Rangasami, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1355	"	Muhammad Buddhan, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	2702	"	Sultan Khan, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	3284	"	Ramanna, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	3215	"	Laksmayya, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	3244	"	Sayyid Hussain, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	661	"	Muhammad Akbar, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	809	"	Ponnusami, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	139	"	Musician E. Lazarus, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	155	"	Ismail Khan, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1119	"	Muhammad Ibrahim, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
"	1368	"	Bastian, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
"	349	"	Dasarathulu, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	729	"	Fakir Ahmad, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	801	"	Muhammad Hayat, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1743	"	Sayyid Ghafur, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	695	"	Kumara Reddi, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	658	"	Narayanasami, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	752	"	Munisami, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1079	"	Narayanasami, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1001	"	Ramalingam, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1868	"	Sanyasi, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No.	1316,	Private	Yesvanta Rao, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
"	832	"	Padamatayya, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
"	707	"	Errayya, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	873	"	Sayyid Muhiuddin, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1351	"	Abdul Aziz, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	1726	"	Abdul Aziz, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
"	677	"	Husain Khan, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 334.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Sidney Herbert Ashworth, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Prestwich, promoted.
James Paterson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Tyrie, promoted.

No. 335.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain W. Mitchell, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th January, 1897.

No. 336.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Ross McGregor Logan to be Captain, *vice* Morris, transferred to the East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Robert Shirreff Cadell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Logan, promoted.
Second-Lieutenant John Thorpe Lewis to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bailey, resigned.

No. 337.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

William Burns Wilson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 338.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Second-Lieutenant George Bell MacIntosh to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hunter, trasferred to the supernumerary list.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 7.—Sub-Lieutenant E. L. Christie is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April 1898.

LEAVE.

No. 8.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for four months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1898.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and Warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th and the 25th March 1898 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.	Sergeant-Major H. H. Dempsey.	19th March 1898.	Nowshera.		
Indian Staff Corps, Commissariat Department.	Lieutenant C. M. Cockcraft.	20th March 1898.	Nowshera.		
Indian Staff Corps	Lieutenant A. S. Stephen.	22nd March 1898.	Dera Ghazi Khan.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th and 25th March 1898.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Francis Chester Macnaghten.	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment attached to 42nd Gurkha Rifles.	3rd August 1897.	Will left	13,682 11 0		
William Clayton Browne-Clayton (*a*)	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment.	30th September 1897.	Intestate	759 6 9	...	24th May 1898.
Richard Dyneley Jennings-Bramly (*b*).	Major	1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.	18th October 1897.	Not known	82 6 6	...	Ditto.
William Edward Tomkins.	Captain	Indian Staff Corps, 38th Dogras.	15th September 1897.	No will found.	885 0 6	...	...
Richmond Moffat Battye (*c*).	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Cavalry.	1st December 1897.	Not yet known.	4,846 4 0	...	24th May 1898.
Archibald James Macaulay Higginson (*d*).	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 15th Madras Infantry.	20th August 1897.	Not known	1,819 11 6	...	Ditto.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—William Browne-Clayton, Esq.
J. P. and D. L County Carlow, Ireland.
Address—Browne's Hill, Carlow, Ireland.

(*b*) *Widow*—Mrs. Agnes Jennings-Bramly.
Address—Grove Lodge, Elm Grove, Southsea, England.

(*c*) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. L. Battye.
Address—Haute Combe,
Redland Green, Bristol, England.

(*d*) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. Mary M. Higginson.
Address—Rockport, Cushendun, Co. Antrim, Ireland.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

I S

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1898.

No. 129.—Mr. D. E. Keatinge, Store-keeper, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 1, of that Establishment, with effect from the 6th October, 1897.

The 22nd March, 1898.

No. 131.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the construction by the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Company of a branch line of railway from Hurdwar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Dehra.

The construction of the line which will be carried out by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Hurdwar-Dehra Railway Company has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

No. 132.—Major W. V. Constable R.E., Officiating Manager of the East Coast Railway, is confirmed in that appointment, and promoted from class I, grade 3, to class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January, 1898.

He will continue to officiate in class I, grade 1, of the same Establishment.

The 23rd March, 1898.

No. 137.—Mr. W. R. Haughton, Special Engineer, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months in extension of that granted him by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Notification No. 2 of the 10th May, 1897.

The 24th March, 1898.

No. 140.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the use of Locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Jalgaon-Amalner extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

No. 142.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotions.	With effect from
Hoskyn, Major C. R., *R.E.*	Examiner, 2nd class	Examiner, 1st class.	Temporary rank	10th March, 1898.
Waller, Major E. A., *R.E.*	Examiner, 3rd class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 2nd class	Ditto	3rd February, 1898.
Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel H., *R.E.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, and Examiner, 3rd class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 2nd class	Ditto	10th March, 1898.
Connolly, J. J.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 3rd class.	Ditto	10th March, 1898.
Dunne, F. P.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	3rd February, 1898.
Wright, A. L.	Deputy Examiner, class I (New classification).	Examiner, class IV (New classification)	Ditto	10th March, 1898
Patch, J.	Assistant Examiner, 1st grade (New classification).	Deputy Examiner, class II (New classification).	Permanent	23rd February, 1898.

No. 143.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 479, dated 12th November, 1897, and 486 and 487, dated, respectively, 1st December, 1897, the undermentioned officers are confirmed in the appointments noted against their names :—

Mr. C. F. Sykes, Under Secretary, Railway Branch.

Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Under Secretary, Railway Branch.

Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Secretary, Railway Branch.

Mr. E. G. Coutts, Assistant Secretary, Railway Branch.

The 25th March, 1898.

No. 144.—Mr. G. A. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, is granted furlough for seven months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 23rd March, 1898.

No. 134.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. III Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1898.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

Modification of rules 231 and 232 of Part I.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter No. 107 T., dated the 1st March 1898, from the Director of Railway Traffic.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the following modifications of rules 231 and 232, Part I, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Ry., dated the 22nd May 1896, which was published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government :—

"*Rule 231.*—The above rules 226—230 apply only to vehicles which can, when unloaded, be lifted off the line by a proper complement of men, and do not apply to any vehicle which cannot be so lifted and which has consequently to be run to a station to allow trains to pass. When such a vehicle is propelled between stations otherwise than as part of a train, rules 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67 governing the running of ballast trains shall be applicable, the person in charge being responsible for the duties therein prescribed for guards."

"*Rule 232.*—Except in cases of accident or of absolute necessity all repairs or other work must be completed and the line made clear and safe for the passage of trains not less than ten minutes before the next train is due to enter the section at either end, or, on lines worked on the " absolute block" system, not less than five minutes before the train is due to enter the section from either end."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the application to all lines of railway in British India administered by the Government of the modifications of rules 231 and 232 of the open line General Rules of 1895 cited in the foregoing observations.

The Governor General in Council also desires that the said amended rules may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by the Government, and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for their adoption.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the application to such portions of the Southern Mahratta railway, and to the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory, of the modification of rule 110 of the open line General Rules of 1895 cited in the foregoing observations.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 also that the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—with rule 110 as herein modified, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance.

The 24th March, 1898.

No. 139.—The following is published for general information —

No. 320 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1898.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 438, dated the 23rd October 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 24th October 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 328 R. T., dated the 21st October 1896, sanctioning the application of the rules read above to the Bengal and North-Western Railway and to the lines worked by it.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the application to the Bengal and North-Western Railway and lines worked by it, of the modification of rule 110 of the rules read above.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No 1305, dated the 15th March 1898, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No 2748, dated the 12th March 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, and No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Segowlie-Raksaul branch railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being, be in force on the Bengal and North-Western railway, to the Segowlie-Raksaul branch railway, from the date on which the said branch railway may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods. If the branch line be opened by sections, the rules shall apply to each section from the date of such opening.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance.

No. 141.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 314 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1898.

READ—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 760, dated the 9th March 1898, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, No $\frac{A.-10}{3063}$, dated the 2nd March 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt, on the Jalgaon-Amalner extension of that railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations, to the Jalgaon-Amalner extension of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th March, 1898.

No. 128.—Mr. K H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March, 1898, during the absence of Mr. D. B. Horn, on furlough, or until further orders.

The 21st March, 1898.

No. 130.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 82, dated the 25th February, 1898, *for* forenoon of the 1st March, 1898, *read* afternoon of the 9th March, 1898.

The 23rd March, 1898.

No 133.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Superintending Engineer class, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Palmer, C. G., C.I.E. .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent .	26th January, 1898.
	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	26th January, 1898.
Marsh, H. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary .	26th January, 1898.
Marsh, H. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	10th March, 1898.
Coles, G. E. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary .	10th March, 1898.

No. 138.—The services of Mr. N. White, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College.

J. S. BERESFORD,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th March, 1898.

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pies.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1898.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1117 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 19th March 1898:—

No. 99 of 1898.—Georg Kron, civil engineer, of Heibergsgade, 16, Copenhagen, for improvements in burners for incandescent oil lamps.

No. 100 of 1898.—James Kennedy Anderson, manufacturer of mineral waters, of Waukesha, in the county of Waukesha, and state of Wisconsin, U.S.A., for improvements in or relating to artificial mineral waters.

No. 101 of 1898.—George Guillaume André, of Glenlean, Argyllshire, and Charles Herbert Curtis, of 74 Lombard street, London, explosive manufacturers, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives.

No. 102 of 1898.—Sarah Florence Winter, widow of the late George Kift Winter, M.I.C.E., of Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A.M. I.C.E., A.I.E.E., assistant engineer, South Indian railway, both of Trichinopoly, for improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines.

No. 103 of 1898.—Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambrose Pandia Ralli, all of London, and Theodore Anthony Vlasto. of Liverpool, of Ralli Brothers' Agency, Karachi, for the improvement in the cleaning of cotton pods.

No. 1118 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 444 of 1896.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improvements in portable sugarcane crushing mills, and for improved appliances connected therewith. (Specification filed 7 March 1898.)

No. 1119 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham's invention for improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials, having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings. (From 14 March 1898 to 14 March 1899.)

No. 105 of 1892.—Saiyid Amir Ali's invention for improvements and alterations in the "Husaini coffee peeler." From 30 March 1898 to 30 March 1899.)

No. 325 of 1892.—Roger Pye's invention for improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling and ventilating factories and other buildings. (From 17 March 1898 to 17 March 1899.)

No. 22 of 1893.—Gerard Beekman's invention for improvements in harvesting machines. (From 20 February 1898 to 20 February 1899.)

No. 320 of 1893.—Walter William Smith's invention for improvements in journal lubricators. (From 29 March 1898 to 29 March 1899.)

No. 17 of 1894.—Elisha Gray's invention for telautographs, or writing telegraphs. (From 15 March 1898 to 15 March 1899.)

No. 1120 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 126 of 1893.—Datto Babaji Karajgar's invention for lifting water. (Specification filed 13 December 1893.)

No. 136 of 1893.—Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne's invention for interlocking and safety gear for facing points and distant signals of railway stations. (Specification filed 15 December 1893.)

No. 139 of 1893.—Alan Wood Rendell's and William Watters's invention for improvements in the form of lamps for the use of mineral and other oils, and dispensing with the use of chimneys. (Specification filed 16 December 1893.)

No. 140 of 1893.—Tom Selmin Macaulay Brewer's invention for a new or improved cement for building and repairing purposes. (Specification filed 15 December 1893.)

No 219 of 1893.—Rustomji Hormusji Bana's invention for imparting fragrance to flowers and leaves, natural and artificial. (Specification filed 15 December 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 193 of 1892.—Edward Waller Stoney's invention called "E. W. *Stoney's patent safety* T-switch handle." (Specification filed 19 December 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 172 of 1890.—Robert Aitken Speirs's and Heinrich Stumpp's invention for improvements in rice milling, which has for its object the better polishing and finishing of cleaned or pearled rice. (Specification filed 18 December 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA".

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1898.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	78,70,000	9,41,18,675	10,19,88,675	3,08,64,052	17,67,862	3,26,31,914
Allahabad	...	1,08,17,840	1,08,17,840	1,48,50,225	...	1,48,50,225
Lahore	...	1,97,91,205	1,97,91,205	2,21,49,520	...	2,21,49,520
Bombay	69,14,600	5,18,73,365	5,87,87,965	2,98,86,307	3,80,775	3,02,67,082
Karachi	...	76,86,135	76,86,135	42,95,045	...	42,95,045
Madras	1,50,94,780	2,36,17,750	3,87,12,530	2,66,94,472	...	2,66,94,472
Calicut	...	10,88,390	10,88,390	19,64,583	...	19,64,583
Rangoon	...	66,36,555	66,36,555	1,10,89,175	...	1,10,89,175
	2,98,79,380	21,56,29,915	24,55,09,295			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,48,570			
TOTAL			24,53,60,725	14,17,93,379	21,48,637	14,39,42,016
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						10,00,000
NET TOTAL						14,29,42,016
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Amount advanced to the Bhopal State under the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897						24,18,763*
GRAND TOTAL						24,53,60,725

* In adjustment of this advance, the equivalent in Bhopali rupees of R22,76,387 has been received, and is in course of re-coinage.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March, 1898.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT LOANS: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 28th February, 1898	1,08,87,200	1,06,43,400	14,33,49,500	2,78,69,700	1,42,38,600	9,48,800	28,800	20,60,78,500	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,72,94,427
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...		...	...		...			...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March, 1898 . . .	1,500		1,45,000	...		...	...	1,45,000	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March, 1898 . . .	...	4,000	2,25,000			...	...	2,29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,29,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1898 . . .	...	14,500	12,300	27,500	3,000	...	...	57,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,200
	1,08,88,700	1,06,61,900	14,37,31,700	2,78,97,200	1,42,41,600	9,48,800	28,500	20,65,09,700	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,77,27,127
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	20,000	31,900	15,74,000	1,13,300	12,000	...		17,30,200	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...			17,50,200
Balance on 15th March, 1898	1,08,68,700	1,06,30,000	14,21,57,700	2,77,84,900	1,42,29,600	9,48,800	28,500	20,47,79,500	8,427	5,000	800	35,800	50,300	6,700	1,07,027	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,24,000	31,200	21,59,76,927

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Jan., 1898, enfaced from India, 9,820 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,973 lakhs.
" 16th Jan., 1898, " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 13 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 16 " ditto 22 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 8 " ditto 18 "
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar., " ditto 4 " ditto 17 "

9,850 lakhs. 9,043 lakhs.
9,043 "
Balance against India 807 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th March, 1898.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2492.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1897-98 as compared with the corresponding period of 1896-97.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to January					Whole year.		April to January			
Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	Revenue.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	24,846,300	26,586,700	15,363,300	16,811,100	1,447,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	6,409,200	5,816,200	5,436,100	4,435,700	...	1,000,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,421,700	8,734,000	6,877,200	7,069,500	192,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,777,700	4,836,500	3,954,600	3,962,500	7,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,614,200	5,679,100	4,587,700	4,426,100	...	161,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,491,500	4,491,900	3,636,100	3,577,000	...	59,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,503,600	8,570,700	6,342,900	6,655,800	312,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	63,064,200	64,715,100	46,197,900	46,937,700	739,800	...
102,200	5,000	98,000	15,100	...	82,900	Interest	912,800	833,000	708,800	614,200	...	94,600
3,800	4,200	2,400	3,000	600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,005,300	2,975,800	2,378,200	2,751,200	373,000	...
2,200	1,900	1,000	900	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,675,000	1,686,000	1,306,000	1,298,100	...	7,900
114,700	93,900	93,100	70,600	...	22,500	Miscellaneous	876,100	867,200	473,200	467,700	...	5,500
200	200	200	1,500	1,300	...	Railways	20,297,400	20,682,100	16,899,900	17,682,500	782,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,278,800	2,182,000	1,578,000	1,958,500	380,500	...
26,200	27,600	25,400	27,800	2,400	...	Buildings and Roads	652,700	633,800	490,600	470,800	...	19,800
77,800	40,200	40,500	20,600	...	19,900	Receipts by Military Department	824,100	814,600	665,800	639,800	...	26,000
327,100	173,000	260,600	139,500	...	121,100	TOTAL REVENUE	93,586,400	96,389,600	70,698,400	72,820,500	2,122,100	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
81,100	3,500,000	81,700	3,498,300	3,416,600	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	5,326,100	3,424,900	5,700,400	2,599,800	...	3,100,600
...	1,000,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	502,400	...	...	...	...
...	1,400	7,700	...	...	7,700	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	26,800	26,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	113,400	107,600	182,600	132,400	...	50,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	429,300	411,700	304,500	631,300	326,800	...
1,263,100	...	1,111,200	...	...	1,111,200	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
187,500	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	126,700	713,500	...	725,700	725,700	...
15,526,500	13,000,000	13,196,300	5,978,300	...	7,158,000	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,058,200	17,501,400	14,336,900	14,476,600	139,700	...	TOTAL	5,995,500	5,160,100	6,187,500	4,116,000	...	2,071,500
17,385,300	17,674,400	14,597,500	14,616,100	18,600	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,581,900	100,549,700	76,885,900	76,936,500	50,600	...
3,393,800	2,814,700	3,393,800	2,832,400	...	561,400	Opening Balance	16,500,600	13,465,800	16,500,600	13,873,800	...	2,626,800
20,779,100	20,489,100	17,991,300	17,448,500	...	542,800	GRAND TOTAL	116,082,500	114,015,500	93,386,500	90,810,300	...	2,576,200

England: Whole year: Accounts, 1896-97.	England: Whole year: Budget, 1897-98.	England: April to January: 1896-97.	England: April to January: 1897-98.	England: April to January: Increase.	England: April to January: Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	India: Whole year: Accounts, 1896-97.	India: Whole year: Budget, 1897-98.	India: April to January: 1896-97.	India: April to January: 1897-98.	India: April to January: Increase.	India: April to January: Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
50,500	53,100	40,000	36,800	...	3,200	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,825,800	11,174,400	8,342,600	8,290,000	...	[illegible]
2,630,800	2,718,000	2,582,100	2,830,300	248,200	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,211,400	4,421,900	3,215,000	3,276,000	61,000	...
230,500	267,300	184,700	232,700	48,000	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,328,800	2,447,500	1,824,900	1,906,600	81,700	...
338,900	338,600	416,300	453,100	36,800	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,550,100	14,573,700	11,702,000	12,024,700	322,700	...
2,173,400	2,188,400	1,958,200	1,968,000	9 800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,247,100	2,280,300	1,948,700	1,993,400	44,700	...
8,400	...	7,500	1,700	...	5,800	Famine Relief and Insurance	2,112,500	3,666,200	667,000	5,519,100	4,852,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,700	7,300	5,200	4,200	...	[illegible]
5,790,600	5,871,800	5,766,400	5,811, 00	45,500	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,467,200	9,653,200	7,741,400	7,750,700	9,300	...
1,600	1,000	1,300	1,400	100	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,994,900	1,825,000	1,464,800	1,381,100	...	83,700
116,100	105,200	97,700	114,000	16,300	...	Buildings and Roads	5,590,500	5,605,500	3,876,300	3,488,600	...	[illegible]
4,211,100	4,353,400	3,228,300	2,911,200	...	317,100	Army Services	17,261,300	16,968,900	13,986,300	16,497,700	2,511,400	...
43,900	11,700	12,500	2,500	...	10,000	Special Defence Works	21,800	...	10,300	100	...	[illegible]
15,795,800	16,088,500	14,295,000	14,363,600	68,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	70,624,100	72,623,900	54,784,500	62,132,200	7,347,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*1,023,600*	*1,190,000*	...	...	...	...
15,795,800	16,088,500	14,295,000	14 363,600	68,600	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	69,600,500	71,433,900	54,784,500	62,132,200	7,347,700	...
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
1,149,400	1,083,100	934,800	714,400	...	220,400	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,075,400	4,790,600	2,493,100	3,032,500	539,400	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	319,500	...	498,900	558,600	59,700	...
1,500	...	...	300	300	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,080,500	1,168,300	711,600	...	...	711,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	78,400	16,100	148,900	21,800	...	127,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,258,800	748,600	767,900	1,316,300	548,400	...
...	317,700	...	142,300	142,300	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	567,700	956,300	733,500	651,900	...	81,600
...	728,500	225,500	1,543,200	1,317,700	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	368,800	...	...	368,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	15,170,600	13,025,300	12,452,800	6,392,500	...	6,060,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	10,057,300	8,554,700	8,476,900	3,758,100	...	4,718,800
1,001,500	1,046,200	1,225,500	1,685,800	460,300	...	TOTAL	29,532,800	24,469,300	24,159,300	12,699,200	...	11,460,100
17,946,700	18,217,800	16,455,300	16,763,800	308,500	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	102,208,700	100,693,800	81,436,900	77,863,900	...	3,573,000
2,832,400	2,271,300	1,536,000	684,700	...	851,300	Closing Balance	13,873,800	13,321,700	11,949,600	12,946,400	996,800	...
20,779,100	20,489,100	17,991,300	17,448,500	...	542,800	GRAND TOTAL	116,082,500	114,015,500	93,386,500	90,810,300	...	2,576,200

The 22nd March 1898.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 14th March, 1898.

No. 1275.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2), 8 (3), 9 (2), 175 (1), clause (*b*) to (*h*) and 175 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and in supersession of the existing rules, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. Under sections 8 (1) and 19 (2) the Municipal Commission is to consist of a President, a Medical Officer, and twenty-four other Commissioners. Of these twenty-four Commissioners, six will be appointed by the Resident, either by name or by office, and eighteen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Every elected Commissioner shall hold office for a term of two years, and every Commissioner appointed by the Resident by name shall hold office for a term of three years.

Provided that any member elected or appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold his seat for the time for, and subject to the conditions upon, which it was tenable by the person in whose place he has been so elected or appointed, and no longer.

2. For the purposes of these rules, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be divided into the following wards or divisions, namely :—

No	Ward or division.
1.	Alsur.
2.	Southern Division.
3.	East General Bazaar.
4.	West General Bazaar.
5	Cleveland Town.
6.	High Ground.

3. All the inhabitants of the Station shall, for the purposes of these Rules, be divided into the following three classes —

1. Europeans and Eurasians ;
2. Mahomedans ;
3. Hindus and others ;

and each such class shall elect separately its own representatives.

4. The number of Commissioners to be elected by each class and for each division shall be as follows :—

Division	Classes			Total No of Commissioners
	Europeans and Eurasians	Mahomedans	Hindus and others	
1. Alsur	1	...	1	2
2 Southern Division	1	1	1	3
3 East General Bazaar	1	1	2	4
4. West General Bazaar	1	1	2	4
5. Cleveland Town	1	...	1	2
6. High Ground	1	1	1	3
Total	6	4	8	18

5. In order to be qualified for election as a Commissioner, a person must—

(*a*) be of the male sex ;

(*b*) have completed his twenty-fifth year ;

(*c*) have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to speak to a motion or to follow debates in that language ;

(*d*) be, at the time of the preparation of the lists required by Rule 14, a resident within municipal limits, and

(*e*) be, at the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house within such limits, which is valued for assessment purposes at not less than Rupees thirty per mensem ; or have paid, on his own behalf, for the year immediately preceding the said time, municipal taxes of one or more kinds noted in the margin, or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount not less than twenty rupees.

(*a*) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals.
(*b*) Tax upon arts professions, trades or callings.
(*c*) Tax on houses, buildings or lands, according to the annual value thereof, whether for general purposes or for water-supply.

Provided that when an undivided Hindu family has paid double the taxes or land revenue herein mentioned, any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

Provided also that no person shall be elected a Commissioner unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified for election in the lists referred to in Rule 19.

6. A person shall be disqualified for election as a Commissioner if he—

(*a*) is an officer or servant of the Municipal Commission; or

(*b*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent; or

(*c*) has been convicted of any such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a defect of character which unfits him to be a Commissioner; or

(*d*) has been declared by notification in any Government Gazette to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from the public service; or

(*e*) is disqualified under section 11, Sub-section 2, of the Municipal Law; or

(*f*) is interested, otherwise than as a share-holder in a Joint-Stock Company, in any contract made with, or work done for, the Commission.

A share or interest in a newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Municipal Commission may be inserted, is not a disqualification within the meaning of this clause.

7. In order to be qualified to vote in the election of Commissioners a person must—

(*a*) be of the male sex;

(*b*) have completed his twenty-first year;

(*c*) be able to read and write his vernacular language; and

(*d*) at the time of the preparation of the lists required by Rule 14, fulfil one of the following conditions, namely:—he must—

(i) be the *bonâ fide* owner, in his own right, of a house, building or land, situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year the municipal tax noted in the margin or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount of five rupees; or

> Tax on houses, buildings or lands according to the annual value thereof whether for general purposes or for water-supply.

(ii) be residing within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year municipal taxes of one or more of the kinds noted in the margin to the aggregate amount of not less than five rupees; or

> (*a*) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals.
> (*b*) Tax upon arts, professions, trades or callings.

(iii) have been for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and valued for assessment purposes at not less than eight rupees per mensem; or

(iv) be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or the British Colonies or India, and be resident within the limits of the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote; or

(v) be the Secretary of, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf by, any company which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under any Act of Parliament, which has its registered office or other place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and which has for the preceding year paid taxes under the Municipal Law to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees; or

(vi) be a person duly authorised in that behalf by a firm which has its place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and which has, for the preceding year, paid taxes under the Municipal Law to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

Provided that if any dispute arises as to the class in which a Company or a firm shall be placed for the purposes of voting, under rule 3, the decision of the President thereon shall be final.

Provided also that no person shall vote unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified to vote in the lists referred to in Rule 19.

8. A general election of Commissioners shall take place every second year on any day or days in the month of November that may be fixed by the Resident.

Every candidate for election shall cause to be delivered to the President, on or before the 24th October, a notice in writing showing his name and the division for which he proposes to stand, together with the names of two voters in such division, and in his own class, who respectively propose and second his candidature, and of eight other such voters who approve his nomination.

The President shall publish a list of such candidates in one or more of the local newspapers, and shall also post to each voter the name or names of the candidate or candidates for his division and class.

If the number of candidates for any division in any class exceeds the number of Commissioners thereunto allotted, the election shall be determined by vote in such place and manner as shall from time to time be directed by the Resident.

9. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates at any election under these rules, and the addition of a vote would entitle one of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the President may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner.

10. No person shall be considered as elected unless he has secured the votes of at least one-sixth of the total number of persons entitled to vote for his election.

11. If no candidate presents himself for election in any class of any division, or if no candidate secures the minimum number of votes required, the Resident will appoint a Commissioner to fill the vacant place. The Commissioner so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 1, hold office for a period of two years only.

12. Whoever by any gift or reward, or by any promise or agreement or security for any gift or reward, induces any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of corruption; and whoever by threatening another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person, reputation or property of any one in whom that person is interested, makes that person give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of intimidation.

13. Whenever any allegation of corrupt practices or intimidation at an election is made by a person qualified to vote or to be elected a Commissioner at such election, the same shall be enquired into by the President, who shall submit a report thereof, together with his proceedings in the case, to the Resident. If upon a perusal of such report and proceedings, the Resident finds that the person against whom the allegation is made, has been guilty of corruption or intimidation, or has connived at or abetted the exercise of corruption or intimidation on his behalf by any other person, he may declare such election to be void.

Any person whose election has been rendered void under this rule, shall be deemed disqualified for election for a period of five years.

14. Lists of persons qualified to be elected and to vote under Rules 5, 6 and 7, shall, not later than the 30th day of April preceding each general election, be prepared by the President, printed and published. There shall be one such list for each of the classes referred to in Rule 3, and such list shall show separately the names of persons qualified to vote and to stand for election in each division.

15. The President shall publish such lists by affixing copies thereof in some conspicuous place in or near the Municipal Office and in each division. The President shall give notice of such publication in one or more of the local newspapers, and the said lists shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times of the day, for fifteen days after the date of publication of such notice. Copies of such lists shall be supplied to the public at the Municipal Office at cost price

16. (*a*) Any person whose name is not in the lists so published, and who claims to have it inserted therein may, within 15 days after such publication, give notice in writing of his claim to the President.

(*b*) Any person whose name is in the lists may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein. Every person objecting shall, within fifteen days from the date of publication of the lists, give to the President notice in writing of the objection and of the nature thereof.

17. The President assisted by three or more Commissioners shall hear and determine the claims and objections which have been duly made as aforesaid, in open office, giving three clear days' notice of the holding of the enquiry by written notice served upon each claimant, person objecting and person objected to. In the event of a difference of opinion the matter shall be determined by the opinion of the majority, the President having a casting vote.

The President and the said Commissioners shall insert in the lists the name of every person who has duly claimed to have his name inserted therein, and whose claim is proved to their satisfaction, and they shall expunge from the lists the name of every person proved to be not qualified to be retained therein. They may also correct any clerical error or omission in the lists.

The President and the said Commissioners may adjourn the hearing of any matter under this rule from time to time, but they shall dispose of all claims and objections by the fifteenth day of August.

18. In the event of the President and the said Commissioners rejecting any claim or objection under the last preceding rule, the claimant or objector, and in the event of their accepting any objection, the person aggrieved, may at any time within fifteen days after such rejection or acceptance, appeal to the officer holding the appointment of District Judge, and such officer shall, within 30 days after receipt of such appeal, and after such enquiry as he deems necessary, make such order for correcting the lists or otherwise as shall seem to him fit, and his order shall be final and binding

19. The lists thus prepared and amended shall remain in force for a period of two years, and printed copies of such lists shall be obtainable on payment of such reasonable fee as may from time to time be prescribed by the President in this behalf.

20 Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be open to any person qualified under Rules 5, 6 and 7, on the occurrence of a vacancy which is to be filled by a special election, to apply to the President within a reasonable time before the date fixed for such election, to have his name inserted in the lists referred to in Rule 19. The President may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and his order shall be final.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 18th March, 1898.

No. 1401.—Major George Lawson Chambers, Officiating Commandant, is granted leave out of India for ten mouths, from the 10th instant.

Captain Charles Michael Leonard, V. D., is appointed to officiate as Commandant during the absence on leave of Major G. L. Chambers, or until further orders.

By Order.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. W. D. McKewan to act as Agent, Bombay, *vice* Mr. E. M. Slater, granted privilege leave.

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly to act as Agent, Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. McKewan.

Mr. C. M. Bastin to act as Agent, Agra, *vice* Mr. Moberly.

Mr. C. H. M Critchley to act as Agent, Allahabad, *vice* Mr. Treble, transferred to Head Office.

Mr. W. E. Hildreth to act as Agent, Moulmein, *vice* Mr. H. F. Freshwater, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. C. S Connell to act as Agent, Dacca, *vice* Mr. Hildreth.

Mr. Harry Mitchell to act as Agent, Jalpaiguri, *vice* Mr. Connell.

Mr. T. W. L. Bruce to act temporarily as Agent, Delhi, *vice* Mr. E. Dickinson, granted leave to Europe.

Mr. W. A. Gibbs, on return from leave, to act as Accountant, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Warburton.

Mr. P. B Warburton to be Accountant, Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. Fisher.

Mr. H. Fisher to be Accountant, Delhi, *vice* Mr. Bruce.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd March 1898.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1898.

No. 279-A.—Mr. H. H. B. Hanby, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 4th December, 1897, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 22nd March, 1898.

No. 283.—ERRATUM—In Notification No. 280, dated the 1st instant, granting Mr. Rendell one year's furlough, *for* "from the 28th instant" *read* "from the 26th instant."

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March, 1898.

No. 3—R. 49-29.—Mr. A. George, Extra Asssistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 12th March, 1898, or from such date as he may have availed himself of it.

J. R. HOBDAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
for *Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General, In charge Revenue Branch.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd March, 1898.

No. 435-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1806-E. A., dated the 1st December, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and the Railway District, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 23rd March, 1898.

No. 1763.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend to British Baluchistan the provisions of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865 (XV of 1865).

By Order,

P. T. A. SPENCE, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,61,970	11	1	1,38,92,554	11	3
Public Deposits at Branches	81,30,584	0	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,47,90,118	1	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				10,04,432	3	3
Sundries				23,02,554	5	8
RUPEES				9,03,39,659	5	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				30,59,456	0	0
Other authorised Investments				75,62,340	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,29,10,816	10	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				2,37,11,600	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,21,44,528	10	8
Balances with other Banks				12,38,150	3	0
Bullion				2,740	11	0
Dead Stock				13,11,618	9	1
Stamps				11,095	5	5
Sundries				12,46,202	9	1
				7,31,98,549	1	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	77,50,094	12	7	1,71,41,110	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	93,91,015	6	11			
RUPEES				9,03,39,659	5	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th March, 1898.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 12 per cent.
Percentage 27·6.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1898.

No. 33.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the 12th November, 1897.—

Names.	From	To
H. C. A. Goodall	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.
C. B. Williams.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and temporary class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.
G. W. Talbot.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th March, 1898.

No. 1336.—Consequent on the suspension, with effect from the 11th March, 1898, of Munshi Anwaruddin, a Tehsildar of the 5th grade and Teshildar of Quetta, Munshi Ghulam Rasul, Superintendent of the Settlement Department, is appointed to officiate as a Tehsildar of the 5th grade and Tehsildar of Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge

By Order,
P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th March, 1898.

No. 616-S.—With reference to this office Notification No. 4003-S., dated 17th November, 1897, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased, under section 3 of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880, to extend the said Act to the Kikri Municipality, with effect from the 1st February, 1898.

D. JOSCELYNE *C.E.,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. D.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 21st March, 1898.

No. 706-S.—The following revised schedule of Octroi rates leviable in the Municipality of Beawar has received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, and is published for general information under section 44 (8) (9) of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886.

The revised schedule will come into force with effect from 2nd April, 1898 :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Rates. R	a.	p.	Per	REMARKS.
	I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.					
1	Rice	0	2	0	Maund.	
2	Ghee	0	10	0	"	
3	Sugar (refined)	0	8	0	"	
4	Brown (or un-refined) sugar	0	4	0	"	
5	Gur	0	2	0	"	
6	Mohwa Berries	0	1	0	"	
7	Fruits	0	1	0	Rupee.	
8	Khopra	0	6	0	Maund.	
	Cocoanuts	0	3	0	Per cent.	
	II.—Animals for slaughter.					
9	Sheep and goats	0	1	0	Head.	
	III.—Articles for fuel and lighting.					
10	Oil of sorts (excluding kerosine oil)	0	2	0	Maund.	
11	Ulsi. Jilli and other seeds	0	2	0	"	
12	Charcoal	0	1	0	"	
13	Fuel or kunda excepting load carried on head	0	2	0	Cart load.	
		0	1	0	Camel "	
		0	0	6	Buffalo "	
		0	0	3	Ass "	
	IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.					
14	Timber for building	0	4	0	Cart load.	
15	Lime of sorts	1	8	0	100 maunds.	
16	Large pattee	0	1	0	Cart load.	
17	Small pattee and kutta	0	0	6	"	
	V.—Drugs and gums.					
18	All spices	2	0	0	Per cent.	
19	Gums	0	8	0	Maund.	
	VI.—Tobacco.					
20	Tobacco, 1st class	1	0	0	Maund.	
21	Ditto, 2nd class	0	6	0	"	
	VII.—Cloth.					
22	European piece goods	1	0	0	Per cent.	
23	Country cloth, coarse	0	12	0	"	
24	Cloth, fine	1	8	0	"	
25	Pushmina	1	8	0	"	
26	Silk	1	8	0	"	
27	Woollen cloth	1	0	0	"	
	VIII.—Metals.					
28	Wrought iron	0	4	0	Maund.	
29	Un-wrought iron	0	2	0	"	
30	Vessels	0	1	0	"	
31	Corrugated iron sheets	0	4	0	"	
	IX.—Dyeing and colouring materials.					
32	Shangraf, hartal and 5 other colours	0	0	6	Rupee.	
33	Aniline dyes	7	8	0	Per cent.	
	X.—Miscellaneous articles.					
34	Ban moonj	0	1	0	Maund.	
35	Cotton, un-cleaned	0	1	0	"	
36	Laces, gold and silver	1	0	0	Per cent.	
37	Tat pattee and new sack	0	2	0	Maund.	
38	Twine	0	4	0	"	

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. Dept.

II D

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th March, 1898.

No. 5-A.—Captain A. R. Reynolds, R. E.' Executive Engineer, IV grade, supernumerary' Bangalore Water-Supply Division, held charge of the Bangalore Division Ordinary Military Works, in addition, from the 18th November to 9th December, 1897, both days inclusive.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-General,*
Director General of Military Works in India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 17th March, 1898.

No. 305.—Mr. A. S. Rathbourne, clerk, 1st grade, Office of Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, is appointed as Treasury Officer, Sambhar, *vice* Mr. C. P. Shanan.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

The 16th March, 1898.

No. 304.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. P. Dwyer, Superintendent, the following transfers of Superintendents are ordered, with effect from the 1st April, 1898:—

Bhai Lakhmir Singh, M. A., Superintendent, Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Kalabagh Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent, Sultanpur Circle, Upper Division, to the Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. C. R. Hunter, Superintendent, Attock Beat, Punjab Mines Division, to the Sultanpur (Oudh) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Rule XX, G. O. No. 29 Ecc., dated 23rd of February, 1898, that the undermentioned monuments in the St. Mary's Cemetery, Fort St. George, are in such a state of disrepair that they will be levelled by the Public Works Department, unless any persons interested in their preservation come forward to repair them:—

1. Isaac James Kingston, 1860.
2. Margaret, wife of Robert Graves Marshall, 1838.
3. William Hogg, 1814, and Henry Leonhard, 1852.

FRANK PENNY, *LL.M.,*
Garrison Chaplain.

FORT ST. GEORGE;
The 15th March 1898.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Relatives and friends willing to contribute towards the repair and maintenance of the graves and tombstones of the following deceased persons, buried in the Krishnagar Cemetery, are requested to communicate with the District Magistrate, Nadia, Bengal:—

	Died.
Frederick Maitland Arnott	1807
Thomas Sisson, C S.	1818
John Kelly	1821
Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brooke, of the 63rd Regiment, IV Infantry	1830
John Carruthers	1848
Rev. Samuel Hasell	1852
William John and Theophilus Hasell, } infant sons of Rev. C. H. Blumnardt	1841 / 1859
Mary Anne Jones, widow of Gilbert Abbott á Beckett	1863
Jennie, wife of Rev. J. W. Hall	1885

E. A. GAIT,
Magistrate, Nadia.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, published quarterly. Subscription for the year, inclusive of postage, R2-4. Price of each number R1.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes I to XXVII. Price per volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4 annas per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. (1888). Price R1-8 per copy.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. (1895). Price 8 annas per copy.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland (1896). Price R3 per copy.

8. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=96 miles. Price R3 per copy.

9. Map of the Geology of India (1893). Scale 1″=32 miles. (1892) (in six sheets). Price R12 per copy.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1898.

No. 13664.—Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 28th March, 1898, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Khan Mahomed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 31st March, 1898.

Agents, Bucknall's Line of Steamers, Bombay and Calcutta.
Blum, J.
Caffry, J. H.
Carleton, C. F., Indigo Seed Agency.
Jordan, G. H., care of R. B. Lamotte, Esq.
Manager, Asiatic Steam Printing.
Manager of the Process Block Company.
Middleton, H. H.
Northern Bengal Coal Company, Ld.
O'Driscoll, J.
Pittis & Sons.
Prince H. Theodore, Proprietor, H. Prince & Co.
Reville, F. J., Agent, Rope Manufacturing Co. (Columbia Bicycle).
Shugier, G.
Sturges, Dr. G. W.
The Controller, Indian Family Pension Fund.
Whiting, F.
Wilson, Charles.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abayasekara, D. P.
Appleby & Co., Alfred.
Austin, Capt.
Bachmann, Clara.
Baldwin, J.
Barrett, C. J.
Baynes, F. Leslie.
Beard, Rev. C. B.
Beaulieu-Leroy.
Bell, Miss A. J.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. C.
Bennett, T.
Berger, Capt. E. L. C.
Best, S. J.
Blackburn, Mrs. G.
Board, F. H.
Brown, G. A.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Bruxuer, H. R.
Burlington, Miss J.
Campbell, M. D.
Capel, C.
Chignell, H.
Chill, Dr.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clarke, Mrs. E. C.
Credner, Capt. H.
Dalby, James.
Davenhill, W. B.
Davenport, Miss Nora R.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Davies, Mrs.
Davies, Mrs. D.
Davies, David.
Dent, Mrs. J. G.
DeSilva, F. H.
De Turck de Kersbeck.
Drake-Brockman, T.
Dressel, Miss W.
D'Saldanha, D. C.
Empson, Mrs. T.
Fitch, C.
Florens, James.
Fox, H. G.
Freeland, Rev. Conrad.
Frugier, A.
Gainsford, F.
Galimidi, J.
George, G.
Good, Mr. (Money Lender).
Green, Mrs. R.
Green, Mrs. Burton.
Greenwood, Mrs. K.
Grommers, Mrs.
Hains, H. H.
Heywood, J. G.
Hichens, Kaiz.
Hill, S. C.
Hoare, H. V.
Howie, J.
Imhope, Alex.
Inglis, Thos.
Ives, W. C.
Johnson, Cecil.
Johnson, Cecil C. S.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Kingsley, G.
Lacon, P.
Landesmann, Edward.
Laski, N.
Leon, Dr. John T.
Leon, Dr. J. T.
Leslie, Mrs. K. L.
Lewis, P. T.
Lockhart, H.
Low, Mrs. J. G.
Loyade, Sergt.-Major.
Machang, A. S.
MacCallum Jeffrey.
Mackenzie, E. C.
Manghan, Frank.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, Mrs.
Martin, R. R.
Martin, Wm.
McNab, R.
Morrison, Miss E.
Mullane, Mrs.
Mullane, Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel.
Murphy, Wm. J.
Newmarch, Capt. L. S.
Nile, Mrs. Lawrence.
Noall, Mrs. L.
Noble, Wm.
Noel, Miss E.
Norman, Isaac.
North, Mrs. J.
Oliver, Mrs. R. D.
Padua, A.
Parker, G. C.
Peacock, E. H.
Peppe, Mrs.
Philips, Bert.
Playfair, Mrs. Arthur T.
Ponniska, Marie.
Portman Montague, B.
Prebble, J. G.
Pugh, R.
Radmore, F.
Ramsden, Miss M.
Reeve, D'Arcy W.
Regnon, Miss.
Reilly, E.
Renton, G. H.
Reville, Mr.
Ricketts, Miss.
Rigg, E.
Roger, J. P. F. S.
Rollings, Capt. A. C.
Rosenfeld, J.
Ross, Y.
Rowe, G. H. H.
Saldanah, Mr.
Sale, Mrs.
Sanders, Mrs. M. A.
Setts, J. R.
Shields, H. R.
Simpson, Mrs.
Sinden, H. A.
Singleton, M. L.
Smith, Prof. Norton B.
Smith, T. C. (Jockey).
Soul, C.
Spencer, T.
St. Jarainmo, W. E.
Storry, Mrs.
Sunders, Mrs. (of South Africa).
Sundmore, A.
Thielmann, Mrs. E. E.
Thompson, J.
Thornett, A. J.
Thornett & Co.
Tichborne, Sir Henry.
Veligan, John.
Von Wittikind, P. R.
Vroom, Fred.
Walker, Mrs. N.
Wallis, M.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Wilkinson, Mrs. A.
Wilson, E.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wishart, Robert.
Wobbekind, C.
Wyatt, Mrs. E. M.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Crozier, J. E.
Dettmer, Henry.
Flores Maria, Miss.
Hake, P. G.
Henton, James W.
Kanta, Dr.
Kearney, J.
Novitsky Basil.
Von Witikind, P. R., Dr.
Wieser, Pauline.
Wilmot-Sitwell, Miss.
Wilson, R. A. J.
Wilson, Turner.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arnott, H. E.
Alexy, Dimetry.
Ader, Jenny.
Algar, Alfred.
Adamson, Alex.
Blanche Emma, Miss.
Broom, Samuel.
Barnicot, Joseph.
Buksh, N.
Bye, Frank.
Colkers, Alex.
Cox, H. E.
Delabamne (Telegram).
Deemy, R.
Durant, Clive.
Deane, Thomas E.
Deavin, H. P.
Dell Aquila, Peitro.
Fredricks Addie, Miss.
Gaynor, G. H.
Gilson, G., Professor.
Grant, G. H.
Gutustein, Isidore.
Gondsor, A.
Glade, Mrs.
Georgacopula, E. G.
Hasain, S. M.
Hilchcock, C.
Haji Ismail Joosam.
Hartly, W.
Hormusji Dorabji, Mowad.
Isaac, Abraham.
King, H. G.
Keistianson Lavima, Miss.
Knight, Ray.
Kisnilal Jamnalal.
Lascelles, J. H.
Lowensohn, Philip.
Martin, E. E.
Maccartiney (Telegram).
Marinello Antoneeta, Siga.
Middleton, A.
O'Nall, J.
O'Akby, E. S., Mrs.
Perrie, W. F.
Reddick, A.
Roodow, James.
Rice, S. M.
Reardow, M. T. D.
Snagge, H. E.
Sastri, G. C. (M.A.).
Salon Elisabeth, Miss.
Spiks, Fredrick.
Shoen, E., Mrs.
Takols, G. De.
Walker, P. A.
Weelo, Fritz.
Waisband, Golda.
Young, L. M., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st March, 1898.

Courjon, A.
Gange, A. J.
Hunter, Mrs.
Moore, A. T.
Robertson, W. T. A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 26th March, 1898.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1898.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	31st Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	30th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	26th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	2nd Apl.	Ditto.
Colombo	3rd "	Per P. and O. Str. *Ballaarat.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	1st "	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	31st Mar.	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	28th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	26th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	2nd Apl.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	26th Mar.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	2nd Apl.	Ditto.
Port Blair . . .	31st Mar.	*Viâ* Madras.
Parcel for Port Blair . .	30th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	26th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway	28th "	Per Land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	29th "	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M. and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Articles for Burma, and for Port Blair by Sea, are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

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Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Hymenoptera. Volume I. R17 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

List of trees, shrubs, and large climbers found in the Darjeeling district, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R3 (4a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Report on Wards' and attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1896-97. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

Vocabulary of the Lushai Language by R. H. Sneyd Hutchison, 1897. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Copy of a Resolution adopted by the subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund at the Annual General Meeting held on the 29th January, 1898—

That the Directors be authorised to draw, in the manner laid down in Rule 65, R26,997 (Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven rupees) only during the year 1898-99 from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate of the year.

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY,
Chairman.

R. P. GHOSH,
Secretary,

Calcutta, the 21st March 1898.

NOTICE.

Mr. Cecil William Noble Graham is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

GRAHAM & Co.

Calcutta, 15th March 1898.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. V OF 1898.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1898.

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The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Sections 1-4.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1898.

Extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein contained shall affect any special or local law now in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred, or any special form of procedure prescribed, by any other law for the time being in force, or shall apply to—

(a) the Commissioners of Police in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, or the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) heads of villages in the Presidency of Fort St. George; or

(c) village police-officers in the Presidency of Bombay:

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, extend any of the provisions of this Code, with any necessary modifications, to such excepted persons.

Repeal of enactments.

2. (1) On and from the first day of July, 1898, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof, but not so as to restore any jurisdiction or form of procedure not then existing or followed, or to render unlawful the continuance of any confinement which is then lawful.

Notifications, etc., under repealed Acts.

(2) All notifications published, proclamations issued, powers conferred, forms prescribed, local limits defined, sentences passed and orders, rules and appointments made, under any enactment hereby repealed, or under any enactment repealed by any such enactment, and which are in force immediately before the first day of July, 1898, shall be deemed to have been respectively published, issued, conferred, prescribed, defined, passed and made under the corresponding section of this Code.

Pending cases.

(3) The provisions of this Code shall apply to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Code, and, so far as may be, to all cases pending in any Criminal Court when this Code comes into force.

References to Code of Criminal Procedure and other repealed enactments.

3. (1) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, in which reference is made to, or to any Chapter or section of, the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV of 1861 or Act X of 1872, or Act X of 1882, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such reference shall, so far as may be practicable, be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding Chapter or section.

Expressions in former Acts.

(2) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force the expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or 'the full powers') of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate, first class," and "Subordinate Magistrate, second class," shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the first class," "Magistrate of the second class" and "Magistrate of the third class," the expression "Magistrate of a division of a district" shall be deemed to mean "Subdivisional Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of the district" shall be deemed to mean "District Magistrate," the expression "Magistrate of Police" shall be deemed to mean "Presidency Magistrate," and the expression "Joint Sessions Judge" shall mean "Additional Sessions Judge."

Definitions.

4. (1) In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context:—

"Advocate General."

(a) "Advocate General" includes also a Government Advocate, or, where there is no Advocate General or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Section 4.)

Government Advocate, such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf:

(b) "bailable offence" means an offence shewn as bailable in the second schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and "non-bailable offence" means any other offence:

"Bailable offence." "Non-bailable offence."

(c) "charge" includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one:

"Charge."

(d) "Chief Justice" includes also the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Recorder of Rangoon:

"Chief Justice."

(e) "Clerk of the Crown" includes any officer specially appointed by the Chief Justice to discharge the functions given by this Code to the Clerk of the Crown:

"Clerk of the Crown."

(f) "cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, within or without the presidency-towns, may, in accordance with the second schedule, or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant:

"Cognizable offence." "Cognizable case."

(g) "Commissioner of Police" includes a Deputy Commissioner of Police:

"Commissioner of Police."

(h) "complaint" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action, under this Code, that some person, whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but it does not include the report of a police-officer:

"Complaint."

(i) "European British subject" means—

"European British subject."

(i) any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal;

(ii) any child or grand-child of any such person by legitimate descent:

(j) "High Court" means, in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon:

"High Court."

in other cases "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for any local area; or, where no such Court is established under any law for the time being in force, such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf:

(k) "inquiry" includes every inquiry other than a trial conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court:

"Inquiry."

(l) "investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police-officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf:

"Investigation."

(m) "judicial proceeding" includes any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath:

"Judicial proceeding."

(n) "non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in, which a police-officer, within or without a presidency-town, may not arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence." "Non-cognizable case."

(o) "offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force;

"Offence."

it also includes any act in respect of which a complaint may be made under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871: I of 1871.

(p) "officer in charge of a police-station" includes, when the officer in charge of the police-station is absent

"Officer in charge of a police-station."

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part I.—Preliminary. Chapter I.—Sections 4-5. Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 6-7.)

from the station-house or unable from illness or other cause to perform his duties, the police-officer present at the station-house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police-officer so present:

(*q*) "place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel:

"Place."

(*r*) "pleader," used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a pleader authorised under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorised, and (2) any mukhtar or other person appointed with the permission of the Court to act in such proceeding:

"Pleader."

(*s*) "police-station" means any post or place declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf:

"Police-station."

(*t*) "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of Her Majesty in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction:

"Public Prosecutor."

(*u*) "subdivision" means a subdivision of a district:

"Subdivision."

(*v*) "summons-case" means a case relating to an offence, and not being a warrant-case: and

"Summons-case."

(*w*) "warrant-case" means a case relating to an offence punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months.

"Warrant-case."

(*2*) Words which refer to acts done, extend also to illegal omissions; and

Words referring to acts.

all words and expressions used herein and defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code. XLV of 1860.

Words to have same meaning as in Indian Penal Code.

5. (*1*) All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions hereinafter contained. XLV of 1860.

Trial of offences under Penal Code.

(*2*) All offences under any other law shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of investigating, inquiring into, trying or otherwise dealing with such offences.

Trial of offences against other laws.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES.

A.—Classes of Criminal Courts.

6. Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be five classes of Criminal Courts in British India, namely:—

Classes of Criminal Courts.

I.—Courts of Session:

II.—Presidency Magistrates:

III.—Magistrates of the first class:

IV.—Magistrates of the second class:

V.—Magistrates of the third class.

B.—Territorial Divisions.

7. (*1*) Every province (excluding the presidency-towns) shall be a sessions division, or shall consist of sessions divisions: and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts.

Sessions divisions and districts.

(*2*) The Local Government may alter the limits, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number, of such divisions and districts.

Power to alter divisions and districts.

(*3*) The sessions divisions and districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be sessions divisions and districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

Existing divisions and districts maintained till altered.

(*4*) Every presidency-town shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a district.

Presidency-towns to be deemed districts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 8-15.)

Power to divide districts into subdivisions.

8. (*1*) The Local Government may divide any district outside the presidency-towns into subdivisions, or make any portion of any such district a subdivision, and may alter the limits of any subdivision.

Existing subdivisions maintained.

(*2*) All existing subdivisions which are now usually put under the charge of a Magistrate shall be deemed to have been made under this Code.

C.—Courts and Offices outside the Presidency-towns.

Court of Session.

9. (*1*) The Local Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by general or special order in the official Gazette, direct at what place or places the Court of Session shall hold its sitting; but, until such order be made, the Courts of Session shall hold their sittings as heretofore.

(*3*) The Local Government may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges, and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts.

(*4*) A Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the Local Government to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in either division as the Local Government may direct.

(*5*) All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

District Magistrate.

10. (*1*) In every district outside the presidency-towns the Local Government shall appoint a Magistrate of the first class, who shall be called the District Magistrate.

(*2*) The Local Government may appoint any Magistrate of the first class to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period not exceeding six months, and such Additional District Magistrate shall have all or any of the powers of a District Magistrate under this Code as the Local Government may direct.

Officers temporarily succeeding to vacancies in office of District Magistrate.

11. Whenever, in consequence of the office of a District Magistrate becoming vacant, any officer succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district, such officer shall, pending the orders of the Local Government, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties respectively conferred and imposed by this Code on the District Magistrate.

Subordinate Magistrates.

12. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit, besides the District Magistrate, to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district outside the presidency-towns; and the Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the control of the Local Government, may, from time to time, define local areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

Local limits of their jurisdiction.

(*2*) Except as otherwise provided by such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such district.

Power to put Magistrate in charge of subdivision.

13. (*1*) The Local Government may place any Magistrate of the first or second class in charge of a subdivision, and relieve him of the charge as occasion requires.

(*2*) Such Magistrates shall be called Subdivisional Magistrates.

Delegation of powers to District Magistrate.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate its powers under this section to the District Magistrate.

Special Magistrates.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the presidency-towns.

(*2*) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Magistrates, and shall be appointed for such term as the Local Government may by general or special order direct.

(*3*) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may delegate, with such limitations as it thinks fit, to any officer under its control the power conferred by sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) No powers shall be conferred under this section on any police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and no powers shall be conferred on a police-officer except so far as may be necessary for preserving the peace, preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

Benches of Magistrates.

15. (*1*) The Local Government may direct any two or more Magistrates in any place outside the presidency-towns to sit together as a Bench, and may by order invest such Bench with any of the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 16-21.)

powers conferred or conferrable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases, or such classes of cases only, and within such local limits, as the Local Government thinks fit.

Powers exerciseable by Bench in absence of special direction.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by any order under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members, who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench, belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this Code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches.

16. The Local Government may, or, subject to the control of the Local Government, the District Magistrate may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrates' Benches in any district respecting the following subjects:—

(a) the classes of cases to be tried;

(b) the times and places of sitting;

(c) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials;

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to District Magistrate;

17. (1) All Magistrates appointed under sections 12, 13 and 14, and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the District Magistrate, and he may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches; and

to Subdivisional Magistrate.

(2) Every Magistrate (other than a Subdivisional Magistrate) and every Bench exercising powers in a subdivision shall also be subordinate to the Subdivisional Magistrate, subject, however, to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge.

(3) All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

(4) The Sessions Judge may also, when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, make provision for the disposal of any urgent application by an Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge or, if there be no Additional or Assistant Judge, by the District Magistrate, and such Judge or Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.

(5) Neither the District Magistrate nor the Magistrates or Benches appointed or constituted under sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge, except to the extent and in the manner hereinafter expressly provided.

D.—Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

18. (1) The Local Government shall, from time to time, appoint a sufficient number of persons (hereinafter called Presidency Magistrates) to be Magistrates for each of the presidency-towns, and shall appoint one of such persons to be Chief Presidency Magistrate for each such town.

(2) The powers of a Presidency Magistrate under this Code shall be exercised by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or by a salaried Presidency Magistrate, or by any other Presidency Magistrate empowered by the Local Government to sit singly, or by any Bench of Presidency Magistrates.

Benches.

19. Any two or more of such persons may (subject to the rules made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the power hereinafter conferred) sit together as a Bench.

Local limits of jurisdiction.

20. Every Presidency Magistrate shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the presidency-town for which he is appointed, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto, as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

Chief Presidency Magistrate.

21. (1) Every Chief Presidency Magistrate shall exercise within the local limits of his jurisdiction all the powers conferred on him by this Code or which by any law or rule in force immediately before this Code comes into force are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Presidency Magistrate, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Code to regulate—

(a) the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the town;

(b) the times and places at which Benches of Magistrates shall sit;

(c) the constitution of such Benches;

(d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session; and

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(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter II.—Of the Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices.—Sections 22-27. Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 28-29.)

(*e*) any other matter which could be dealt with by a District Magistrate under his general powers of control over the Magistrates subordinate to him.

(*2*) The Local Government may, for the purposes of this Code, declare what Presidency Magistrates are subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and may define the extent of their subordination.

E.—Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace for the Mufassal.

22. The Governor General in Council, so far as regards the whole or any part of British India outside the presidency-towns.

and every Local Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its administration (other than the towns aforesaid),

may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such European British subjects as he or it thinks fit to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories mentioned in such notification.

Justices of the Peace for the presidency-towns.

23. The Local Government, so far as regards the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town mentioned in such notification any persons resident within British India and not being the subjects of any foreign State whom the Local Government thinks fit.

Present Justices of the Peace.

24. (*1*) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within and for any part of British India other than the said towns, under any commission issued by a High Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 22 by the Governor General in Council to act as a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India other than the said towns.

(*2*) Every person now acting as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of any of the said towns under any such commission shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 23 by the Local Government.

Ex officio Justices of the Peace.

25. In virtue of their respective offices, the Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and Chief Commissioners, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General, the Judges of the High Courts and the Recorder of Rangoon are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of British India, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Local Government under which they are serving, and the Presidency Magistrates are Justices of the Peace within and for the towns of which they are respectively Magistrates

F.—Suspension and Removal.

Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates.

26. All Judges of Criminal Courts other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter, and all Magistrates, may be suspended or removed from office by the Local Government:

Provided that such Judges and Magistrates as now are liable to be suspended or removed from office by the Governor General in Council only shall not be suspended or removed from office by any other authority.

Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace.

27. The Governor General in Council may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by him, and the Local Government may suspend or remove from office any Justice of the Peace appointed by it.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS OF COURTS.

A.—Description of Offences cognizable by each Court.

Offences under Penal Code.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under the Indian Penal Code may be tried— XLV of 1860.

(*a*) by the High Court, or

(*b*) by the Court of Session, or

(*c*) by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.

Illustration.

A is committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of culpable homicide. He may be convicted of voluntarily causing hurt, an offence triable by a Magistrate.

Offences under other laws.

29. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 447, any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

(*2*) When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or by any Court constituted under this Code by which such offence is shewn in the eighth column of the second schedule to be triable.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter III.— Powers of Courts.—Sections 30-35.)

Offences not punishable with death.

30. In the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and Burma and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and Assam, in Sind, and in those parts of the other Provinces in which there are Deputy Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, invest the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

B.—Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

Sentences which High Courts and Sessions Judges may pass.

31. (1) A High Court may pass any sentence authorised by law.

(2) A Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(3) An Assistant Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years, or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

32. (1) The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences, namely:—

(a) Courts of Presidency Magistrates and of Magistrates of the first class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees; Whipping.
(b) Courts of Magistrates of the second class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; Whipping (if specially empowered).
(c) Courts of Magistrates of the third class:	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(2) The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which it is authorised by law to pass.

(3) No Court of any Magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless it is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine.

33. (1) The Court of any Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorised by law in case of such default:

Provided that—

(a) the term is not in excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code:

Proviso as to certain cases.

(b) in any case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(2) The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awardable by the Magistrate under section 32.

Higher powers of certain District Magistrates.

34. The Court of a Magistrate, specially empowered under section 30, may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of transportation for a term exceeding seven years or imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Sentence in cases of conviction of several offences at one trial.

35. (1) When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more distinct offences, the Court may sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefor which such Court is competent to inflict; such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment or transportation, to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the Court may direct, unless the Court directs that such punishments shall run concurrently.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part II.—Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices. Chapter III.—Powers of Courts.—Sections 36-41.) Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter IV.— Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and Persons making Arrests.—Section 42.)

(2) In the case of consecutive sentences, it shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided as follows:—

Maximum term of punishment.

(a) in no case shall such person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than fourteen years:

(b) if the case is tried by a Magistrate (other than a Magistrate acting under section 34), the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

(3) For the purpose of appeal, aggregate sentences passed under this section in case of convictions for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentence.

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Explanation.—Separable offences which come within the provisions of section 71 of the Indian Penal Code are not distinct offences within the meaning of this section.

Illustration.

A breaks into a house with intent to commit theft and steals property therein. A has not committed distinct offences.

C.—Ordinary and Additional Powers.

Ordinary powers of Magistrates.

36. All District Magistrates, Subdivisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first, second and third classes, have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the third schedule. Such powers are called their "ordinary powers."

Additional powers conferrable on Magistrates.

37. In addition to his ordinary powers, any Subdivisional Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first, second or third class may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, with any powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers with which he may be invested by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Control of District Magistrate's investing power.

38. The power conferred on the District Magistrate by section 37 shall be exercised subject to the control of the Local Government.

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers.

Mode of conferring powers.

39. (1) In conferring powers under this Code the Local Government may, by order, empower persons specially by name or in virtue of their office, or classes of officials generally by their official titles.

(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

Continuance of powers of officers transferred.

40. Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers under this Code throughout any local area is transferred to an equal or higher office of the same nature within a like local area under the same Local Government, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, continue to exercise the same powers in the local area to which he is so transferred.

Powers may be cancelled.

41. (1) The Local Government may withdraw all or any of the powers conferred under this Code on any person by it or by any officer subordinate to it.

(2) Any powers conferred by the District Magistrate may be withdrawn by the District Magistrate.

PART III.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER IV.

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS.

Public when to assist Magistrates and police.

42. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or police-officer reasonably demanding his aid, whether within or without the presidency-towns,—

(a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or police-officer is authorised to arrest;

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(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter IV.—Of Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the Police and Persons making Arrests.—Sections 43-45.)

(*b*) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace, or in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property.

Aid to person, other than police-officer, executing warrant.

43. When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police-officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant, if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Public to give information of certain offences.

44. (*1*) Every person, whether within or without the presidency-towns, aware of the commission of, or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (namely), 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 and 460, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or police-officer of such commission or intention. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section the term "offence" includes any act committed at any place out of British India which would constitute an offence if committed in British India

Village-headmen, accountants, land-holders and others bound to report certain matters.

45. (*1*) Every village-headman, village-accountant, village-watchman, village-police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, whichever is the nearer, any information which he may obtain respecting—

(*a*) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, accountant, watchman or police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent:

(*b*) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects, to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(*c*) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under section 143, 144, 145, 147 or 148 of the Indian Penal Code; XLV of 1860.

(*d*) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances;

(*e*) the commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of British India near such village any act which, if committed in British India, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460; XLV of 1860.

(*f*) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Local Government, has directed him to communicate information.

(*2*) In this section—

(*i*) "village" includes village-lands; and

(*ii*) the expression "proclaimed offender" includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Governor General in Council in any part of India in respect of any act which, if committed in British India, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460. XLV of 1860

Appointment of village-headmen by District Magistrate in certain cases for purposes of this section.

(*3*) Subject to rules in this behalf to be made by the Local Government, the District Magistrate may from time to time appoint one or more persons to be village-headmen for the purposes of this section in any village for which there is no such headman appointed under any other law.

IV F

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking. Sections 46-54.)

CHAPTER V.

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING.

A.—Arrest generally.

Arrest how made.

46. (1) In making an arrest the police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Resisting endeavour to arrest.

(2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death, or with transportation for life.

Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested.

47. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Procedure where ingress not obtainable.

48. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47, it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police-officer to enter such place and search therein, and, in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Breaking open zanáná.

Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public, such person or police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw, and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation.

49. Any police-officer or other person authorised to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

No unnecessary restraint.

50. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Search of arrested persons.

51. Whenever a person is arrested by a police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing-apparel, found upon him.

Mode of searching women.

52. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

Power to seize offensive weapons.

53. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant.

When police may arrest without warrant.

54. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest—

first—any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

secondly—any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking;

thirdly—any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Local Government;

fourthly—any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be

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(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking. Sections 55-59.)

suspected to be stolen property or who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

fifthly—any person who obstructs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody;

sixthly—any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from Her Majesty's Army or Navy or of belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service and being illegally absent from that service;

seventhly—any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of British India, which, if committed in British India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in British India; and

44 & 45 Vict. c. 69.

eighthly—any released convict committing a breach of any rule made under section 565, sub-section (3).

(*2*) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.

55. (*1*) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested—

(*a*) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(*b*) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(*c*) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

(*2*) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Procedure when police-officer deputes subordinate to arrest without warrant.

56. (*1*) When any officer in charge of a police-station requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made.

(*2*) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Refusal to give name and residence.

57. (*1*) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.

(*2*) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, to appear before a Magistrate if so required:

Provided that, if such person is not resident in British India, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in British India.

(*3*) Should the true name and residence of such person not be ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond or, if so required to furnish sufficient sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions.

58. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorised to arrest under this Chapter, pursue such person into any place in British India.

Arrest by private persons.

59. (*1*) Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or who has been proclaimed as an offender;

Procedure on such arrest.

and shall, without unnecessary delay, make over any person so arrested to a police-officer, or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person to the nearest police-station.

(*2*) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him.

(*3*) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence

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(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter V.—Of Arrest, Escape and Retaking.—Section 60-67. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 68-70.)

which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once released.

Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police-station.

60. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or before the officer in charge of a police-station.

Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours.

61. No police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

Police to report apprehensions.

62. Officers in charge of police-stations shall report to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Subdivisional Magistrate, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

Discharge of person apprehended.

63. No person who has been arrested by a police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

64. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, commit the offender to custody.

Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate.

65. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

Power, on escape, to pursue and retake.

66. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued, may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in British India.

Provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrests under section 66.

67. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE.

A.—Summons.

Form of summons.

68. (*1*) Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court, or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Summons by whom served.

(*2*) Such summons shall be served by a police-officer, or, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, by an officer of the Court issuing it or other public servant.

(*3*) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Summons how served.

69. (*1*) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

Signature of receipt for summons.

(*2*) Every person on whom a summons is so served shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

(*3*) Service of a summons on an incorporated company or other body corporate may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation or by registered post letter addressed to the chief officer of the corporation in British India. In such case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.

Service when person summoned cannot be found.

70. Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, or, in a presidency-town, with his servant residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left, shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor on the back of the other duplicate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 71-79.)

Procedure when service cannot be effected as before provided.

71. If service in the manner mentioned in sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Service on servant of Government or of Railway Company.

72. (1) Where the person summoned is in the active service of the Government or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by section 69, and shall return it to the Court under his signature with the endorsement required by that section.

(2) Such signature shall be evidence of due service.

Service of summons outside local limits.

73. When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is, to be there served.

Proof of service in such cases, and when serving officer not present.

74. (1) When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 or section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

(2) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.—Warrant of Arrest.

Form of warrant of arrest.

75. (1) Every warrant of arrest issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or, in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench; and shall bear the seal of the Court.

Continuance of warrant of arrest.

(2) Every such warrant shall remain in force until it is cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

Court may direct security to be taken.

76. (1) Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court at a specified time and thereafter until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to whom the warrant is directed, shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(2) The endorsement shall state—

(a) the number of sureties;

(b) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued, are to be respectively bound; and

(c) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

Recognizance to be forwarded.

(3) Whenever security is taken under this section, the officer to whom the warrant is directed, shall forward the bond to the Court.

Warrants to whom directed.

77. (1) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police-officers, and, when issued by a Presidency Magistrate, shall always be so directed; but any other Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and no police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons; and such person or persons shall execute the same.

Warrant to several persons.

(2) When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

Warrant may be directed to landholders, etc.

78. (1) A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within his district or subdivision for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

(2) Such landholder, farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued, is in, or enters on, his land or farm, or the land under his charge.

(3) When the person against whom such warrant is issued, is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under section 76.

Warrant directed to police-officer.

79. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 80-87.)

80. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and, if so required, shall show him the warrant.

Notification of substance of warrant.

81. The police-officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of section 76 as to security) without unnecessary delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person.

Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay.

Where warrant may be executed.

82. A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in British India.

83. (1) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction.

(2) The Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon and, if practicable, cause it to be executed in manner hereinbefore provided within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

84. (1) When a warrant directed to a police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Warrant directed to police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction.

(2) Such Magistrate or police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, will prevent such execution, the police-officer to whom it is directed, may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

(4) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

85. When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant, is within twenty miles of the place of arrest or is nearer than the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or Commissioner or District Superintendent.

Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued.

86. (1) Such Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court:

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought.

Provided that, if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, District Superintendent or Commissioner, or a direction has been endorsed under section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate, District Superintendent or Commissioner shall take such bail or security, as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police-officer from taking security under section 76.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment.

87. (1) If any Court has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it, has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

Proclamation for person absconding.

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows:—

(a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance.—Sections 88-91.)

or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(*c*) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

(*3*) A statement in writing by the Court issuing the proclamation to the effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with, and that the proclamation was published on such day.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

88. (*1*) The Court issuing a proclamation under section 87 may at any time order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

(*2*) Such order shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made; and it shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within whose district such property is situate.

(*3*) If the property ordered to be attached is a debt or other moveable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(*a*) by seizure; or

(*b*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*c*) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*d*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(*4*) If the property ordered to be attached is immoveable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the district in which the land is situate, and in all other cases—

(*e*) by taking possession; or

(*f*) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(*g*) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(*h*) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(*5*) If the property ordered to be attached consists of live stock or is of a perishable nature, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, order immediate sale thereof, and in such case the proceeds of the sale shall abide the order of the Court.

(*6*) The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(*7*) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government; but it shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

Restoration of attached property.

89. If, within two years from the date of the attachment, any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government, under sub-section (*7*) of section 88, appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached, or the Court to which such Court is subordinate, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or, if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

D.—Other Rules regarding Processes.

Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, summons.

90. A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest—

(*a*) if, either before the issue of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reason to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(*b*) if at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

Power to take bond for appearance.

91. When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant is present

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VI.—Of Processes to compel Appearance —Sections 92-93. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 94-98.)

in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his appearance in such Court.

Arrest on breach of bond for appearance.

92. When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court, does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

Provisions of this chapter generally applicable to summonses and warrants of arrest.

93. The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED.

A.—Summons to produce.

Summons to produce document or other thing.

94. (1) Whenever any Court, or, in any place beyond the limits of the towns of Calcutta and Bombay, any officer in charge of a police-station, considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order.

(2) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition, if he causes such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

I of 1872. (3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, postcard telegram or other document or any parcel or thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Procedure as to letters and telegrams.

95. (1) If any document, parcel or thing in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document, parcel or thing to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

(2) If any such document, parcel or thing is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or of any Commissioner of Police or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, parcel or thing pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Court.

B.—Search-warrants.

When search-warrant may be issued.

96. (1) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, sub-section (1), has been or might be addressed, will not or would not produce the document or thing as required by such summons or requisition,

or where such document or thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed, may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorise any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

Power to restrict warrant.

97. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, etc.

98. (1) If a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin or stamps

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 98.-102)

or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorise any police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(*a*) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(*b*) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(*c*) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(*d*) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(*e*) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps or for forging.

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to—

(*a*) counterfeit coin,

(*b*) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and

(*c*) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin,

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to—

I of 1889. (*a*) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into British India in contravention of any notification for the time

VIII of 1878. being in force under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878,

(*b*) pieces of metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought into British India or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former of those Acts, and

(*c*) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act.

Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction.

99. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made, are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorising them to be taken to such Court.

C.—Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.

Search for persons wrongfully confined.

100. If any Presidency Magistrate, Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

D.—General Provisions relating to Searches.

Direction, etc., of search-warrants.

101. The provisions of sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under section 96, section 98 or section 100.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

102. (*1*) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

(*2*) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by section 48.

(*3*) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched. If such person is a woman, the directions of section 52 shall be observed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part III.—General Provisions. Chapter VII.—Of Processes to compel the production of Documents and other Moveable Property, and for the Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined.—Sections 103-105. Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Section 106-107.)

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

103. (*1*) Before making a search under this Chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

(*2*) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

(*3*) The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

(*4*) When any person is searched under section 102, sub-section (*3*), a list of all things taken possession of shall be prepared, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person at his request.

E.—Miscellaneous.

Power to impound document, etc., produced.

104. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this Code.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

105. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

Security for keeping the peace on conviction.

106. (*1*) Whenever any person accused of rioting, assault or other offence involving a breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(*2*) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(*3*) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other cases and Security for Good Behaviour.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

107. (*1*) Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or disturb the public tranquillity, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

(*2*) Proceedings shall not be taken under this section unless either the person informed against, or the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended, is within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and no proceedings shall be taken before any Magistrate, other than a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, unless both the person informed against and the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended, are within the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

Procedure of Magistrate, not empowered to act under sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under sub-section (*1*) has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, and that such breach of the peace or disturbance cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate or Court may, after recording his reasons, issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case, together with a copy of his reasons.

(*4*) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under this section, may in his discretion detain such person in custody until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 108-115.*)

108. Whenever a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing, disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in anywise abets the dissemination of,—

Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter.

(*a*) any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, or XLV of 1860.

(*b*) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(*c*) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,

such Magistrate may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to shew cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, or printed or published in conformity with, the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, except by the order or under the authority of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf. XXV of 1867.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons.

(*a*) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence, or

(*b*) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Subdivisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

(*a*) is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief, or

(*b*) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen,

(*c*) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

(*d*) habitually commits mischief, extortion or cheating or counterfeiting coin, currency notes or stamps, or attempts so to do, or

(*e*) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace, or

(*f*) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

111. The provisions of sections 109 and 110 do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874. IX of 1874.

Proviso as to European vagrants.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 108, section 109 or section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Order to be made.

113. If the person in respect of whom such order is made, is present in Court, it shall be read over to him, or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Procedure in respect of person present in Court.

114. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is, to bring him before the Court:

Summons or warrant in case of person not so present.

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

Copy of order under section 112 to accompany summons or warrant.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 18

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 116-123.)

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Power to dispense with personal attendance.

117. (1) When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which action has been taken, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

Inquiry as to truth of information.

(2) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable where the order requires security for keeping the peace, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in summons-cases; and, where the order requires security for good behaviour, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in warrant-cases, except that no charge need be framed.

(3) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

(4) Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry, they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think just.

118. (1) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly:

Order to give security.

Provided—

first, that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112:

secondly, that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive:

thirdly, that, when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

119. If, on an inquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made, should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and, if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

Discharge of person informed against.

C.—Proceedings in all cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

120. (1) If any person in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118, is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

Commencement of period for which security is required.

(2) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order unless the Magistrate, for sufficient reason, fixes a later date.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Contents of bond.

122. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this Chapter, on the ground that, for reasons to be recorded by the Magistrate, such surety is an unfit person.

Power to reject sureties.

123. (1) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given, commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison, be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it.

Imprisonment in default of security.

(2) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Sessions Judge or, if such Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session.

(3) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring from the Magistrate any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit:

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Of Security for keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.—Sections 124-126.) Unlawful Assemblies.— Sections 127-130.)

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security, shall not exceed three years.

(4) If the security is tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order, and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.

Kind of imprisonment.

(5) Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour may be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

124. (1) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate, may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

(2) Whenever any person has been imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, the Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may (unless the order has been made by some Court superior to his own) make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.

(3) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter as ordered by the Court of Session or High Court may be released without hazard to the community, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, and such Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be discharged.

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace or good behaviour.

125. The Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under this Chapter by order of any Court in his district not superior to his Court.

Discharge of sureties.

126. (1) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class to cancel any bond executed under this chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

(3) When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond, and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or police-officer.

127. (1) Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

(2) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Use of civil force to disperse.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, whether within or without the presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer or soldier in Her Majesty's Army or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law. XX of 1869.

Use of military force.

129. If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present, may cause it to be dispersed by military force.

Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly.

130. (1) When a Magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any commissioned or non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers in Her Majesty's Army or of any volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, to disperse such assembly by military force, and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law. XX of 1869.

(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit; but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter IX.—Unlawful Assemblies.—Sections 131-132. Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 133-135.)

Power of commissioned military officers to disperse assembly.

131. When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of Her Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but if, while he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with a Magistrate, he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the Magistrate as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

Protection against prosecution for acts done under this chapter.

132. No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under this Chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and—

(*a*) no Magistrate or police-officer acting under this Chapter in good faith,

(*b*) no officer acting under section 131 in good faith,

(*c*) no person doing any act in good faith, in compliance with a requisition under section 128 or section 130, and

(*d*) no inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Conditional order for removal of nuisance.

133. (*1*) Whenever a District Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate or, when empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, a Magistrate of the first class, considers, on receiving a police-report or other information, and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit,

that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, should be suppressed or removed or prohibited, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence its removal, repair or support is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger arising to the public,

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance, or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, substance, tank, well or excavation, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to suppress or remove such trade or occupation; or

to remove such goods or merchandise; or

to prevent or stop the construction of such building; or

to remove, repair or support it; or

to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or

to appear before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in manner hereinafter provided.

(*2*) No order duly made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation.—A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping-grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary and recreative purposes.

Service or notification of order.

134. (*1*) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made, in manner herein provided for service of a summons.

(*2*) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

Person to whom order is addressed to obey or show cause or claim jury.

135. The person against whom such order is made, shall—

(*a*) perform, within the time specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

(*b*) appear in accordance with such order and either show cause against the same, or apply to

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter X.—Public Nuisances.—Sections 136-143.)

the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

Consequence of his failing to do so.

136. If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and the order shall be made absolute. XLV of 1860.

Procedure where he appears to show cause.

137. (1) If he appears and shows cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence in the matter as in a summons-case.

(2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

(3) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

Procedure where he claims jury.

138. (1) On receiving an application under section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall—

(a) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

(b) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

(c) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict.

(2) The time so fixed may, for good cause shown, be extended by the Magistrate.

Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable.

139. (1) If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

(2) In other cases, no further proceedings shall be taken under this Chapter.

Procedure on order being made absolute.

140. (1) When an order has been made absolute under section 136, section 137 or section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Consequences of disobedience to order.

(2) If such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other moveable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorise its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict.

141. If the applicant by neglect or otherwise prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by section 140.

Injunction pending inquiry.

142. (1) If a Magistrate making an order under section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be, or has been, appointed or not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury pending the determination of the matter.

(2) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance.

143. A District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, or any other Magistrate empowered by the Local Government or the District Magistrate in this behalf, may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, as defined in the Indian Penal Code or any special or local law. XLV of 1860.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter XI.—Temporary Orders in Urgent Cases of Nuisance or apprehended Danger.—Section 144. Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Sections 145-146.)

CHAPTER XI.

TEMPORARY ORDERS IN URGENT CASES OF NUISANCE OR APPREHENDED DANGER.

Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger.

144. (1) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Subdivisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable,

such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.

(2) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed *ex parte*.

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

(4) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor in office.

(5) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

CHAPTER XII.

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Procedure where dispute concerning land, etc., is likely to cause breach of peace.

145. (1) Whenever a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is satisfied from a police-report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate, and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "land or water" includes buildings, markets, fisheries, crops or other produce of land, and the rents or profits of any such property.

(3) A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons upon such person or persons as the Magistrate may direct, and at least one copy shall be published by being affixed to some conspicuous place at or near the subject of dispute.

Inquiry as to possession.

(4) The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits of the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute, peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive the evidence produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties was at the date of the order before mentioned in such possession of the said subject:

Provided that, if it appears to the Magistrate that any party has within two months next before the date of such order been forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed, he may treat the party so dispossessed as if he had been in possession at such date.

Provided also, that, if the Magistrate considers the case one of emergency, he may at any time attach the subject of dispute, pending his decision under this section.

(5) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend, or any other person interested, from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate under sub-section (1) shall be final.

Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted.

(6) If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties was in such possession of the said subject, he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to possession thereof until evicted therefrom in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction.

(7) Proceedings under this section shall not abate by reason only of the death of any of the parties thereto.

Power to attach subject of dispute.

146. (1) If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties was then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof.

(2) When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit, appoint a receiver thereof, who, subject to the control of the Magistrate, shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IV.—Prevention of Offences. Chapter XII.—Disputes as to Immoveable Property.—Sections 147-148. Chapter XIII.—Preventive Action of the Police.—Section 149-153. Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV.—Sections 154-155.)

Disputes concerning easements, etc.

147. Whenever any such Magistrate is satisfied as aforesaid that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning the right of use of any land or water (including any right of way or other easement over the same) within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may inquire into the matter in manner provided by section 145; and may, if it appears to him that such right exists, make an order permitting such thing to be done, or directing that such thing shall not be done, as the case may be, until the person objecting to such thing being done, or claiming that such thing may be done, obtains the decision of a competent Court adjudging him to be entitled to prevent the doing of, or to do, such thing, as the case may be:

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section permitting the doing of anything where the right to do such thing is exerciseable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry; or, where the right is exerciseable only at particular seasons or on particular occasions, unless the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons or occasions before such institution.

Local inquiry.

148. (1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this Chapter, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry, and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

(2) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

Order as to costs.

(3) When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this Chapter for witnesses, or pleaders' fees, or both, the Magistrate passing a decision under section 145, section 146 or section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion. All costs so directed to be paid may be recovered as if they were fines.

CHAPTER XIII.

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Police to prevent cognizable offences.

149. Every police-officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent, the commission of any cognizable offence.

Information of design to commit such offences.

150. Every police-officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police-officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

Arrest to prevent such offences.

151. A police-officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

Prevention of injury to public property.

152. A police-officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immoveable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

Inspection of weights and measures.

153. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V.

INFORMATION TO THE POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE.

CHAPTER XIV.

Information in cognizable cases.

154. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

Information in non-cognizable cases.

155. (1) When information is given to an officer in charge of a police-station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV. —Sections 156-152.)

he shall enter in a book to be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the informant to the Magistrate.

Investigation into non-cognizable cases.

(2) No police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial, or of a Presidency Magistrate.

(3) Any police-officer receiving such order may exercise the same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

Investigation into cognizable cases.

156. (1) Any officer in charge of a police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

(2) No proceeding of a police officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

(3) Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above mentioned.

Procedure where cognizable offence suspected.

157. (1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police-report, and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers to proceed, to the spot to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and to take such measures as may be necessary for the discovery and arrest of the offender:

Provided as follows:—

Where local investigation dispensed with.

(a) when any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot;

Where police-officer in charge sees no sufficient ground for investigation.

(b) if it appear to the officer in charge of a police-station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section.

Reports under section 157 how submitted.

158. (1) Every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Local Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Local Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry.

159. Such Magistrate, on receiving such report, may direct an investigation or, if he thinks fit, at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses.

160. Any police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required.

Examination of witnesses by police.

161 (1) Any police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

Statements to police not to be signed or admitted in evidence.

162. (1) No statement made by any person to a police-officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter shall, if taken down in writing, be signed by the person making it, nor shall such writing be used as evidence:

Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused, refer to such writing and may then, if the Court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice, direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof: and such statement may be used to impeach the credit of such witness in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I of 1872.

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(Part V.—Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate. Chapter XIV.—Sections 163-167.)

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of section 32, clause (1), of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I of 1872.

163. (1) No police-officer or person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 24. I of 1872.

No inducement to be offered.

(2) But no police-officer or other person shall prevent, by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation under this Chapter any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

164. (1) Every Magistrate not being a police-officer may record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this Chapter or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

Power to record statements and confessions.

(2) Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case. Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in section 364, and such statements or confessions shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

(3) No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and, when he records any confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

(*Signed*) A. B.,
Magistrate."

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

165. (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police-station, or a police-officer making an investigation, considers that the production of any document or thing is necessary to the conduct of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate, and there is reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 has been or might be issued will not or would not produce such document or thing according to the directions of the summons or order, or when such document or thing is not known to be in the possession of any person, such officer may search, or cause search to be made, for the same, in any place within the limits of the station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached.

Search by police-officer.

(2) Such officer shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

(3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the document or thing for which search is to be made, and the place to be searched; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

(4) The provisions of this Code as to search-warrants shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section.

166. (1) An officer in charge of a police-station may require an officer in charge of another police-station, whether in the same or a different district, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case in which the former officer might cause such search to be made within the limits of his own station.

When officer in charge of police-station may require another to issue search-warrant.

(2) Such officer, on being so required, shall proceed according to the provisions of section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any, to the officer at whose request the search was made.

167. (1) Whenever it appears that any investigation under this Chapter cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well-founded, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused (if any) to such Magistrate.

Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time authorise the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole. If he has not jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

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(3) A Magistrate authorising under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

(4) If such order is given by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, he shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate.

168. When any subordinate police-officer has made any investigation under this Chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police-station.

Report of investigation by subordinate police-officer.

169. If, upon an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report and to try the accused or commit him for trial.

Release of accused when evidence deficient.

170. (1) If, upon an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid, such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police-report and to try the accused or commit him for trial or, if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day to day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed.

Case to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient.

(2) When the officer in charge of a police-station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may be necessary to produce before him, and shall require the complainant (if any) and so many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate as thereby directed and prosecute or give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

(3) If the Court of the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate is mentioned in the bond, such Court shall be held to include any Court to which such Magistrate may refer the case for inquiry or trial, provided reasonable notice of such reference is given to such complainant or persons.

(4) The day fixed under this section shall be the day whereon the accused person is to appear, if security for his appearance has been taken, or the day on which he may be expected to arrive at the Court of the Magistrate, if he is to be forwarded in custody.

(5) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed, shall deliver a copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with his report.

171. No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of the Magistrate shall be required to accompany a police-officer, or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond:

Complainants and witnesses not to be required to accompany police-officer.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint.

Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in section 170, the officer in charge of the police-station may forward him in custody to the Magistrate, who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

Recusant complainant or witness may be forwarded in custody.

172. (1) Every police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in a diary, setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

Diary of proceedings in investigation.

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but, if they are used by the police-officer who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police-officer, the

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I of 1872. provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 161 or section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

Report of police-officer.

173. (1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer in charge of the police-station shall forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report a report in the form prescribed by the Local Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused person has been forwarded in custody, or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties.

(2) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Local Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police-station to make further investigation.

(3) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

Police to inquire and report on suicide, etc.

174. (1) The officer in charge of a police-station, or some other police-officer specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, on receiving information that a person—

(a) has committed suicide, or

(b) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(c) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests, and, unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Local Government, or by any general or special order of the District or Subdivisional Magistrate, shall proceed to the place where the body of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body, and stating in what manner, or by what weapon or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

(2) The report shall be signed by such police-officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Magistrate.

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death, or when for any other reason the police-officer considers it expedient so to do, he shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other qualified medical man appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admit of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(4) In the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, investigations under this section may be made by the head of the village, who shall then report the result to the nearest Magistrate authorised to hold inquests.

(5) The following Magistrates are empowered to hold inquests, namely, any District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate, and any Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government or the District Magistrate.

Power to summon persons.

175. (1) A police-officer proceeding under section 174 may, by order in writing, summon two or more persons as aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation, and any other person who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly all questions other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(2) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police-officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death.

176. (1) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and, in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), any Magistrate so empowered may, hold an inquiry into the cause of death,

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either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police-officer; and, if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case.

Power to disinter corpses.

(2) Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

PART VI.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

A.—Place of Inquiry or Trial.

Ordinary place of inquiry and trial.

177. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions.

178. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 177, the Local Government may direct that any cases or class of cases committed for trial in any district may be tried in any sessions division:

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Provided that such direction is not repugnant to any direction previously issued by the High Court under section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or under this Code, section 526.

Accused triable in district where act is done or where consequence ensues.

179. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(a) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Z.

(b) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y or Court Z to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into or tried by X, Y or Z.

(c) A is put in fear of injury within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is thereby induced, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into or tried either by X or Y.

(d) A is wounded in the Native State of Baroda, and dies of his wounds in Poona. The offence of causing A's death may be inquired into and tried in Poona.

Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

180. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations.

(a) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits, escape from custody, etc.

181. (1) The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust.

(2) The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received or retained by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 182-188.)

Stealing.

(3) The offence of stealing anything may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such thing was stolen or was possessed by the thief or by any person who received or retained the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

Kidnapping and abduction.

(4) The offence of kidnapping or abduction may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person kidnapped or abducted was kidnapped or abducted or was conveyed or concealed or detained.

Place of inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain or not in one district only; or where offence is continuing, or consists of several acts.

182. When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or

where an offence is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or

where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or

where it consists of several acts done in different local areas,

it may be inquired into or tried by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

Offence committed on a journey.

183. An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or into the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post-office and Arms Acts.

184. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post-office or Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into or tried in a presidency-town, whether the offence is stated to have been committed within such town or not:

Provided that the offender and all the witnesses necessary for his prosecution are to be found within such town.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place.

185. (1) Whenever any doubt arises as to the Court by which any offence should under the preceding provisions of this Chapter be inquired into or tried, the High Court, within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the offender actually is, may decide by which Court the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

(2) In Lower Burma, when the offender is an European British subject, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and in all other cases the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the High Court.

Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction.

186. (1) When a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or, if he is specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a Magistrate of the first class, sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether within or without British India) an offence which cannot, under the provisions of sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in British India, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits, and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, or, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest.

(2) When there are more Magistrates than one having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent, or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

Procedure where warrant issued by subordinate Magistrate.

187. (1) If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under section 186 by a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, such Magistrate shall send the person arrested to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the police-officer executing such warrant, or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

(2) If the offence which the person arrested is alleged or suspected to have committed is one which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under section 186, such Magistrate shall send such person to such Court.

Liability of British subjects for offences committed out of British India.

188. When a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty commits an offence at any place without and beyond the limits of British India, or

when any British subject commits an offence in the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India, or

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 189-194.)

(*b*) when a servant of the Queen (whether a British subject or not) commits an offence in the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within British India at which he may be found:

Political Agent to certify fitness of inquiry into charge.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in British India unless the Political Agent, if there is one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that, in his opinion, the charge ought to be inquired into in British India; and, where there is no Political Agent, the sanction of the Local Government shall be required:

Provided, also, that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in British India shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of British India. XXI of 1879.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

189. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a judicial officer in or for the territory in which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

B.—Conditions requisite for Initiation of Proceedings.

Cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

190. (*1*) Except as hereinafter provided, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, and any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf, may take cognizance of any offence—

(*a*) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(*b*) upon a police-report of such facts;

(*c*) upon information received from any person other than a police-officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion, that such offence has been committed.

(*2*) The Local Government, or the District Magistrate subject to the general or special orders of the Local Government, may empower any Magistrate to take cognizance under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

(*3*) The Local Government may empower any Magistrate of the first or second class to take cognizance under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), of offences for which he may try or commit for trial.

Transfer or commitment on application of accused.

191. When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), of the preceding section, the accused shall, before any evidence is taken, be informed that he is entitled to have the case tried by another Court, and if the accused, or any of the accused if there be more than one, objects to being tried by such Magistrate, the case shall, instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be committed to the Court of Session or transferred to another Magistrate.

Transfer of cases by Magistrates.

192. (*1*) Any Chief Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate may transfer any case, of which he has taken cognizance, for inquiry or trial, to any Magistrate subordinate to him.

(*2*) Any District Magistrate may empower any Magistrate of the first class who has taken cognizance of any case, to transfer it for inquiry or trial to any other specified Magistrate in his district who is competent under this Code to try the accused or commit him for trial; and such Magistrate may dispose of the case accordingly.

Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session.

193. (*1*) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate duly empowered in that behalf.

(*2*) Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Local Government by general or special order may direct them to try, or, in the case of Assistant Sessions Judges, as the Sessions Judge of the division, by general or special order, may make over to them for trial.

Cognizance of offences by High Court.

194. (*1*) The High Court may take cognizance of any offence upon a commitment made to it in manner hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any letters patent granted under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or any other provision of this Code. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 195-197.)

Informations by the Advocate General.

(2) (a) Notwithstanding anything in this Code contained, the Advocate General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, exhibit to the High Court, against persons subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court, informations for all purposes for which Her Majesty's Attorney-General may exhibit informations on behalf of the Crown in the High Court of Justice in England.

(b) Such proceedings may be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in the case of similar informations filed by Her Majesty's Attorney-General so far as the circumstances of the case and the practice and procedure of the said High Court will admit.

(c) All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and sums of money recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information shall belong to the Government of India.

(d) The High Court may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

195. (1) No Court shall take cognizance—

Prosecution for contempts of lawful authority of public servants.

XLV of 1860.

(a) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of the public servant concerned or of some public servant to whom he is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

(b) of any offence punishable under section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the same Code, when such offence is committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate;

Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

(c) of any offence described in section 463 or punishable under section 471, 475 or 476 of the same Code, when such offence has been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in such proceeding, except with the previous sanction, or on the complaint, of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

(2) In clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) the term "Court" means a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, but does not include a Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1877. III of 1877.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1), with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to the abetment of such offences, and attempts to commit them.

Nature of sanction necessary.

(4) The sanction referred to in this section may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person; but it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence was committed.

(5) When sanction is given in respect of any offence referred to in this section, the Court taking cognizance of the case may frame a charge of any other offence so referred to which is disclosed by the facts.

(6) Any sanction given or refused under this section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate; and no sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given: provided that the High Court may, for good cause shewn, extend the time.

(7) For the purposes of this section every Court shall be deemed to be subordinate only to the Court to which appeals from the former Court ordinarily lie, that is to say:—

(a) where such appeals lie to more than one Court, the Appellate Court of inferior jurisdiction shall be the Court to which such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate;

(b) where such appeals lie to a Civil and also to a Revenue Court, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Civil or Revenue Court according to the nature of the case in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed;

(c) where no appeal lies such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the principal Court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such first-mentioned Court is situate.

Prosecution for offences against the State.

196 No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code (except section 127), or punishable under section 108A, or section 153A or section 294A or section 505 of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf. XLV of 1860.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

197. (1) When any Judge, or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government of India or the Local Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant of any offence, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence, except with the previous sanction of the Government having power to order his removal, or of some officer empowered in this behalf by such Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power to give such sanction has not been limited by such Government.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XV.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 198-199. Chapter XVI.—Of Complaints to Magistrates.—Sections 200-203. Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 204.)

Power of Government as to prosecution.

(2) Such Government may determine the person by whom, the manner in which, the offence or offences for which, the prosecution of such Judge or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage.

XLV of 1860.

198. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code or under sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence.

Prosecution for adultery or enticing a married woman.

XLV of 1860.

199. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under section 497 or section 498 of the Indian Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES.

Examination of complainant.

200. Subject to the provisions of section 476, a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under section 192;

(*b*) where the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, such examination may be on oath or not as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit, and need not be reduced to writing; but the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing:

(*c*) when the case has been transferred under section 192 and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case.

201. (*1*) If the complaint has been made in writing to a Magistrate who is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.

(*2*) If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the complainant to the proper Court.

Postponement of issue of process.

202. (*1*) If the Chief Presidency Magistrate, or any other Presidency Magistrate whom the Local Government may from time to time authorise in this behalf, or any Magistrate of the first or second class, is not satisfied as to the truth of a complaint of an offence of which he is authorised to take cognizance, he may, when the complainant has been examined, record his reasons, and may then postpone the issue of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against and either inquire into the case himself or direct a previous local investigation to be made by any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or by a police-officer, or by such other person, not being a Magistrate or police-officer, as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

(*2*) If such investigation is made by some person not being a Magistrate or a police-officer, he shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer in charge of a police-station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

(*3*) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

Dismissal of complaint.

203. The Magistrate before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred, may dismiss the complaint, if, after examining the complainant and considering the result of the investigation (if any) made under section 202, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding. In such case he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

Issue of process.

204. (*1*) If, in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence, there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and the case appears to be one in which, according to the fourth column of the second schedule, a summons should issue in the first instance, he shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which, according to that column, a warrant should issue in the first instance, he may issue a warrant, or, if he thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such Magistrate or (if he has not jurisdiction himself) some other Magistrate having jurisdiction.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of section 90.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVII.—Of the Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.—Section 205. Chapter XVIII —Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 205-212.)

(3) When by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no process shall be issued until the fees are paid, and, if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

205. (1) Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

(2) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT.

Power to commit for trial.

206. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 443, any Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or any Magistrate empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may commit any person for trial to the Court of Session or High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

(2) But, save as herein otherwise provided, no person triable by the Court of Session shall be committed for trial to the High Court.

Procedure in inquiries preparatory to commitment.

207. The following procedure shall be adopted in inquiries before Magistrates where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court, or, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court.

Taking of evidence produced.

208. (1) The Magistrate shall, when the accused appears or is brought before him, proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take in manner hereinafter provided all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution or in behalf of the accused, or as may be called for by the Magistrate.

(2) The accused shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, and in such case the prosecutor may re-examine them.

Process for production of further evidence.

(3) If the complainant or officer conducting the prosecution, or the accused, applies to the Magistrate to issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless, for reasons to be recorded, he deems it unnecessary to do so.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to require a Presidency Magistrate to record his reasons.

When accused person to be discharged.

209. (1) When the evidence referred to in section 208, sub-sections (1) and (3), has been taken, and he has (if necessary) examined the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, such Magistrate shall, if he finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial, record his reasons and discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself or some other Magistrate, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

When charge is to be framed.

210. (1) When, upon such evidence being taken and such examination (if any) being made, the Magistrate is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused is charged.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

(2) As soon as the charge has been framed, it shall be read and explained to the accused, and a copy thereof shall, if he so requires, be given to him free of cost.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

211. (1) The accused shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons (if any) whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

Further list.

(2) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, allow the accused to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time; and, where the accused is committed for trial before the High Court, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused from giving, at any time before his trial, to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

Power of Magistrate to examine such witnesses.

212. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon and examine any witness named in any list given in to him under section 211.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVIII.—Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Sections 213-219.)

Order of commitment.

213. (1) When the accused, on being required to give in a list under section 211, has declined to do so, or when he has given in such list and the witnesses (if any) included therein whom the Magistrate desires to examine have been summoned and examined under section 212, the Magistrate may make an order committing the accused for trial by the High Court or the Court of Session (as the case may be), and (unless the Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate) shall also record briefly the reasons for such commitment.

(2) If the Magistrate, after hearing the witnesses for the defence, is satisfied that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused, he may cancel the charge and discharge the accused.

Person charged outside presidency-towns jointly with European British subject.

214. If any person (not being an European British subject) is accused before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate of having committed an offence conjointly with an European British subject who is about to be committed for trial, or to be tried, before the High Court on a similar charge arising out of the same transaction, and the Magistrate finds that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall commit him for trial before the High Court, and not before the Court of Session.

Quashing commitments under section 213 or 214

215 A commitment once made under section 213 or section 214 by a competent Magistrate or by a Court of Session under section 477, or by a Civil or Revenue Court under section 478, can be quashed by the High Court only, and only on a point of law.

Summons to witnesses for defence when accused is committed.

216 When the accused has given in any list of witnesses under section 211 and has been committed for trial, the Magistrate shall summon such of the witnesses included in the list, as have not appeared before himself, to appear before the Court to which the accused has been committed:

Provided that, where the accused has been committed to the High Court, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, leave such witnesses to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown, and such witnesses may be summoned accordingly:

Refusal to summon unnecessary witness unless deposit made.

Provided, also, that, if the Magistrate thinks that any witness is included in the list for the purpose of vexation or delay, or of defeating the ends of justice, the Magistrate may require the accused to satisfy him that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the evidence of such witness is material, and, if he is not so satisfied, may refuse to summon the witness (recording his reasons for such refusal), or may before summoning him require such sum to be deposited as such Magistrate thinks necessary to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of the witness and all other proper expenses.

Bond of complainants and witnesses.

217. (1) Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the Court of Session or High Court is necessary and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him bonds binding themselves to be in attendance when called upon at the Court of Session or High Court to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute bond.

(2) If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the Court of Session or High Court, or execute the bond above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until his attendance at the Court of Session or High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Commitment when to be notified.

218. (1) When the accused is committed for trial, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge;

Charge, etc., to be forwarded to High Court or Court of Session.

and shall send the charge, the record of the inquiry and any weapon or other thing which is to be produced in evidence, to the Court of Session or (where the commitment is made to the High Court) to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

English translation to be forwarded to High Court.

(2) When the commitment is made to the High Court and any part of the record is not in English, an English translation of such part shall be forwarded with the record.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses

219 (1) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over in manner hereinbefore provided to appear and give evidence.

(2) Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused, and, where the Magistrate is not a Presidency Magistrate, a copy of the evidence of such witnesses shall, if the accused so require, be given to him free of cost.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XVIII—Of Inquiry into Case triable by the Court of Session or High Court.—Section 220. Chapter XIX. —Of the Charge.—Sections 221-224.)

Custody of accused pending trial.

220. Until and during the trial, the Magistrate shall, subject to the provisions of this Code regarding the taking of bail, commit the accused, by warrant, to custody.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

221. (1) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

Specific name of offence sufficient description.

(2) If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

(3) If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(4) The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

What implied in charge.

(5) The fact that the charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

(6) In the presidency-towns the charge shall be written in English; elsewhere it shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

Previous conviction when to be set out.

(7) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within Exception I, one or other of the three provisoes to that exception applied to it. XLV of 1860.

(b) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it. XLV of 1860.

(c) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge. XLV of 1860.

(d) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words. XLV of 1860.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

222. (1) The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money, it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and the dates between which the offence is alleged to have been committed, without specifying particular items or exact dates, and the charge so framed shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of section 234:

Provided that the time included between the first and last of such dates shall not exceed one year.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

223. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in the discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable.

224. In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 225-232.)

Effect of errors.

225. No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has occasioned a failure of justice.

Illustrations.

XLV of 1860.

(*a*) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*) A is charged with the murder of Khoda Baksh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khoda Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khoda Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled and that the error was material.

Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect charge.

226. When any person is committed for trial without a charge, or with an imperfect or erroneous charge, the Court, or, in the case of a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, may frame a charge, or add to or otherwise alter the charge, as the case may be, having regard to the rules contained in this Code as to the form of charges.

Illustrations.

1. A is charged with the murder of C. A charge of abetting the murder of C may be added or substituted.

XLV of 1860.

2. A is charged with forging a valuable security under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code. A charge of fabricating false evidence under section 193 may be added.

3. A is charged with receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. During the trial it incidentally appears that he has in his possession instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting coin. A charge under section 235 of the Indian Penal Code cannot be added.

Court may alter charge.

227. (*1*) Any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced, or, in the case of trials before the Court of Session or High Court, before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed.

(*2*) Every such alteration or addition shall be read and explained to the accused.

When trial may proceed immediately after alteration.

228. If the charge framed or alteration or addition made under section 226 or section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecutor in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such charge or alteration or addition has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed, or trial suspended.

229. If the new or altered or added charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

Stay of proceedings if prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction.

230. If the offence stated in the new or altered or added charge is one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

Recall of witnesses when charge altered.

231. Whenever a charge is altered or added to by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or re-summon, and examine with reference to such alteration or addition, any witness who may have been examined, and also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material.

Effect of material error.

232. (*1*) If any Appellate Court, or the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII, is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

(*2*) If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration.

A is convicted of an offence, under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence, which he corruptly used or XLV

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 233-235.)

attempted to use as true or genuine, was false or fabricated. If the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge; but, if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Joinder of Charges.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

233. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases mentioned in sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and causing grievous hurt.

Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together.

234. (1) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(2) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Indian Penal Code or of any special or local law. XLV of 1860.

Trial for more than one offence.

235. (1) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence.

Offence falling within two definitions.

(2) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence.

(3) If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, and for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Indian Penal Code, section 71. XLV of 1860.

Illustrations

to sub-section (1)—

(a) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(b) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(c) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d) A has in his possession several seals, knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, the possession of each seal under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(e) With intent to cause injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charges. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(f) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(g) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt and assaulting a public servant endeavouring in the discharge of his duty as such to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 147, 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(h) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

The separate charges referred to in Illustrations (a) to (h) respectively may be tried at the same time.

to sub-section (2)—

(i) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(j) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(k) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 317 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(l) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code. XLV of 1860.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XIX.—Of the Charge.—Sections 236-240. Chapter XX.—Of the Trial of Summons-cases by Magistrates.—Section 241.)

to sub-section (g)—

(m) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

236. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustrations.

(a) A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust or cheating.

(b) A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club. Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be charged in the alternative and convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved which of these contradictory statements was false.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

237. (1) If, in the case mentioned in section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

(2) When the accused is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of having attempted to commit that offence, although the attempt is not separately charged.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

238. (1) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, but the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

(2) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a conviction of any offence referred to in section 198 or section 199 when no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations.

(a) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406. XLV of 1860.

(b) A is charged, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under section 335 of that Code. XLV of 1860.

What persons may be charged jointly.

239. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit; and the provisions contained in the former part of this Chapter shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(a) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

240. When a charge containing more heads than one is framed against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges. Such withdrawal shall have the effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charges so withdrawn.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE TRIAL OF SUMMONS-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in summons-cases.

241. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of summons-cases.

242. When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the particulars of the offence of which he is accused shall be stated to him, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted; but it shall not be necessary to frame a formal charge.

Substance of accusation to be stated.

243. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and, if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate shall convict him accordingly.

Conviction on admission of truth of accusation.

244. (*1*) If the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence.

Procedure when no such admission is made.

(*2*) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the complainant or accused, issue process to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any document or other thing.

(*3*) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court.

245. (*1*) If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Acquittal.

(*2*) If he finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Sentence.

246. A Magistrate may, under section 243 or section 245, convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter which from the facts admitted or proved he appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or summons.

Finding not limited by complaint or summons.

247. If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day:

Non-appearance of complainant.

Provided that, where the complainant is a public servant and his personal attendance is not required, the Magistrate may dispense with his attendance, and proceed with the case.

248. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case under this Chapter, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

Withdrawal of complaint.

249. In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Presidency Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first class, or, with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction, and may thereupon release the accused.

Power to stop proceedings when no complainant.

Frivolous Accusations in Summons and Warrant Cases.

250. (*1*) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal, direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Frivolous or vexatious accusations.

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(*a*) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(*b*) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(*2*) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under sub-section (*1*) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine:

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(*3*) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (*1*) by a Magistrate of the second or third class to pay compensation to an accused person may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXI.- Of the Trial of Warrant-cases by Magistrates.—Sections 251-259.)

(4) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (3), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this section.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT-CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Procedure in warrant-cases.

251. The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of warrant-cases.

Evidence for prosecution.

252. (1) When the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution.

(2) The Magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary.

Discharge of accused.

253. (1) If, upon taking all the evidence referred to in section 252, and making such examination (if any) of the accused as the Magistrate thinks necessary, he finds that no case against the accused has been made out which, if unrebutted, would warrant his conviction, the Magistrate shall discharge him.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from discharging the accused at any previous stage of the case if, for reasons to be recorded by such Magistrate, he considers the charge to be groundless.

Charge to be framed when offence appears proved.

254. If, when such evidence and examination have been taken and made, or at any previous stage of the case, the Magistrate is of opinion that there is ground for presuming that the accused has committed an offence triable under this chapter, which such Magistrate is competent to try, and which, in his opinion, could be adequately punished by him, he shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

Plea.

255. (1) The charge shall then be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether is guilty or has any defence to make.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the Magistrate shall record the plea and may in his discretion convict him thereon

Defence.

256. (1) If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be required to state whether he wishes to cross-examine any, and, if so, which, of the witnesses for the prosecution whose evidence has been taken. If he says he does so wish, the witnesses named by him shall be re-called, and, after cross-examination and re-examination (if any), they shall be discharged. The evidence of any remaining witnesses for the prosecution shall next be taken, and, after cross-examination and re-examination (if any), they also shall be discharged. The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and produce his evidence.

(2) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Magistrate shall file it with the record.

Process for compelling production of evidence at instance of accused.

257. (1) If the accused, after he has entered upon his defence, applies to the Magistrate to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness for the purpose of examination or cross-examination, or the production of any document or other thing, the Magistrate shall issue such process unless he considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or for defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by him in writing:

Provided that, when the accused has cross-examined or had the opportunity of cross-examining any witness after the charge is framed, the attendance of such witness shall not be compelled under this section, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the purposes of justice.

(2) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

Acquittal.

258. (1) If in any case under this Chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Conviction.

(2) If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law.

Absence of complainant.

259. When the proceedings have been instituted upon complaint, and upon any day fixed for the hearing of the case the complainant is absent, and the offence may be lawfully compounded, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, at any time before the charge has been framed, discharge the accused.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 260-263.)

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SUMMARY TRIALS.

Power to try summarily.

260. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code,—

(*a*) the District Magistrate,

(*b*) any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and

(*c*) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government,

may, he or they think fit, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:—

(*a*) offences not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(*b*) offences relating to weights and measures under sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Indian Penal Code; XLV of 1860.

(*c*) hurt, under section 323 of the same Code;

(*d*) theft, under section 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*e*) dishonest misappropriation of property under section 403 of the same Code, where the value of the property misappropriated does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*f*) receiving or retaining stolen property, under section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*g*) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed fifty rupees;

(*h*) mischief, under section 427 of the same Code;

(*i*) house-trespass, under section 448 and offences under sections 451, 45[illegible] and 457 of the same Code;

(*j*) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under section 504, and criminal intimidation, under section 506, of the same Code;

(*k*) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*l*) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence;

(*m*) offences under section 20 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871: I of 1871

Provided that no case in which a Magistrate exercises the special powers conferred by section 34, shall be tried in a summary way.

(*2*) When in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate or Bench that the case is one which is of a character which renders it undesirable that it should be tried summarily, the Magistrate or Bench shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in manner provided by this Code.

Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less power.

261. The Local Government may confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:—

(*a*) offences against the Indian Penal Code, sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 334, 336, 341, 352, 426 and 447; XLV of 1860.

(*b*) offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy clauses of Police Acts which are punishable only with fine, or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month;

(*c*) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(*d*) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence.

Procedure for summons and warrant cases applicable.

262. (*1*) In trials under this Chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned.

Limit of imprisonment.

(*2*) No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this Chapter.

Record in cases where there is no appeal.

263. In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Local Government may direct the following particulars:—

(*a*) the serial number;

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence;

(*c*) the date of the report or complaint;

(*d*) the name of the complainant (if any);

(*e*) the name, parentage and residence of the accused;

(*f*) the offence complained of and the offence (if any) proved, and in cases coming under clause (*d*), clause (*e*), clause (*f*) or clause (*g*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 260 the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed;

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXII.—Of Summary Trials.—Sections 264-265. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 266-271.)

(g) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(h) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefor;

(i) the sentence or other final order, and

(j) the date on which the proceedings terminated

Record in appealable cases.

264. (1) In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies, such Magistrate or Bench shall, before passing sentence, record a judgment embodying the substance of the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in section 263

(2) Such judgment shall be the only record in cases coming within this section.

Language of record and judgment.

265 (1) Records made under section 263 and judgments recorded under section 264 shall be written by the presiding officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or, if the Court to which such presiding officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother-tongue

Bench may be authorised to employ clerk

(2) The Local Government may authorise any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings

(3) If no such authorisation be given, the record prepared by a member of the Bench and signed as aforesaid shall be the proper record.

(4) If the Bench differ in opinion, any dissentient member may write a separate judgment.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.

A.—Preliminary.

"High Court" defined.

266. In this Chapter, except in sections 276 and 307, and in Chapter XVIII, the expression "High Court" means a High Court of Judicature established or to be established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and includes the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and such other Courts as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be High Courts for the purposes of this Chapter.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 104.

Trials before High Court to be by jury.

267. All trials under this Chapter before a High Court shall be by jury;

and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, in all criminal cases transferred to a High Court under this Code or under the Letters Patent of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, the trial may, if the High Court so directs, be by jury.

24 & 25 Vict., c 104.

Trials before Court of Session to be by jury or with assessors

268. All trials before a Court of Session shall be either by jury, or with the aid of assessors.

Local Government may order trials before Court of Session to be by jury.

269. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by order in the official Gazette, direct that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before any Court of Session, shall be by jury in any district, and may, with the like sanction, revoke or alter such order.

(2) The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of such offences shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order

(3) When the accused is charged at the same trial with several offences of which some are and some are not triable by jury, he shall be tried by jury for such of those offences as are triable by jury, and by the Court of Session, with the aid of the jurors as assessors, for such of them as are not triable by jury.

Trial before Court of Session to be conducted by Public Prosecutor

270. In every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor.

B.—Commencement of Proceedings.

Commencement of trial

271. (1) When the Court is ready to commence the trial, the accused shall appear or be brought before it, and the charge shall be read out in Court and explained to him, and he shall be asked whether

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he is guilty of the offence charged, or claims to be tried.

(2) If the accused pleads guilty, the plea shall be recorded, and he may be convicted thereon.

Plea of guilty.

272. If the accused refuses to, or does not, plead, or if he claims to be tried, the Court shall proceed to choose jurors or assessors as hereinafter directed and to try the case:

Refusal to plead or claim to be tried.

Provided that, subject to the right of objection hereinafter mentioned, the same jury may try, or the same assessors may aid in the trial of, as many accused persons successively as the Court thinks fit.

Trial by same jury or assessors of several offenders in succession.

273. (1) In trials before the High Court, when it appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, that any charge or any portion thereof is clearly unsustainable, the Judge may make on the charge an entry to that effect.

Entry on sustainable charges.

(2) Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge or portion of the charge, as the case may be.

Effect of entry.

C.—Choosing a Jury.

274. (1) In trials before the High Court the jury shall consist of nine persons.

Number of jury.

(2) In trials by jury before the Court of Session the jury shall consist of such uneven number, not being less than three, or more than nine, as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct.

275. In a trial by jury before the Court of Session of a person not being an European or an American, a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans.

Jury for trial of persons not Europeans or Americans before Court of Session.

276. The jurors shall be chosen by lot from the persons summoned to act as such, in such manner as the High Court may from time to time by rule direct:

Jurors to be chosen by lot.

Provided that—

first, pending the issue under this section of rules for any Court, the practice now prevailing in such Court in respect to the choosing of jurors shall be followed;

Existing practice maintained;

secondly, in case of a deficiency of persons summoned, the number of jurors required may, with the leave of the Court, be chosen from such other persons as may be present;

persons not summoned when eligible;

thirdly, in the presidency-towns—

trials before special jurors.

(a) if the accused person is charged with having committed an offence punishable with death, or

(b) if in any other case a Judge of the High Court so directs,

the jurors shall be chosen from the special jury list hereinafter prescribed; and

fourthly, in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury, the jurors shall, in any case in which the Judge so directs, be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325.

277. (1) As each juror is chosen, his name shall be called aloud, and, upon his appearance, the accused shall be asked if he objects to be tried by such juror.

Names of jurors to be called.

(2) Objection may then be taken to such juror by the accused or by the prosecutor, and the grounds of objection shall be stated:

Objection to jurors.

Provided that, in the High Court, objections without grounds stated shall be allowed to the number of eight on behalf of the Crown and eight on behalf of the person or all the persons charged.

Objection without grounds stated.

278. Any objection taken to a juror on any of the following grounds, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court, shall be allowed—

Grounds of objection.

(a) some presumed or actual partiality in the juror;

(b) some personal ground, such as alienage, deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force, or being under the age of twenty-one or above the age of sixty years;

(c) his having by habit or religious vows relinquished all care of worldly affairs;

(d) his holding any office in or under the Court;

(e) his executing any duties of police or being entrusted with police-duties;

(f) his having been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him unfit to serve on the jury;

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(*g*) his inability to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or when such evidence is interpreted the language in which it is interpreted;

(*h*) any other circumstance which, in the opinion of the Court, renders him improper as a juror.

Decision of objection.

279. (*1*) Every objection taken to a juror shall be decided by the Court and such decision shall be recorded and be final.

Supply of place of juror against whom objection allowed.

(*2*) If the objection is allowed, the place of such juror shall be supplied by any other juror attending in obedience to a summons and chosen in manner provided by section 276, or if there is no such other juror present, then by any other person present in the Court whose name is on the list of jurors, or whom the Court considers a proper person to serve on the jury:

Provided that no objection to such juror or other person is taken under section 278 and allowed.

Foreman of jury.

280. (*1*) When the jurors have been chosen, they shall appoint one of their number to be foreman.

(*2*) The foreman shall preside in the debates of the jury, deliver the verdict of the jury, and ask any information from the Court that is required by the jury or any of the jurors.

(*3*) If a majority of the jury do not, within such time as the Judge thinks reasonable, agree in the appointment of a foreman, he shall be appointed by the Court.

Swearing of jurors.

281 When the foreman has been appointed, the jurors shall be sworn under the Indian Oaths Act, 1873. X of 1873.

Procedure when juror ceases to attend, etc.

282. (*1*) If, in the course of a trial by jury, at any time before the return of the verdict, any juror, from any sufficient cause, is prevented from attending throughout the trial, or if any juror absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, or if it appears that any juror is unable to understand the language in which the evidence is given, or, when such evidence is interpreted, the language in which it is interpreted, a new juror shall be added, or the jury shall be discharged and a new jury chosen.

(*2*) In each of such cases the trial shall commence anew.

Discharge of jury in case of sickness of prisoner.

283. The Judge may also discharge the jury whenever the prisoner becomes incapable of remaining at the bar.

D.—Choosing Assessors.

Assessors how chosen.

284. When the trial is to be held with the aid of assessors, two or more shall be chosen, as the Judge thinks fit, from the persons summoned to act as such.

Procedure when assessor is unable to attend.

285. (*1*) If, in the course of a trial with the aid of assessors, at any time before the finding, any assessor is, from any sufficient cause, prevented from attending throughout the trial, or absents himself, and it is not practicable to enforce his attendance, the trial shall proceed with the aid of the other assessor or assessors.

(*2*) If all the assessors are prevented from attending, or absent themselves, the proceedings shall be stayed, and a new trial shall be held with the aid of fresh assessors.

E.—Trial to Close of Cases for Prosecution and Defence.

Opening case for prosecution.

286. (*1*) When the jurors or assessors have been chosen, the prosecutor shall open his case by reading from the Indian Penal Code or other law the description of the offence charged, and stating shortly by what evidence he expects to prove the guilt of the accused. XLV of 1860.

Examination of witnesses.

(*2*) The prosecutor shall then examine his witnesses.

Examination of accused before Magistrate to be evidence.

287. The examination of the accused duly recorded by or before the committing Magistrate shall be tendered by the prosecutor and read as evidence.

Evidence given at preliminary inquiry before the committing admissible.

288. The evidence of a witness duly taken in the presence of the accused before the committing Magistrate may, in the discretion of the presiding Judge, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case.

Procedure after examination of witnesses for prosecution.

289. (*1*) When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination (if any) of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

(*2*) If he says that he does not, the prosecutor may sum up his case; and, if the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, it may then, in a case

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tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(3) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court may then, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, record a finding, or, in a case tried by a jury, direct the jury to return a verdict, of not guilty.

(4) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, and the Court considers that there is evidence that he committed the offence, or if, on his saying that he does not mean to adduce evidence, the prosecutor sums up his case and the Court considers that there is evidence that the accused committed the offence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence.

Defence.

290. The accused or his pleader may then open his case, stating the facts or law on which he intends to rely, and making such comments as he thinks necessary on the evidence for the prosecution. He may then examine his witnesses (if any) and after their cross-examination and re-examination (if any) may sum up his case.

Right of accused as to examination and summoning of witnesses.

291. The accused shall be allowed to examine any witness not previously named by him, if such witness is in attendance; but he shall not, except as provided in sections 211 and 231, be entitled of right to have any witness summoned, other than the witnesses named in the list delivered to the Magistrate by whom he was committed for trial.

Prosecutor's right of reply.

292. If the accused, or any of the accused, adduces any evidence, the prosecutor shall be entitled to reply.

View by jury or assessors.

293. (1) Whenever the Court thinks that the jury or assessors should view the place in which the offence charged is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the trial is alleged to have occurred, the Court shall make an order to that effect, and the jury or assessors shall be conducted in a body, under the care of an officer of the Court, to such place, which shall be shown to them by a person appointed by the Court

(2) Such officer shall not except with the permission of the Court, suffer any other person to speak to, or hold any communication with, any of the jury or assessors, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, they shall, when the view is finished, be immediately conducted back into Court.

When juror or assessor may be examined.

294. If a juror or assessor is personally acquainted with any relevant fact, it is his duty to inform the Judge that such is the case, whereupon he may be sworn, examined, cross-examined and re-examined in the same manner as any other witness.

Jury or assessors to attend at adjourned sitting.

295. If a trial is adjourned, the jury or assessors shall attend at the adjourned sitting, and at every subsequent sitting, until the conclusion of the trial.

Locking up jury.

296. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules as to keeping the jury together during a trial before such Court lasting for more than one day; and, subject to such rules, the presiding Judge may order whether and in what manner the jurors shall be kept together under the charge of an officer of the Court, or whether they shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

F.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried by Jury.

Charge to jury.

297. In cases tried by jury, when the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court shall proceed to charge the jury, summing up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and laying down the law by which the jury are to be guided.

Duty of Judge

298. (1) In such cases it is the duty of the Judge—

(a) to decide all questions of law arising in the course of the trial, and especially all questions as to the relevancy of facts which it is proposed to prove, and the admissibility of evidence or the propriety of questions asked by or on behalf of the parties; and, in his discretion, to prevent the production of inadmissible evidence, whether it is or is not objected to by the parties;

(b) to decide upon the meaning and construction of all documents given in evidence at the trial;

(c) to decide upon all matters of fact which it may be necessary to prove in order to enable evidence of particular matters to be given

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Section 299-306.)

(*d*) to decide whether any question which arises is for himself or for the jury, and upon this point his decision shall bind the jurors.

(*2*) The Judge may, if he thinks proper, in the course of his summing up, express to the jury his opinion upon any question of fact, or upon any question of mixed law and fact, relevant to the proceeding.

Illustrations.

(*a*) It is proposed to prove a statement made by a person not being a witness in the case, on the ground that circumstances are proved which render evidence of such statement admissible.

It is for the Judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the existence of those circumstances has been proved.

(*b*) It is proposed to give secondary evidence of a document the original of which is alleged to have been lost or destroyed.

It is the duty of the Judge to decide whether the original has been lost or destroyed.

Duty of jury.

299. It is the duty of the jury—

(*a*) to decide which view of the facts is true and then to return the verdict which under such view ought, according to the direction of the Judge, to be returned;

(*b*) to determine the meaning of all technical terms (other than terms of law) and words used in an unusual sense which it may be necessary to determine, whether such words occur in documents or not;

(*c*) to decide all questions which according to law are to be deemed questions of fact;

(*d*) to decide whether general indefinite expressions do or do not apply to particular cases, unless such expressions refer to legal procedure or unless their meaning is ascertained by law, in either of which cases it is the duty of the Judge to decide their meaning.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried for the murder of B.

It is the duty of the Judge to explain to the jury the distinction between murder and culpable homicide, and to tell them under what views of the facts A ought to be convicted of murder, or of culpable homicide, or to be acquitted.

It is the duty of the jury to decide which view of the facts is true, and to return a verdict in accordance with the direction of the Judge, whether that direction is right or wrong, and whether they do or do not agree with it.

(*b*) The question is whether a person entertained a reasonable belief on a particular point,—whether work was done with reasonable skill or due diligence.

Each of these is a question for the jury.

Retirement to consider.

300. In cases tried by jury, after the Judge has finished his charge, the jury may retire to consider their verdict.

Except with the leave of the Court, no person other than a juror shall speak to, or hold any communication with, any member of such jury.

Delivery of verdict.

301. When the jury have considered their verdict the foreman shall inform the Judge what is their verdict, or what is the verdict of a majority.

Procedure where jury differ.

302. If the jury are not unanimous, the Judge may require them to retire for further consideration. After such a period as the Judge considers reasonable, the jury may deliver their verdict, although they are not unanimous.

Verdict to be given on each charge.
Judge may question jury.

303. (*1*) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the jury shall return a verdict on all the charges on which the accused is tried, and the Judge may ask them such questions as are necessary to ascertain what their verdict is.

Questions and answers to be recorded.

(*2*) Such questions and the answers to them shall be recorded.

Amending verdict.

304. When by accident or mistake a wrong verdict is delivered, the jury may, before or immediately after it is recorded, amend the verdict, and it shall stand as ultimately amended.

Verdict in High Court when to prevail.

305. (*1*) When in a case tried before a High Court the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them, the Judge shall give judgment in accordance with such opinion.

(*2*) When in any such case the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

Discharge of jury in other cases.

(*3*) If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall at once discharge the jury.

(*4*) If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury.

Verdict in Court of Session when to prevail.

306. (*1*) When in a case tried before the Court of Session the Judge does not think it necessary to express disagreement with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors, he shall give judgment accordingly.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 307-309.)

(2) If the accused is acquitted, the Judge shall record judgment of acquittal. If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

307. (1) If in any such case the Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jurors, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly, recording the grounds of his opinion, and, when the verdict is one of acquittal, stating the offence which he considers to have been committed.

Procedure where Sessions Judge disagrees with verdict.

(2) Whenever the Judge submits a case under this section, he shall not record judgment of acquittal or of conviction on any of the charges on which the accused has been tried, but he may either remand the accused to custody or admit him to bail.

(3) In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court may exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal, and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury, acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him upon the charge framed and placed before it; and, if it convicts him, may pass such sentence as might have been passed by the Court of Session.

G.—Re-trial of Accused after Discharge of Jury.

308. Whenever the jury is discharged, the accused shall be detained in custody or on bail (as the case may be), and shall be tried by another jury, unless the Judge considers that he should not be re-tried, in which case the Judge shall make an entry to that effect on the charge, and such entry shall operate as an acquittal.

Re-trial of accused after discharge of jury.

H.—Conclusion of Trial in Cases tried with Assessors.

309. (1) When, in a case tried with the aid of assessors, the case for the defence and the prosecutor's reply (if any) are concluded, the Court may sum up the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and shall then require each of the assessors to state his opinion orally, and shall record such opinion.

Delivery of opinions of assessors.

(2) The Judge shall then give judgment, but in doing so shall not be bound to conform to the opinions of the assessors.

Judgment.

(3) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall pass sentence on him according to law.

I.—Procedure in Case of Previous Conviction.

310. In the case of a trial by jury or with the aid of assessors, where the accused is charged with an offence committed after a previous conviction for any offence, the procedure laid down in sections 271, 286, 305, 306 and 309 shall be modified as follows:—

Procedure in case of previous conviction.

(a) the part of the charge stating the previous conviction shall not be read out in Court, nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence:

(b) if he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge:

(c) if he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Judge may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer such question, the jury, or the Court and the assessors (as the case may be), shall then hear evidence concerning such previous conviction, and in such case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

311. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, evidence of the previous conviction may be given at the trial for the subsequent offence, if the fact of the previous conviction is relevant under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. I of 1872.

When evidence of previous conviction may be given.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 312-319.)

J.—List of Jurors for High Court, and summoning Jurors for that Court.

Number of special jurors.

312. The names of not more than four hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list.

Lists of common and special jurors.

313. (*1*) The Clerk of the Crown shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare—

(*a*) a list of all persons liable to serve as common jurors; and

(*b*) a list of persons liable to serve as special jurors only.

(*2*) Regard shall be had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property, character and education of the persons whose names are entered therein.

(*3*) No person shall be entitled to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year.

(*4*) The Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, and, in the case of other High Courts, the Local Government, may exempt any salaried officer of Government from serving as a juror.

Discretion of officer preparing lists.

(*5*) The Clerk of the Crown shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision.

Publication of lists, preliminary and revised.

314. (*1*) Preliminary lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively, signed by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation.

(*2*) Revised lists of persons liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors, respectively, signed as aforesaid, shall be published once in the local official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation.

(*3*) Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court-house.

Number of jurors to be summoned in presidency-towns.

315. (*1*) Out of the persons named in the revised lists aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions in each presidency-town at least twenty-seven of those who are liable to serve on special juries, and fifty-four of those who are liable to serve on common juries.

(*2*) No person shall be so summoned more than once in six months unless the number cannot be made up without him.

Supplementary summons.

(*3*) If, during the continuance of any sessions it appears that the number of persons so summoned is not sufficient, such number as may be necessary of other persons liable to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned for such sessions.

Summoning jurors outside the presidency-towns.

316. Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place outside the presidency-towns for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall, subject to any direction which may be given by the High Court, summon a sufficient number of jurors from its own list, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for summoning jurors to the Court of Session.

Military jurors.

317. (*1*) In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it thinks needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers in Her Majesty's Army resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of persons charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid.

(*2*) All officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in this Code; but no such officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty, or for any other special military reason.

Failure of jurors to attend.

318. Any person summoned under section 315, section 316 or section 317, who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Judge, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt and be liable, by order of the Judge, to such fine as he thinks fit; and, in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months in the civil jail until the fine is paid:

Provided that the Court may in its discretion remit any fine or imprisonment so imposed.

K.—List of Jurors and Assessors for Court of Session, and summoning Jurors and Assessors for that Court.

Liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

319. All male persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty shall, except as next hereinafter mentioned, be liable to

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serve as jurors or assessors at any trial held within the district in which they reside,

or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed.

Exemptions.

320. The following persons are exempt from liability to serve as jurors or assessors, namely:—

(*a*) officers in civil employ superior in rank to a District Magistrate;

(*b*) salaried Judges;

(*c*) Commissioners and Collectors of Revenue or Customs;

(*d*) police-officers and persons engaged in the Preventive Service in the Customs Department;

(*e*) persons engaged in the collection of the revenue whom the Collector thinks fit to exempt on the ground of official duty;

(*f*) persons actually officiating as priests or ministers of their respective religions;

(*g*) persons in Her Majesty's Army, except when, by any law in force for the time being, they are specially made liable to serve as jurors or assessors;

(*h*) surgeons and others who openly and constantly practise the medical profession;

(*i*) legal practitioners (as defined by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879,) in actual practice; XVIII of 1879.

(*j*) persons employed in the Post-office and Telegraph Departments;

(*k*) persons exempted from personal appearance in Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 640 and 641; XIV of 1882.

(*l*) other persons exempted by the Local Government from liability to serve as jurors or assessors.

List of jurors and assessors.

321. (*1*) The Sessions Judge, and the Collector of the district or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, shall prepare and make out in alphabetical order a list of persons liable to serve as jurors or assessors and qualified in the judgment of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid to serve as such, and not likely to be successfully objected to under section 278, clauses (*b*) to (*h*), both inclusive.

(*2*) The list shall contain the name, place of abode and quality or business of every such person; and, if the person is an European or an American, the list shall mention the race to which he belongs.

Publication of list.

322. Copies of such list shall be stuck up in the office of the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and in the court-houses of the District Magistrate and of the District Court, and extracts therefrom in some conspicuous place in the town or towns in or near which the persons named in the extract reside.

Objections to list.

323. To every such copy or extract shall be subjoined a notice stating that objections to the list will be heard and determined by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, at the sessions court-house, and at a time to be mentioned in the notice.

Revision of list.

324. (*1*) For the hearing of such objections the Sessions Judge shall sit with the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, and shall, at the time and place mentioned in the notice, revise the list and hear the objections (if any) of persons interested in the amendment thereof, and shall strike out the name of any person not suitable in their judgment to serve as a juror or as an assessor, or who may establish his right to any exemption from service given by section 320, and insert the name of any person omitted from the list whom they deem qualified for such service.

(*2*) In the event of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge and the Collector or other officer as aforesaid, the name of the proposed juror or assessor shall be omitted from the list.

(*3*) A copy of the revised list shall be signed by the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid and sent to the Court of Session.

(*4*) Any order of the Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid in preparing and revising the list shall be final.

(*5*) Any exemption not claimed under this section shall be deemed to be waived until the list is next revised.

Annual revision of list.

(*6*) The list so prepared and revised shall be again revised once in every year.

(*7*) The list so revised shall be deemed a new list, and shall be subject to all the rules hereinbefore contained as to the list originally prepared.

Preparation of list of special jurors.

325. In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury, the Sessions Judge

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and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare, in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed, a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, by reason of their possessing superior qualifications in respect of property, character or education, fit persons to serve as special jurors: Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in cases not tried by special jury.

District Magistrate to summon jurors and assessors.

326. (1) The Sessions Judge shall ordinarily seven days at least before the day which he may from time to time fix for holding the sessions, send a letter to the District Magistrate requesting him to summon as many persons named in the said revised list or the said special list as seem to the Sessions Judge to be needed for trials by jury and trials with the aid of assessors at the said sessions, the number to be summoned not being less than double the number required for any such trial.

(2) The names of the persons to be summoned shall be drawn by lot in open Court, excluding those who have served within six months unless the number cannot be made up without them; and the names so drawn shall be specified in the said letter.

Power to summon another set of jurors or assessors.

327. The Court of Session may direct jurors or assessors to be summoned at other periods than the period specified in section 326, when the number of trials before the Court renders the attendance of one set of jurors or assessors for a whole session oppressive, or whenever for other reasons such direction is found to be necessary.

Form and contents of summons.

328. Every summons to a juror or assessor shall be in writing, and shall require his attendance as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, at a time and place to be therein specified.

When Government or Railway servant may be excused

329. When any person summoned to serve as a juror or assessor is in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, the Court to serve in which he is so summoned may excuse his attendance if it appears on the representation of the head of the office in which he is employed that he cannot serve as a juror or assessor, as the case may be, without inconvenience to the public.

Court may excuse attendance of juror or assessor.

330. (1) The Court of Session may, for reasonable cause, excuse any juror or assessor from attendance at any particular session.

Court may relieve special jurors from liability to serve again as jurors for twelve months.

(2) The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury, direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months.

List of jurors and assessors attending.

331. (1) At each session the said Court shall cause to be made a list of the names of those who have attended as jurors and assessors at such session.

(2) Such list shall be kept with the list of the jurors and assessors as revised under section 324.

(3) A reference shall be made in the margin of the said revised list to each of the names which are mentioned in the list prepared under this section.

Penalty for non-attendance of juror or assessor

332. (1) Any person summoned to attend as a juror or as an assessor who, without lawful excuse, fails to attend as required by the summons, or who, having attended, departs without having obtained the permission of the Court, or fails to attend after an adjournment of the Court after being ordered to attend, shall be liable by order of the Court of Session to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(2) Such fine shall be levied by the District Magistrate by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to such juror or assessor within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court making the order.

(3) For good cause shewn, the Court may remit or reduce any fine so imposed.

(4) In default of recovery of the fine by attachment and sale, such juror or assessor may, by order of the Court of Session, be imprisoned in the civil jail for the term of fifteen days, unless such fine is paid before the end of the said term.

L.—Special Provisions for High Courts.

Power of Advocate General to stay prosecution

333. At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code, before the return of the verdict, the Advocate General may, if he thinks fit, inform the Court

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIII.—Of Trials before High Courts and Courts of Session.—Sections 334-336. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 337-339.)

on behalf of Her Majesty that he will not further prosecute the defendant upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings on such charge against the defendant shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

Time of holding sittings.

334. For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

Place of holding sittings.

335. (1) The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it now holds them, or at such other place (if any) as the Governor General in Council in the case of the High Court at Fort William, or the Local Government in the case of the other High Courts, may direct.

(2) But it may, from timeto t ime, in the case of the High Court at Fort William with the consent of the Governor General in Council, and in all other cases with the consent of the Local Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

Notice of sittings.

(3) Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give notice beforehand in the local official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

Place of trial of European British subjects.

336. The High Court may direct that all European British subjects and persons liable to be tried by it under section 214, who have been committed for trial by it within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year, shall be tried at the ordinary place of sitting of the Court, or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Tender of pardon to accomplice.

337. (1) In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the Court of Session or High Court, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, any Magistrate of the first class inquiring into the offence, or, with the sanction of the District Magistrate, any other Magistrate, may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, the offence under inquiry, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to such offence, and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof.

(2) Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

(3) Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

(4) Every Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate, who tenders a pardon under this section, shall record his reasons for so doing; and, when any Magistrate has made such tender and examined the person to whom it has been made, he shall not try the case himself, although the offence which the accused appears to have committed may be triable by such Magistrate.

Power to direct tender of pardon.

338. At any time after commitment, but before judgment is passed, the Court to which the commitment is made may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the committing Magistrate or the District Magistrate to tender, a pardon on the same condition to such person.

Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

339. (1) Where a pardon has been tendered under section 337 or section 338, and any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made, he may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered, or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

(2) The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him when the pardon has been forfeited under this section.

(3) No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 340-345.)

Right of accused to be defended.

340. Every person accused before any Criminal Court may of right be defended by a pleader.

Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings.

341. If the accused, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and, in the case of a Court other than a High Court, if such inquiry results in a commitment, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

Power to examine the accused.

342. (1) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial, without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and before he is called on for his defence.

(2) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

(3) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed.

(4) No oath shall be administered to the accused.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

343. Except as provided in sections 337 and 338, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings.

344. (1) If, from the absence of a witness, or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefor, from time to time, postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody:

Remand.

Provided that no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

(2) Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

Reasonable cause for remand.

Explanation.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

Compounding offences.

345. (1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Indian Penal Code described in the first two columns of the table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:— XLV of 1860.

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person.	298	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Causing hurt . .	323, 334	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	341, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour.	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 345-346.)

Offence.	Sections of Indian Penal Code applicable.	Person by whom offence may be compounded.
Criminal trespass	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass	448	
Criminal breach of contract of service.	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	498	
Defamation	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	504	The person insulted.
Criminal intimidation, except when the offence is punishable with imprisonment for seven years.	506	The person intimidated.

(2) The offences of causing hurt and grievous hurt, punishable under section 324, section 325, section 335, section 337, or section 338 of the Indian Penal Code, may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the person to whom the hurt has been caused. XLV of 1860.

(3) When any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in like manner.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a minor, an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may compound such offence

(5) When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard.

(6) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

(7) No offence shall be compounded except as provided by this section.

Procedure of Provincial Magistrate in cases which he cannot dispose of.

346. (1) If, in the course of an inquiry or a trial before a Magistrate in any district outside the presidency-towns, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or committed for trial by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to any Magistrate to whom he is subordinate or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the District Magistrate directs.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or refer it to any Magistrate subordinate to him having jurisdiction, or commit the accused for trial.

Procedure when, after commencement of inquiry or trial, Magistrate finds case should be committed.

347. (1) If in any inquiry before a Magistrate, or in any trial before a Magistrate before signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, and if he is empowered to commit for trial, he shall stop further proceedings and commit the accused under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

(2) If such Magistrate is not empowered to commit for trial, he shall proceed under section 346.

Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property.

348. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, unless the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted; XLV of 1860.

Provided that, if the District Magistrate has been invested with powers under section 30, the case may be transferred to him instead of being committed to the Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXIV.—General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 349-352. Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 353-355.)

Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe.

349. (1) Whenever a Magistrate of the second or third class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from, or more severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused, to the District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case, and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law:

Provided that he shall not inflict a punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under sections 32 and 33.

Conviction or commitment on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

350. (1) Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard and recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself; or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial:

Provided as follows:—

(a) in any trial the accused may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses or any of them be re-summoned and re-heard;

(b) the High Court or, in cases tried by Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was held, if such Court or District Magistrate is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order a new inquiry or trial.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under section 346.

Detention of offenders attending Court.

351. (1) Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of inquiry into or trial of any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, may appear to have been committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

(2) When the detention takes place in the course of an inquiry under Chapter XVIII, or after a trial has been begun, the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh, and the witnesses re-heard.

Courts to be open.

352. The place in which any Criminal Court is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into, or trial of, any particular case that the public generally, or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AND RECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Evidence to be taken in presence of accused.

353. Except as otherwise expressly provided all evidence taken under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII and XXIII shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

Manner of recording evidence outside presidency-towns.

354. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under this Code by or before a Magistrate (other than a Presidency Magistrate) or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following manner.

Record in summons-cases and in trials of certain offences by first and second-class Magistrates.

355. (1) In summons-cases tried before a Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate, and in cases of the offences mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 260, clauses (b) to (m), both inclusive, when tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class, and in all proceedings under section 514 (if not in the course of a trial), the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 356-361.)

(2) Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(3) If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same; and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

Record in other cases outside presidency-towns.

356. (1) In all other trials before Courts of Session and Magistrates (other than Presidency Magistrates) and in all inquiries under Chapters XII and XVIII, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court, by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

Evidence given in English.

(2) When the evidence of such witness is given in English, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself.

(3) In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(4) If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

Language of record of evidence.

357. (1) The Local Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session, or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates, the evidence of each witness shall, in the cases referred to in section 356, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

(2) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Local Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language, or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother-tongue.

Option to Magistrate in cases under section 355.

358. In cases of the kind mentioned in section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Local Government has made the order referred to in section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

Mode of recording evidence under section 356 or section 357.

359. (1) Evidence taken under section 356 or section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

(2) The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question and answer.

Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed.

360. (1) As the evidence of each witness taken under section 356 or section 357 is completed, it shall be read over to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

(2) If the witness denies the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting the evidence, make a memorandum thereon of the objection made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(3) If the evidence is taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given, and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language which he understands.

Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader.

361. (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXV.—Of the Mode of taking and recording Evidence in Inquiries and Trials.—Sections 362-365. Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Section 366.)

shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

(3) When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

362. (1) In every case in which a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall form part of the record.

(2) Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be recorded in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

(3) Sentences passed under section 35 on the same occasion shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as one sentence.

Remarks respecting demeanour of witness.

363. When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

Examination of accused how recorded.

364. (1) Whenever the accused is examined by any Magistrate, or by any Court other than a High Court established by Royal Charter or the Chief Court of the Punjab, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or in English: and such record shall be shown or read to him, or, if he does not understand the language in which it is written, shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

(2) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing, and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

(3) In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself, he shall be bound, unless he is a Presidency Magistrate, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under section 263.

Record of evidence in High Court.

365. Every High Court established by Royal Charter and the Chief Court of the Punjab may, from time to time, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the Judges of such Court shall take down the evidence or the substance thereof in accordance with the rule (if any) so prescribed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OF THE JUDGMENT.

Mode of delivering judgment.

366. (1) The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced, or the substance of such judgment shall be explained,—

(a) in open Court either immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders, and

(b) in the language of the Court, or in some other language which the accused or his pleader understands:

Provided that the whole judgment shall be read out by the presiding Judge, if he is requested so to do either by the prosecution or the defence.

(2) The accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or, if not in custody, be required by the Court to attend, to hear judgment delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted, in either of which cases it may be delivered in the presence of his pleader.

(3) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVI.—Of the Judgment.—Sections 367-373.)

on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of section 537.

Language of judgment. Contents of judgment.

367. (1) Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court in the language of the Court, or in English; and shall contain the point or points for determination, the decision thereon and the reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court at the time of pronouncing it.

XLV of 1860. (2) It shall specify the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Indian Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

XLV of 1860. Judgment in alternative.

(3) When the conviction is under the Indian Penal Code, and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

(4) If it be a judgment of acquittal, it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted and direct that he be set at liberty.

(5) If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed:

Provided that, in trials by jury, the Court need not write a judgment, but the Court of Session shall record the heads of the charge to the jury.

Sentence of death.

368. (1) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

Sentence of transportation.

(2) No sentence of transportation shall specify the place to which the person sentenced is to be transported.

Court not to alter judgment.

369. No Court, other than a High Court, when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except as provided in sections 395 and 484 or to correct a clerical error.

Presidency Magistrate's judgment.

370. Instead of recording a judgment in manner hereinbefore provided, a Presidency Magistrate shall record the following particulars:—

(a) the serial number of the case;

(b) the date of the commission of the offence;

(c) the name of the complainant (if any);

(d) the name of the accused person, and (except in the case of an European British subject) his parentage and residence;

(e) the offence complained of or proved;

(f) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(g) the final order;

(h) the date of such order; and

(i) in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding two hundred rupees, or both, a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

Judgment to be explained and copy given to accused.

371. (1) On the application of the accused a copy of the judgment, or, when he so desires, a translation in his own language, if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy shall, in any case other than a summons-case, be given free of cost.

(2) In trials by jury in a Court of Session, a copy of the heads of the charge to the jury shall, on the application of the accused, be given to him without delay and free of cost.

Case of person sentenced to death.

(3) When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions Judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

Judgment when to be translated.

372. The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and, where the original is recorded in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to District Magistrate.

373. In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVII.—Of the Submission of Sentences for Confirmation.—Sections 374-380. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 381-383.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES FOR CONFIRMATION.

Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session.

374. When the Court of Session passes sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional evidence to be taken.

375. (1) If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

(2) Such inquiry shall not be made nor shall such evidence be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors, and, unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when the same is made or taken.

(3) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

Power of High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction.

376. In any case submitted under section 374, whether tried with the aid of assessors or by jury, the High Court—

(a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(c) may acquit the accused person:

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

Confirmation or new sentence to be signed by two Judges.

377. In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentence, or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made, passed and signed by at least two of them.

Procedure in case of difference of opinion.

378. When any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge, and such Judge, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation.

379. In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order, under the seal of the High Court and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

Procedure in cases submitted by Magistrate not empowered to act under section 562.

380. Where proceedings are submitted to a Magistrate of the first class or a Subdivisional Magistrate as provided by section 562, such Magistrate may thereupon pass such sentence or make such order as he might have passed or made if the case had originally been heard by him, and, if he thinks further inquiry or additional evidence on any point to be necessary, he may make such inquiry or take such evidence himself or direct such inquiry or evidence to be made or taken.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF EXECUTION

Execution of order passed under section 376.

381. When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session is submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary.

Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman.

382. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, if it thinks fit, commute the sentence to transportation for life.

Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases.

383. Where the accused is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by section 381, the Court passing the sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 384-393.)

to the jail in which he is, or is to be, confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail, shall forward him to such jail, with the warrant.

Direction of warrant for execution.

384. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

Warrant with whom to be lodged.

385. When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

Warrant for levy of fine.

386. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Effect of such warrant.

387. Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment.

388. (*1*) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the Court issues a warrant under section 386, it may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and may release the offender on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before such Court on the day appointed for the return to such warrant, such day not being more than fifteen days from the time of executing the bond; and in the event of the fine not having been realized the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(*2*) In any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made, on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded, and the money is not paid forthwith, the Court may require the person ordered to make such payment to enter into a bond as prescribed in sub-section (*1*), and in default of his so doing may at once pass sentence of imprisonment as if the money had not been recovered.

Who may issue warrant.

389. Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence, or by his successor in office.

Execution of sentence of whipping only.

390. When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Execution of sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment.

391. (*1*) When the accused is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of the sentence, or, if an appeal is made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court; but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

(*2*) The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

(*3*) No accused person shall be sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment when the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced, is less than three months.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

392. (*1*) In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, whipping shall be inflicted with a light ratan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in such mode, and on such part of the person, and with such instrument, as the Local Government directs.

Limit of number of stripes.

(*2*) In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

Not to be executed by instalments.

Exemptions.

393. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments: and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping (namely):—

(*a*) females;

(*b*) males sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(*c*) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

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(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Sections 394-399).

394. (*1*) The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

(*2*) If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

395. (*1*) In any case in which, under section 394, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence, can revise it; and the said Court may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 394.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to inflict imprisonment for a term exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

396. (*1*) When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of death, fine or whipping, shall, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say:—

Execution of sentences on escaped convicts.

(*2*) If the new sentence is severer in its kind than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

(*3*) When the new sentence is not severer in its kind than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

EXPLANATION.—For the purposes of this section—

(*a*) a sentence of transportation or penal servitude shall be deemed severer than a sentence of imprisonment;

(*b*) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement; and

(*c*) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

397. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation is sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, such imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation to which he has been previously sentenced:

Sentence on offender already sentenced for another offence.

Provided that if he is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, and the sentence on such subsequent conviction is one of transportation, the Court may, in its discretion, direct that the latter sentence shall commence immediately, or at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he has been previously sentenced.

398. (*1*) Nothing in section 396 or section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

Saving as to sections 396 and 397.

(*2*) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or to a sentence of transportation or penal servitude for an offence punishable with imprisonment, and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence, or further substantive sentences, of imprisonment, transportation or penal servitude, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.

399. (*1*) When any person under the age of fifteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Local Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry or which is kept by a person

Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VI.—Proceedings in Prosecutions. Chapter XXVIII.—Of Execution.—Section 400. Chapter XXIX.—Of Suspensions, Remissions and Commutations of Sentences.—Sections 401-402. Chapter XXX.—Of previous Acquittals or Convictions.—Section 403.)

willing to obey such rules as the Local Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

(*2*) All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

(*3*) This section shall not apply to any place in which the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, is for the time being in force. VII of 1897.

400. When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

Return of warrant on execution of sentence.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES.

401. (*1*) When any person has been sentenced to punishment for an offence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time, without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

Power to suspend or remit sentences.

(*2*) Whenever an application is made to the Governor General in Council or the Local Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion.

(*3*) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted, is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government, as the case may be, not fulfilled, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted, may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

(*4*) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section, may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.

(*5*) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of Her Majesty to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

(*6*) The Governor General in Council and the Local Government may, by general rules or special orders, give directions as to the suspension of sentences and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with.

402. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute any one of the following sentences for any other mentioned after it :—

Power to commute punishment.

death, transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS.

403. (*1*) A person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under section 237.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

(*2*) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried forany distinct offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 235, sub-section (*1*).

(*3*) A person convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that of which he was convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was convicted.

(*4*) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts which he may have committed, if the Court by which he was first tried, was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or of section 188 of this Code. X of 1897.

EXPLANATION.— The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under section 249, the discharge of the accused or any entry made upon a charge under section 273, is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards, while the acquittal remains in force, be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 404-413.)

(*b*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c*) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d*) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(*e*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph 3 of the section.

(*f*) A is charged by a Magistrate of the second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*g*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same facts.

PART VII.

OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF APPEALS.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie.

404. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property.

405. Any person whose application under section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected by any Court, may appeal to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the sentences of the former Court.

Appeal from order requiring security for good behaviour.

406. Any person ordered by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate, to give security for good behaviour under section 118 may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Appeal from sentence of Magistrate of the second or third class.

407. (*1*) Any person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the second or third class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Subdivisional Magistrate of the second class, may appeal to the District Magistrate.

Transfer of appeals to first class Magistrate.

(*2*) The District Magistrate may direct that any appeal under this section, or any class of such appeals, shall be heard by any Magistrate of the first class subordinate to him and empowered by the Local Government to hear such appeals, and thereupon such appeal or class of appeals may be presented to such subordinate Magistrate, or, if already presented to the District Magistrate, may be transferred to such subordinate Magistrate. The District Magistrate may withdraw from such Magistrate any appeal or class of appeals so presented or transferred.

Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or Magistrate of the first class.

408. Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class, or any person sentenced under section 349 by a Magistrate of the first class, may appeal to the Court of Session:

Provided as follows:—

(*a*) any European British subject so convicted may, at his option, appeal either to the High Court or the Court of Session;

(*b*) when in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 passes any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years, or any sentence of transportation, the appeal shall lie to the High Court;

(*c*) when any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal shall lie to the High Court. XLV of 1860.

Appeals to Court of Session how heard.

409. An appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional Sessions Judge.

Appeal from sentence of Court of Session.

410. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

Appeal from sentence of Presidency Magistrate.

411. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate may appeal to the High Court, if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees.

No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty.

412. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a Court of Session or any Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

No appeal in petty cases.

413. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.—Sections 414-423.)

person in cases in which a Court of Session or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only, or of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only, or of whipping only.

Explanation.—There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has also been passed.

No appeal from certain summary convictions.

414. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in any case tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under section 260 passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only, or of whipping only.

Proviso to sections 413 and 414.

415. An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in section 413 or section 414 by which any two or more of the punishments therein mentioned are combined, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal, shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Explanation.—A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

Saving of sentences on European British subjects.

416. Nothing in sections 413 and 414 applies to appeals from sentences passed under Chapter XXXIII on European British subjects.

Appeal on behalf of Government in case of acquittal.

417. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

Appeal on what matters admissible.

418 An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law, except where the trial was by jury, in which case the appeal shall lie on a matter of law only.

Explanation.—The alleged severity of a sentence shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a matter of law.

Petition of appeal.

419. Every appeal shall be made in the form of a petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and, in cases tried by a jury, a copy of the heads of the charge recorded under section 367.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

420. If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

Summary dismissal of appeal.

421. (1) On receiving the petition and copy under section 419 or section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may dismiss the appeal summarily:

Provided that no appeal presented under section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

(2) Before dismissing an appeal under this section, the Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

Notice of appeal.

422. If the Appellate Court does not dismiss the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader, and to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal;

and, in cases of appeals under section 417 the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused.

Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal.

423. (1) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record of the case, if such record is not already in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears, and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and, in case of an appeal under section 417, the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may—

(a) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be retried or committed for trial, as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(b) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be retried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court or committed for trial, or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXI.—Of Appeals.— Sections 424-431. Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.— Section 432.*)

(2) alter the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or, (3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding, alter the nature, of the sentence but, subject to the provisions of section 106, sub-section (3), not so as to enhance the same;

(*c*) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(*d*) make any amendment or any consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper.

(*2*) Nothing herein contained shall authorise the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury, unless it is of opinion that such verdict is erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Judge, or to a misunderstanding on the part of the jury of the law as laid down by him.

Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts

424. The rules contained in Chapter XXVI as to the judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to the judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court:

Provided that, unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attend, to hear judgment delivered.

Order by High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court.

425. (*1*) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this Chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

(*2*) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or order of the High Court, and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal Release of appellant on bail.

426. (*1*) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, also, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(*2*) The power conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

(*3*) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, penal servitude or transportation, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal.

427. When an appeal is presented under section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken.

428. (*1*) In dealing with any appeal under this Chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, shall record its reasons, and may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or, when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

(*2*) When the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(*3*) Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken; but such evidence shall not be taken in the presence of jurors or assessors.

(*4*) The taking of evidence under this section shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV, as if it were an inquiry.

Procedure where Judges of Court of Appeal are equally divided.

429. When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court, and such Judge, after such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

Finality of orders on appeal.

430 Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases provided for in section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

Abatement of appeals

431. Every appeal under section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this Chapter (except an appeal from a sentence of fine) shall finally abate on the death of the appellant.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION.

Reference by Presidency Magistrate to High Court.

432. A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 433-439.)

arises in the hearing of any case pending before him, or may give judgment in any such case subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference and, pending such decision, may either commit the accused to jail, or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

433. (1) When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

Direction as to costs.

(2) The High Court may direct by whom the costs of such reference shall be paid.

Power to reserve questions arising in original jurisdiction of High Court.

434. (1) When any person has, in a trial before a Judge of a High Court consisting of more Judges than one and acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, been convicted of an offence, the Judge, if he thinks fit, may reserve and refer for the decision of a Court consisting of two or more Judges of such Court any question of law which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person, and the determination of which would affect the event of the trial.

Procedure when question reserved.

(2) If the Judge reserves any such question, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail, or, if the Judge thinks fit, be admitted to bail; and the High Court shall have power to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such question, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the Court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment or order as the High Court thinks fit.

Power to call for records of inferior Courts.

435. (1) The High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, or any Subdivisional Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court.

(2) If any Subdivisional Magistrate acting under sub-section (1) considers that any such finding, sentence or order is illegal or improper, or that any such proceedings are irregular, he shall forward the record, with such remarks thereon as he thinks fit, to the District Magistrate.

(3) Orders made under sections 143 and 144 and proceedings under Chapter XII and section 176 are not proceedings within the meaning of this section.

(4) If an application under this section has been made either to the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, no further application shall be entertained by the other of them.

Power to order commitment.

436. When, on examining the record of any case under section 435 or otherwise, the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate considers that such case is triable exclusively by the Court of Session and that an accused person has been improperly discharged by the inferior Court, the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate may cause him to be arrested, and may thereupon instead of directing a fresh inquiry, order him to be committed for trial upon the matter of which he has been, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, improperly discharged:

Provided as follows:—

(a) that the accused has had an opportunity of showing cause to such Judge or Magistrate why the commitment should not be made;

(b) that, if such Judge or Magistrate thinks that the evidence shows that some other offence has been committed by the accused, such Judge or Magistrate may direct the inferior Court to inquire into such offence.

Power to order inquiry.

437. On examining any record under section 435 or otherwise, the High Court or the Sessions Judge may direct the District Magistrate by himself or by any of the Magistrates subordinate to him to make, and the District Magistrate may himself make, or direct any subordinate Magistrate to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 203 or sub-section (3) of section 204, or into the case of any accused person who has been discharged.

Report to High Court.

438. (1) The Sessions Judge or District Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, on examining under section 435 or otherwise the record of any proceeding, report for the orders of the High Court the result of such examination, and, when such report contains a recommendation that a sentence be reversed or altered, may order that the execution of such sentence be suspended, and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(2) An Additional Sessions Judge shall have and may exercise all the powers of a Sessions Judge under this Chapter in respect of any case which may be transferred to him by the Sessions Judge.

High Court's powers of revision.

439. (1) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VII.—Of Appeal, Reference and Revision. Chapter XXXII.—Of Reference and Revision.—Sections 440-442. Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 443-446.)

which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise any of the powers conferred on a Court of Appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428, or on a Court by section 338, and may enhance the sentence; and, when the Judges composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by section 429.

(2) No order under this section shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

(3) Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate acting otherwise than under section 34, the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to an entry made under section 273, or shall be deemed to authorise a High Court to convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction.

(5) Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceedings by way of revision shall be entertained at the instance of the party who could have appealed.

Optional with Court to hear parties.

440. No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision:

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect section 439, sub-section (2).

Statement by Presidency Magistrate of grounds of his decision to be considered by High Court.

441. When the record of any proceeding of any Presidency Magistrate is called for by the High Court under section 435, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision or order and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before over-ruling or setting aside the said decision or order.

High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate.

442. When a case is revised under this Chapter by the High Court, it shall, in manner hereinbefore provided by section 425, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

PART VIII.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS.

Magistrates who may inquire into and try charges against European British subjects.

443. No Magistrate, unless he is a Justice of the Peace, and (except in the case of a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate) unless he is a Magistrate of the first class and an European British subject, shall inquire into or try any charge against an European British subject.

Sessions Judge to be an European British subject.

Assistant Sessions Judge to have held office for three years and to be specially empowered.

444. No Judge presiding in a Court of Session, except the Sessions Judge, shall exercise jurisdiction over an European British subject unless he himself is an European British subject; and if he is an Assistant Sessions Judge, unless he has held the office of Assistant Sessions Judge for at least three years, and has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government.

Cognizance of offence committed by European British subject.

445. Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall prevent any Magistrate from taking cognisance of an offence committed by any European British subject in any case in which he could take cognizance of a like offence if committed by another person:

Provided that, if he issues any process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of an European British subject accused of an offence, such process shall be made returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try the case.

Sentences which may be passed by provincial Magistrates.

446. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 32 or section 34, no Magistrate other than a District Magistrate or Presidency Magistrate shall pass any sentence on an European British subject other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or both, and a District Magistrate shall not pass any such sentence other than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or both.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 447-451.)

When commitment is to be to Court of Session and when to High Court.

447. (*1*) When an European British subject is accused of an offence before a Magistrate, and such offence cannot, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be adequately punished by him, and is not punishable with death or with transportation for life, such Magistrate shall, if he thinks that the accused ought to be committed, commit him to the Court of Session, or, in the case of a Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court.

(*2*) When the offence which appears to have been committed is punishable with death or with transportation for life, the commitment shall be to the High Court.

Trial of offences of which one is, and the others are not, punishable with death or transportation for life.

448. Where any person committed to the High Court under section 447 is charged with several offences of which one is punishable with death or transportation for life and the others with a less punishment, and the High Court considers that he should not be tried for the offence punishable with death or transportation, the High Court may nevertheless try him for the other offences.

Sentences which may be passed by Court of Session.

449. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, no Court of Session shall pass on any European British subject any sentence other than a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Procedure when Sessions Judge finds his powers inadequate.

(*2*) If, at any time after the commitment and before signing judgment, the presiding Judge thinks that the offence which appears to be proved, cannot be adequately punished by such a sentence, he shall record his opinion to that effect and transfer the case to the High Court. Such Judge may either himself bind over, or direct the committing Magistrate to bind over, the complainant and witnesses to appear before the High Court.

Jury or assessors before High Court or Court of Session.

450. (*1*) In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Court of Session, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, the trial shall be by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

(*2*) When any such trial before a Court of Session would in the ordinary course be with the aid of assessors, the European British subject accused, or, where there are several European British subjects accused, all of them jointly, may, instead of claiming to be tried by a mixed jury under sub-section (*1*), require that not less than half the number of the assessors shall be Europeans or Americans or both Europeans and Americans.

Right of European British subject to claim jury before District Magistrate.

451. (*1*) In trials of European British subjects before a District Magistrate for any offence, any such subject may, in a summons-case before he is heard in his defence under section 244, or in a warrant-case before he enters on his defence under section 256, claim that the trial shall be by a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450.

(*2*) If a claim is made under sub-section (*1*) in a summons-case at the time when the Magistrate proceeds under section 244 to hear the accused, or in a warrant-case at the time when the Magistrate calls upon the accused under section 256 to enter upon the defence, the Magistrate shall forthwith issue the necessary orders for the trial by a jury as aforesaid

(*3*) If such a claim is made at an earlier stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate shall issue such orders whenever it appears to him from the evidence recorded that there will be a sufficient case to go before a jury.

(*4*) In every such case the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 242, before issuing any orders as aforesaid, frame a formal charge.

(*5*) The provisions of sections 211, 216, 217, 219 and 220 shall, so far as may be, apply for the purpose of securing the attendance of the complainant, the accused and the witnesses at every trial to be held under this section.

(*6*) The provisions of this Code relating to the procedure in a trial by jury before a Court of Session shall, as nearly as may be, apply to every trial under this section as if the District Magistrate were a Sessions Judge and the accused had been committed to his Court for trial.

(*7*) All Courts may construe any of the provisions referred to in sub-section (*5*) or sub-section (*6*), in so far as they are made applicable by those sub-sections, with such verbal alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before them.

(*8*) Nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Magistrate to commit an accused person for trial under section 347 or section 447.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 452-457.)

(9) If an accused person claims to be tried by jury under this section and in the opinion of the District Magistrate there is reason to believe that a jury composed in manner prescribed by section 450 cannot be constituted for the trial before himself, or cannot be so constituted without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case would be unreasonable, he may, instead of issuing orders for the trial before himself under this section, transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate or to such Sessions Judge as the High Court may, from time to time, by rules made by it in this behalf and approved by the Local Government, or by special order, direct.

Transfer to another Court in certain cases.

(10) When a case is transferred under this section to a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate, he shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers (including the power of commitment) and according to the same procedure as if he were a District Magistrate acting under this section.

Trial of European British subject and Native jointly accused.

452. In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court or Court of Session, such subject and person may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately:

When Native may claim separate trial.

Provided that, if the European British subject requires under section 450 to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, and the person not being an European British subject requires that he shall be tried separately, the latter person shall be tried separately in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXIII.

Procedure on claim of person to be dealt with as European British subject.

453. (1) When any person claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, he shall state the grounds of such claim to the Magistrate before whom he is brought for the purposes of the inquiry or trial; and such Magistrate shall inquire into the truth of such statement, and allow the person making it a reasonable time within which to prove that it is true, and shall then decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If any such person is convicted by such Magistrate and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Magistrate's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

(2) When any such person is committed by the Magistrate for trial before the Court of Session, and such person before such Court claims to be dealt with as an European British subject, such Court shall, after such further enquiry, if any, as it thinks fit, decide whether he is or is not an European British subject, and shall deal with him accordingly. If he is convicted by such Court and appeals from such conviction, the burden of proving that the Court's said decision was wrong shall lie upon him.

(3) When the Court before which any person is tried, decides that he is not an European British subject, such decision shall form a ground of appeal from the sentence or order passed in such trial.

Failure to plead status a waiver.

454. (1) If an European British subject does not claim to be dealt with as such by the Magistrate before whom he is tried or by whom he is committed, or if, when such claim has been made before, and disallowed by, the committing Magistrate, it is not again made before the Court to which such subject is committed, he shall be held to have relinquished his right to be dealt with as such European British subject and shall not assert it in any subsequent stage of the same case.

(2) Unless the Magistrate has reason to believe that any person brought before him is not an European British subject, the Magistrate shall ask such person whether he is such a subject or not.

Trial under this chapter of person not an European British subject.

455. Where a person who is not an European British subject is dealt with as such under this Chapter and does not object, the inquiry, commitment, trial or sentence (as the case may be) shall not, by reason of such dealing, be invalid.

Right of European British subject unlawfully detained to apply for order to be brought before High Court.

456. When any European British subject is unlawfully detained in custody by any person, such European British subject or any person on his behalf may apply to the High Court which would have jurisdiction over such European British subject in respect of any offence committed by him at the place where he is detained or to which he would be entitled to appeal from any conviction for any such offence, for an order directing the person detaining him to bring him before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass.

Procedure on such application.

457. The High Court, if it thinks fit, may, before issuing such order, inquire, on affidavit or otherwise, into the grounds on which it is applied for, and grant or refuse such application; or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXIII.—Criminal Proceedings against Europeans and Americans.—Sections 458-463. Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Section 464.)

it may issue the order in the first instance, and, when the person applying for it is brought before it, it may make such further order in the case as it thinks fit, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks necessary.

Territories throughout which High Court may issue such orders.

458. The High Court may issue such orders throughout the territories within the local limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction, and such other territories as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Application of Acts conferring jurisdiction on Magistrates or Courts of Session.

459. (1) Unless there is something repugnant in the context, all enactments heretofore or hereafter made by the Governor General in Council, which confer on Magistrates or on the Court of Session jurisdiction over offences, shall be deemed to apply to European British subjects, although such persons are not expressly referred to therein.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise any Court to exceed the limits prescribed by this Chapter as to the amount of punishment which it may inflict on an European British subject, or to confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate or any Judge presiding in a Court of Session, not being a Justice of the Peace.

Jury for trial of Europeans or Americans.

460. In every case triable by jury or with the aid of assessors, in which an European (not being an European British subject) or an American is the accused person, or one of the accused persons, not less than half the number of jurors or assessors shall, if practicable and if such European or American so claims, be Europeans or Americans.

Jury when European or American charged jointly with one of another race.

461. Whenever an European or American is charged before the Court of Session jointly with a person not an European or American and in compliance with a claim made under section 460 is tried by a jury, or with the aid of a set of assessors, of which at least one-half consists of Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall, if he so claims, be tried separately.

Summoning and empanelling jurors under section 450, 451 or 460.

462. (1) When a trial is to be held before the Court of Session in which the accused person, or one of the accused persons, is entitled to be tried by a jury constituted under the provisions of section 450 or, section 460, or before the Court of a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge proceeding under section 451, the Court shall, three days at least before the day fixed for holding such trial, cause to be summoned, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, as many European and American jurors as are required for the trial.

(2) The Court shall also, at the same time, in like manner, cause to be summoned the same number of other persons named in the revised list, unless such number of such other persons has been already summoned for trials by jury at that session.

(3) From the whole number of persons returned the jurors who are to constitute the jury shall be chosen by lot in the manner prescribed in section 276, until a jury containing the proper number of Europeans or Americans, or a number approaching thereto as nearly as practicable, has been obtained:

Provided that, in any case in which the proper number of Europeans and Americans cannot otherwise be obtained, the Court may, in its discretion, for the purpose of constituting the jury, summon any person excluded from the list on the ground of his being exempted under section 320.

Conduct of criminal proceedings against European British subjects, etc.

463. Criminal proceedings against European British subjects, Europeans not being European British subjects, and Americans, before the Court of Session and High Court, shall, except as otherwise expressly provided, be conducted according to the provisions of this Code.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LUNATICS.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

464. (1) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such Surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

(2) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

Procedure in case of person committed before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic.

465. (1) If any person committed for trial before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the jury, or the Court with the aid of assessors, shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and, if satisfied of the fact, shall pass judgment accordingly, and thereupon the trial shall be postponed.

(2) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial.

466. (1) Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, if the case is one in which bail may be taken, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

Custody of lunatic.

(2) If the case is one in which bail may not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court shall report the case to the Local Government, remanding the accused to custody pending orders, and the Local Government may order the accused to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody, and the Magistrate or Court shall give effect to such order.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

467. (1) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under section 464 or section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before such Magistrate or Court.

(2) When the accused has been released under section 466, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court.

468. (1) If, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

(2) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of section 464 or section 465, as the case may be.

When accused appears to have been insane.

469. When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was, at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate shall proceed with the case, and, if the accused ought to be committed to the Court of Session or High Court, send him for trial before the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be.

Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy.

470. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

Person acquitted on such ground to be kept in safe custody.

471. (1) Whenever such judgment states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom or which the trial has been held, shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the case for the orders of the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may order such person to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other suitable place of safe custody.

Power of Governor General in Council to order criminal lunatics confined by order of Local Government to be removed from one province to another.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that any person whom the Local Government has ordered under this Chapter to be confined in a lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody shall be removed from the place where he is confined, to any lunatic asylum, jail or other place of safe custody in British India.

Power of Local Government to relieve Inspector General of certain functions.

(4) The Local Government may empower the officer in charge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or this section, to discharge all or any of the functions of the Inspector General of Prisons under section 472, section 473 or section 474.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. *Chapter XXXIV.—Lunatics.—Sections 472-475.)*
Chapter XXXV —Proceedings in case of certain Officers affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 476-478.)

Lunatic prisoners to be visited by Inspector General.

472. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylum, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence.

473. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time as the Magistrate or Court appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 468; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be discharged.

474. (1) If such person is confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471, and such Inspector General or visitors shall certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a judicial and two medical officers.

(2) Such Commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, which may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

475. (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person confined under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 desires that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and, on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person delivered shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

(2) Whenever such person is so delivered, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer and at such times as the Local Government directs.

(3) The provisions of sections 472 and 474 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons delivered under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Procedure in cases mentioned in section 195.

476. (1) When any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court is of opinion that there is ground for inquiring into any offence referred to in section 195, and committed before it or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, such Court, after making any preliminary inquiry that may be necessary, may send the case for inquiry or trial to the nearest Magistrate of the first class, and may send the accused in custody, or take sufficient security for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such inquiry or trial.

(2) Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and as if upon complaint made and recorded under section 200, and may, if he is authorised under section 192 to transfer cases, transfer the inquiry or trial to some other competent Magistrate.

Power of Court of Session as to such offences committed before itself.

477. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 444, a Court of Session may charge a person for any offence referred to in section 195 and committed before it, or brought under its notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, and may commit, or admit to bail and try, such person upon its own charge.

(2) Such Court may direct the Magistrate to cause the attendance of any witnesses for the purposes of the trial.

Power of Civil and Revenue Courts to complete inquiry and commit to High Court or Court of Session.

478. (1) When any such offence is committed before any Civil or Revenue Court, or brought under the notice of any Civil or Revenue Court in the course of a judicial proceeding, and the case is triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or such Civil or Revenue Court thinks that it ought to be tried by the High Court or Court of Session, such Civil or Revenue Court may, instead of sending the case under section 476 to a Magistrate for inquiry, itself complete the inquiry, and commit or hold to bail the accused person to take his trial before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be.

(2) For the purposes of an inquiry under this section the Civil or Revenue Court may, subject to the provisions of section 443, exercise all the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Sections 479-486.)

powers of a Magistrate; and its proceedings in such inquiry shall be conducted as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XVIII, and shall be deemed to have been held by a Magistrate.

Procedure of Civil or Revenue Court in such cases.

479. When any such commitment is made by a Civil or Revenue Court, the Court shall send the charge with the order of commitment and the record of the case to the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or other Magistrate authorised to commit for trial, and such Magistrate shall bring the case before the High Court or Court of Session, as the case may be, together with the witnesses for the prosecution and defence.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt

480. (1) When any such offence as is described in section 175, section 178, section 179, section 180
XLV of 1860 or section 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender, whether he is an European British subject or not, to be detained in custody; and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

(2) Nothing in section 443 or section 444 shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this section.

Record in such cases.

481. (1) In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

XLV of 1860. (2) If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record shall show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under section 480.

482. (1) If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person in custody to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom any case is forwarded under this section, shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within sections 480 and 482.

483. When the Local Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482. III of 1877.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

484. When any Court has under section 480 adjudged an offender to punishment for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may, in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or on apology being made to its satisfaction.

Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document.

485. If any witness or person called to produce a document or thing before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document or thing in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document or thing. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 480 or section 482, and, in the case of a Court established by Royal Charter, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt.

Appeals from convictions in contempt-cases.

486. (1) Any person sentenced by any Court under section 480 or section 485 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under

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(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXV.—Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice.—Section 487. Chapter XXXVI.—Of the Maintenance of Wives and Children.—Sections 488-490.)

this section, and the Appellate Court may alter or reverse the finding, or reduce or reverse the sentence appealed against.

(3) An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes in a presidency-town shall lie to the High Court, and

an appeal from such conviction by any other Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the sessions division within which such Court is situate.

(4) An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a Civil Court, be made to the Court to which it would, under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other cases may be made to the District Judge, or, in the presidency-towns, to the High Court.

Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in section 195 when committed before themselves.

487. (1) Except as provided in sections 477, 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court and the Recorder of Rangoon, shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

(2) Nothing in section 476 or section 482 shall prevent a Magistrate empowered to commit to the Court of Session or High Court from himself committing any case to such Court.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

488. (1) If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, the District Magistrate, a Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

(2) Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order, or if so ordered from the date of the application for maintenance.

Enforcement of order.

(3) If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, any such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinbefore provided for levying fines, and may sentence such person, for the whole or any part of each month's allowance remaining unpaid after the execution of the warrant, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or until payment if sooner made:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and she refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by her, and may make an order under this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that there is just ground for so doing.

(4) No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

(5) On proof that any wife in whose favour an order has been made under this section is living in adultery, or that without sufficient reason she refuses to live with her husband, or that they are living separately by mutual consent, the Magistrate shall cancel the order.

(6) All evidence under this Chapter shall be taken in the presence of the husband or father, as the case may be, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader, and shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in the case of summons-cases:

Provided that if the Magistrate is satisfied that he is wilfully avoiding service, or wilfully neglects to attend the Court, the Magistrate may proceed to hear and determine the case *ex parte*. Any order so made may be set aside for good cause shewn, on application made within three months from the date thereof.

(7) The accused may tender himself as a witness, and in such case shall be examined as such.

(8) The Court in dealing with applications under this section shall have power to make such order as to costs as may be just.

(9) The accused may be proceeded against in any district where he resides or is, or where he last resided with his wife, or, as the case may be, the mother of the illegitimate child.

Alteration in allowance.

489. On proof of a change in the circumstances of any person receiving under section 488 a monthly allowance, or ordered under the same section to pay a monthly allowance to his wife or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance as he thinks fit: Provided that if he increases the allowance, the monthly rate of fifty rupees in the whole be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order of maintenance.

490. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without payment to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part VIII.—Special Proceedings. Chapter XXXVII.—Directions of the Nature of a Habeas Corpus.—Section 491.) Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XXXVIII.—Of the Public Prosecutor.—Sections 492-495.)

allowance is to be paid; and such order may be enforced by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A *HABEAS CORPUS*.

Power to issue directions of the nature of a *habeas corpus*.

491. (*1*) Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may, whenever it thinks fit, direct—

(*a*) that a person within the limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(*b*) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty;

(*c*) that a prisoner detained in any jail situate within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(*d*) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners acting under the authority of any commission from the Governor General in Council for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively;

(*e*) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(*f*) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of *cepi corpus* to a writ of attachment.

(*2*) Each of the said High Courts may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

(*3*) Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, Madras Regulation II of 1819, or Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827, or the State Prisoners Act, 1850, or the State Prisoners Act, 1858.

III of 1818.
XXXIV of 1850.
III of 1858.

PART IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Power to appoint Public Prosecutors.

492. (*1*) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for any specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

(*2*) In any case committed for trial to the Court of Session, the District Magistrate, or, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrate, may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent, to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of such case.

Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge. Pleaders privately instructed to be under his direction.

493. The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions.

Effect of withdrawal from prosecution.

494. Any Public Prosecutor appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the Court, in cases tried by jury before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and, upon such withdrawal,—

(*a*) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged;

(*b*) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

495 (*1*) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be conducted by any person other than an officer of police below a rank to be prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but no person, other than the

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XXXIX.—Of Bail.—Sections 496-502.)

Advocate General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

(2) Any such officer shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by section 494, and the provisions of that section shall apply to any withdrawal by such officer.

(3) Any person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

(4) An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

OF BAIL.

In what cases bail to be taken.

496. When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail:

Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.

497. (1) When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

(2) If it appears to such officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be, that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such offence, but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

(3) Any Court may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Code, cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested, and may commit him to custody.

Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail.

498. The amount of every bond executed under this Chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive; and the High Court or Court of Session may, in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or not, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a police-officer or Magistrate be reduced.

Bond of accused and sureties.

499. (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the police-officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and, when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police-officer or Court, as the case may be.

(2) If the case so require, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

Discharge from custody.

500. (1) As soon as the bond has been executed the person for whose appearance it has been executed, shall be released; and, when he is in jail, the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

(2) Nothing in this section, section 496 or section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

501. If, through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and, on his failing so to do, may commit him to jail.

Discharge of sureties.

502. (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond, either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XL.—Of Commissions for the Examination of Witnesses.—Sections 503-508. Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Section 509.)

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and, if he fails to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL.

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

When attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

503. (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate or Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

Issue of commission, and procedure thereunder.

(2) When the witness resides in the territories of any Prince or Chief in India in which there is an officer representing the British Indian Government, the commission may be issued to such officer.

(3) The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, or, if he is the District Magistrate, he or such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf, shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of warrant-cases under this Code.

(4) Where the commission is issued to such officer as is mentioned in sub-section (2), he may delegate his powers and duties under the commission to any officer subordinate to him whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the first class in British India.

Commission in case of witness being within presidency-town.

504. (1) If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate or Court issuing the commission may direct the same to the said Presidency Magistrate, who thereupon may compel the attendance of, and examine, such witness as if he were a witness in a case pending before himself.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 46.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the power of the High Court to issue commissions under the Slave Trade Act, 1876, section 3.

Parties may examine witnesses.

505. The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued, may respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue, and the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed, shall examine the witness upon such interrogatories.

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or, if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

Power of provincial Subordinate Magistrate to apply for issue of commission.

506. Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate, it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate shall apply to the District Magistrate, stating the reasons for the application; and the District Magistrate may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

Return of commission.

507. (1) After any commission issued under section 503 or section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

(2) Any deposition so taken, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed by section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, may also be received in evidence at any subsequent stage of the case before another Court. I of 1872.

Adjournment of inquiry or trial.

508. In every case in which a commission is issued under section 503 or section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonably sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

CHAPTER XLI.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE.

Deposition of medical witness.

509. (1) The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, or taken on commission under Chapter XL, may be given in evidence in any

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLI.—Special Rules of Evidence.—Sections 510-512. Chapter XLII.—Provisions as to Bonds.—Sections 513-516.)

inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

Power to summon medical witness.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

Report of Chemical Examiner.

510. Any document purporting to be a report under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

511. In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force,—

(a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or order; or

(b) in case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered;

together with, in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

512. (1) If it is proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into, or trial for, the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.

Record of evidence when offender unknown.

(2) If it appears that an offence punishable with death or transportation has been committed by some person or persons unknown, the High Court may direct that any Magistrate of the first class shall hold an inquiry and examine any witnesses who can give evidence concerning the offence. Any depositions so taken may be given in evidence against any person who is subsequently accused of the offence, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or beyond the limits of British India.

CHAPTER XLII.

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS.

Deposit instead of recognizance.

513. When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix, in lieu of executing such bond.

Procedure on forfeiture of bond.

514. (1) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class,

or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court,

that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person or his estate if he be dead.

(3) Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it; and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

(4) If such penalty is not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

(5) The Court may, at its discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

(6) Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited, his estate shall be discharged from all liability in respect of the bond, but the party who gave the bond, may be required to find a new surety.

Appeal from, and revision of, orders under section 514.

515. All orders passed under section 514 by any Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall be appealable to the District Magistrate, or, if not so appealed, may be revised by him.

Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizances.

516. The High Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property.—Sections 517-523.)

CHAPTER XLIII.

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

517. (*1*) When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any property or document produced before it or in its custody or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

(*2*) When a High Court or a Court of Session makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the District Magistrate.

(*3*) When an order is made under this section in a case in which an appeal lies, such order shall not (except when the property is live-stock or is subject to speedy and natural decay) be carried out until the period allowed for presenting such appeal has passed, or, when such appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal has been disposed of.

Explanation.—In this section the term "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise

Order may take form of reference to District or Subdivisional Magistrate.

518. In lieu of itself passing an order under section 517, the Court may direct the property to be delivered to the District Magistrate or to a Subdivisional Magistrate, who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Payment to innocent purchaser of money found on accused.

519. When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

Stay of order under section 517, 518 or 519.

520. Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under section 517, section 518 or section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court, and may modify, alter or annul such order and make any further orders that may be just.

Destruction of libellous and other matter.

521. (*1*) On a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 292, section 293, section 501 or section 502, the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of the thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) The Court may, in like manner, on a conviction under the Indian Penal Code, section 272, section 273, section 274 or section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had, to be destroyed. XLV of 1860.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

522. (*1*) Whenever a person is convicted of an offence attended by criminal force and it appears to the Court that by such force any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be restored to the possession of the same.

(*2*) No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immoveable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under section 51 or stolen.

523. (*1*) The seizure by any police-officer of property taken under section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence, shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate, who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the disposal of such property or the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or, if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property.

Procedure where owner of property seized unknown.

(*2*) If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIII.—Of the Disposal of Property.—Sections 524-525. Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Sections 526-527.)

consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Procedure where no claimant appears within six months.

524. (*1*) If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, and if the person in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Government, and may be sold under the orders of the Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of a Magistrate of the first class empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie

Power to sell perishable property.

525. If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported, is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of sections 523 and 524 shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the nett proceeds of such sale.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

High Court may transfer case or itself try it.

526. (*1*) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

(*a*) that a fair and impartial enquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into or trial of the same, or

(*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or

(*e*) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice, or is required by any provision of this Code,

it may order—

(*i*) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(*ii*) that any particular criminal case or appeal, or class of such cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction;

(*iii*) that any particular criminal case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself; or

(*iv*) that an accused person be committed for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.

(*2*) When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court other than the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, it shall, except as provided in section 267, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed, if the case had not been so withdrawn.

(*3*) The High Court may act either on the report of the lower Court, or on the application of a party interested, or on its own initiative.

(*4*) Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion, which shall, except when the applicant is the Advocate General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(*5*) When an accused person makes an application under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the prosecutor.

Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section.

(*6*) Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is made, and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

(*7*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under section 197.

Adjournment on application under this section.

(*8*) If, in any criminal case or appeal, before the commencement of the hearing, the Public Prosecutor, the complainant or the accused notifies to the Court before which the case or appeal is pending, his intention to make an application under this section in respect of the case, the Court shall exercise the powers of postponement or adjournment given by section 344 in such a manner as will afford a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon, before the accused is called on for his defence, or, in the case of an appeal, before the hearing of the appeal.

Power of Governor General in Council to transfer criminal cases and appeals.

527. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLIV.—Of the Transfer of Criminal Cases.—Section 528. Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings.—Sections 529-531.)

from one High Court to another High Court, or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses.

The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to, such Court.

District or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw or refer cases.

528. (*1*) Any Chief Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall any case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Power to authorise District Magistrate to withdraw classes of cases.

(*2*) The Local Government may authorise the District Magistrate to withdraw from any Magistrate subordinate to him either such classes of cases as he thinks proper, or particular classes of cases.

(*3*) A Magistrate making an order under this section shall record in writing his reasons for making the same.

(*4*) The head of a village under Madras Regulation IV of 1821 is a Magistrate for the purposes of this section.

CHAPTER XLV.

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

529. If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) to issue a search-warrant under section 98;

(*b*) to order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence;

(*c*) to hold an inquest under section 176;

(*d*) to issue process, under section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits;

(*e*) to take cognizance of an offence under section 190, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*) or clause (*b*);

(*f*) to transfer a case under section 192;

(*g*) to tender a pardon under section 337 or section 338;

(*h*) to sell property under section 524 or section 525; or

(*i*) to withdraw a case and try it himself under section 528;

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

Irregularities which vitiate proceedings.

530. If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things, namely:—

(*a*) attaches and sells property under section 88;

(*b*) issues a search-warrant for a letter, parcel or other thing in the Post-office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department,

(*c*) demands security to keep the peace;

(*d*) demands security for good behaviour;

(*e*) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;

(*f*) cancels a bond to keep the peace;

(*g*) makes an order under section 133, as to a local nuisance,

(*h*) prohibits, under section 143, the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance;

(*i*) issues an order under section 144,

(*j*) makes an order under Chapter XII;

(*k*) takes cognizance, under section 190, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), of an offence;

(*l*) passes a sentence, under section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;

(*m*) calls, under section 435, for proceedings;

(*n*) makes an order for maintenance;

(*o*) revises, under section 515, an order passed under section 514;

(*p*) tries an offender;

(*q*) tries an offender summarily; or

(*r*) decides an appeal;

his proceedings shall be void.

Proceedings in wrong place.

531. No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed, took place in a wrong sessions division, district, subdivision or other local area, unless it appears that such error has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLV.—Of Irregular Proceedings.—Sections 532-538. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 539-540.)

When irregular commitments may be validated.

532. (1) If any Magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise powers duly conferred, which were not so conferred, commits an accused person for trial before a Court of Session or High Court, the Court to which the commitment is made may, after perusal of the proceedings, accept the commitment if it considers that the accused has not been injured thereby, unless, during the inquiry and before the order of commitment, objection was made on behalf either of the accused or of the prosecution to the jurisdiction of such Magistrate or other authority.

(2) If such Court considers that the accused was injured, or if such objection was so made, it shall quash the commitment and direct a fresh inquiry by a competent Magistrate.

Non-compliance with provisions of section 164 or 364.

533. (1) If any Court before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded or purporting to be recorded under section 164 or section 364 is tendered or has been received in evidence, finds that any of the provisions of either of such sections have not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly made the statement recorded; and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 91, such statement shall be admitted, if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

(2) The provisions of this section apply to Courts of Appeal, Reference and Revision.

Omission to ask question prescribed by section 454 (2).

534. An omission to ask any person whether he is an European British subject, in a case to which sub-section (2) of section 454 applies, shall not affect the validity of any proceeding.

Effect of omission to prepare charge.

535. (1) No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has in fact been occasioned thereby.

(2) If the Court of appeal or revision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge be framed, and that the trial be re-commenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

Trial by jury of offence triable with assessors.

536. (1) If an offence triable with the aid of assessors is tried by a jury, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid.

Trial with assessors of offence triable by jury.

(2) If an offence triable by a jury is tried with the aid of assessors, the trial shall not on that ground only be invalid, unless the objection is taken before the Court records its finding.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings.

537. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, no finding, sentence or order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal or revision on account—

(a) of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, summons, warrant, charge, proclamation, order, judgment or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code, or

(b) of the want of or any irregularity in any sanction required by section 195, or any irregularity in proceedings taken under section 476, or

(c) of the omission to revise any list of jurors or assessors in accordance with section 324, or

(d) of any misdirection in any charge to a jury unless such error, omission, irregularity, want or misdirection has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

Explanation.—In determining whether any error, omission or irregularity in any proceeding under this Code has occasioned a failure of justice, the Court shall have regard to the fact whether the objection could and should have been raised at an earlier stage in the proceedings.

Illustration.

A Magistrate being required by law to sign a document signs it by initials only. This is purely an irregularity, and does not affect the validity of the proceeding.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect or want of form in proceedings.

538. No distress made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

CHAPTER XLVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn.

539. Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or the Clerk of the Crown, or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of Record in British India, or any Commissioner to administer oaths in England or Ireland, or any Magistrate authorised to take affidavits or affirmations in Scotland.

Power to summon material witness, or examine person present.

540. Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 541-549.)

recall and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

541. (*1*) Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Local Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

Power to appoint place of imprisonment.

(*2*) If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail, and their return to the civil jail.

(*3*) When a person is removed to a criminal jail under sub-section (*1*), he shall, on being released therefrom, be sent back to the civil jail, unless either—

(*a*) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under section 342 of the Code of Civil Procedure; or

XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer in charge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under section 341 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

542. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining, as a witness or an accused person, in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction, may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

XV of 1869.

(*2*) The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

543. When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

Interpreter to be bound to interpret truthfully.

544. Subject to any rules made by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks fit, order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

545. (*1*) Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part, the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied—

Power of Court to pay expenses or compensation out of fine.

(*a*) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(*b*) in compensation for the injury caused by the offence committed, where substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by civil suit.

(*2*) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeal.

546. At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under section 545.

Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit.

547. Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines.

548. If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any order or deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith:

Copies of proceedings.

Provided that he pays for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

549. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Code and the Army Act or any similar law for the time being in force, as to the cases in which persons subject to military law shall be tried by a Court to which this Code applies, or by Court-martial; and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he is liable, under the Army Act, section 41, to be tried by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together with a statement of the offence of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of being tried by Court-martial.

Delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

Apprehension of such persons.

(2) Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of troops stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

Powers to police to seize property suspected to be stolen.

550. Any police-officer may seize any property which may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence. Such police-officer, if subordinate to the officer in charge of a police-station, shall forthwith report the seizure to that officer.

Powers of superior officers of police.

551. Police-officers superior in rank to an officer in charge of a police-station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

Power to compel restoration of abducted females.

552. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Compensation to persons groundlessly given in charge in presidency-town.

553. (1) Whenever any person causes a police-officer to arrest another person in a presidency-town, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest to the person so arrested, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

(2) In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

(3) All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine, and, if it cannot be so recovered, the person by whom it is payable shall be sentenced to simple imprisonment for such term not exceeding thirty days as the Magistrate directs, unless such sum is sooner paid.

Power of chartered High Courts to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts.

554. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the High Court at Fort William, and, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, any other High Court established by Royal Charter, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of subordinate Courts.

Power of other High Courts to make rules for other purposes.

(2) Every High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(a) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(b) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be provided;

(c) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it; and

(d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines:

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Forms.

555. Subject to the power conferred by section 553, and by section 15 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, the forms set forth in the fifth schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient. 24 & 25 V. c. 104.

Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested.

556. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Explanation.—A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in

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(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 557-564.)

any case by reason only that he is a Municipal Commissioner or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity, or by reason only that he has viewed the place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the case is alleged to have occurred, and made an inquiry in connection with the case.

Illustration.

A, as Collector, upon consideration of information furnished to him, directs the prosecution of B for a breach of the Excise Laws. A is disqualified from trying this case as a Magistrate.

Practising pleader not to sit as Magistrate in certain Courts.

557. No pleader who practises in the Court of any Magistrate in a presidency-town or district, shall sit as a Magistrate in such Court or in any Court within the jurisdiction of such Court.

Power to decide language of Courts.

558. The Local Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts established by Royal Charter.

Powers of Governor General in Council and Local Government exercisable from time to time.

559. All powers conferred by this Code on the Governor General in Council or on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid for property.

560. A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property.

Special provisions with respect to offence of rape by a husband.

561. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Code, no Magistrate except a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate shall—

(a) take cognizance of the offence of rape where the sexual intercourse was by a man with his wife, or

(b) commit the man for trial for the offence:

(2) And, notwithstanding anything in this Code, if a Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate deems it necessary to direct an investigation by a police-officer with respect to such an offence as is referred to in sub-section (1), no police-officer of a rank below that of police inspector shall be employed either to make, or to take part in, the investigation.

First Offenders.

Power to Court to release upon probation of good conduct instead of sentencing to punishment.

562. In any case in which a person is convicted of theft, theft in a building, dishonest misappropriation, cheating, or any other offence under the Indian Penal Code punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment before any Court, and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the Court before whom he is so convicted, that, regard being had to the youth, character and antecedents of the offender, to the trivial nature of the offence and to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient that the offender be released on probation of good conduct, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties, and during such period (not exceeding one year) as the Court may direct, to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour: XLV of 1860.

Provided that, where any first offender is convicted by a Magistrate of the third class, or a Magistrate of the second class not specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Magistrate is of opinion that the powers conferred by this section should be exercised, he shall record his opinion to that effect and submit the proceedings to a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate, forwarding the accused to, or taking bail for his appearance before, such Magistrate, who shall dispose of the case in manner provided by section 380.

Provision in case of offender failing to observe conditions of his recognizances.

563. (1) If the Court which convicted the offender, or a Court which could have dealt with the offender in respect of his original offence, is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

(2) An offender, when apprehended on any such warrant, shall be brought forthwith before the Court issuing the warrant, and such Court may either remand him in custody until the case is heard or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned on his appearing for sentence. Such Court may, after hearing the case, pass sentence.

Conditions as to abode of offender.

564. (1) The Court, before directing the release of an offender under section 562, shall be satisfied that the offender or his surety (if any) has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the place for which the Court acts or in which the offender is likely

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(Part IX.—Supplementary Provisions. Chapter XLVI.—Miscellaneous.—Section 565.)

to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

(2) Nothing in this section or in sections 562 and 563 shall affect the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. VIII of 1897.

Previously convicted Offenders.

565. (1) When any person, having been convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again convicted of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards by a High Court, Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, such Court or Magistrate may, if it or he thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence of transportation or imprisonment on such person, also order that his residence and any change of residence after release be notified, as hereinafter provided, for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.

Order for notifying address of previously convicted offender.

XLV of 1860.

(2) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the notification of residence by released convicts.

(4) Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with any rule so made shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

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(Schedule I.—Enactments repealed.)

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject	Extent of repeal.
1875	X	High Courts' Criminal Procedure	The whole.
1882	X	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882	The whole.
1884	III	The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884.	The whole.
1886	X	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts.	Sections 1 to 19 (both inclusive).
1887	V	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	The whole.
„	XIV	The Indian Marine Act, 1887	Section 78.
1889	I	The Metal Tokens Act, 1889	Section 7.
„	V	Abolishing the office of Coroner of Madras.	Section 4, sub-section (1).
„	XI	The Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889	So much of the second schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
„	XIII	The Cantonments Act, 1889	So much of the schedule as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
1891	III	Amending the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882	Section 9.
„	IV	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	The whole.
„	X	Amending the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Sections 2 and 3.
„	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891	So much as relates to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
1894	III	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, and the Indian Penal Code.	Sections 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
„	X	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	The whole.
1895	IV	Amending sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	The whole.
1896	XIII	Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	The whole.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter V.—Abetment.)

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

XLV of 1860.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The entries in the second and seventh columns of this schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the first column.

The third column of this schedule applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

CHAPTER V.—ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	According as the offence abetted is compoundable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	The Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	Abetment of any offence, if abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence, punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VI.—Offences against the State.)

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SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
124A	Sedition	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Court of Session, Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate on Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Court of Session.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy.)

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 500 rupees . .	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

XLV of 1860. 1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
143	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	Ditto . .	The same as for the offence .	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged or employed.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter VIII.—Offence against the Public Tranquillity.)

	it has been commanded to disperse.						
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed . . .	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
153A	Promoting enmity between classes.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . .	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
159	Or to go armed . . .	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray . .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

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(*Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants.*)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter IX.—Offences by or relating to Public Servants. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If summons, etc., require attendance in person, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	If the order require personal attendance, etc., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV; or, if not committed in a Court, a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of Public Servants. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

V of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	The same as for the offence	Court of Session.
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	Ditto	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable.	Ditto	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

	screen the offender, if a capital offence.						
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offences charged be punishable with imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If offence charged be capital, or punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

212	Harbouring an offender, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
214—*contd.*	If punishable with transportation for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, or Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for a quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class or Court by

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

							which the offence is triable.
216A	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
221—*contd.*	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice if under sentence of death.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	Court of Session.
	If under sentence of transportation or penal servitude for life, or transportation, imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.)

225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If charged with a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If under sentence of death	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
225A	Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for—						
	(a) in case of intentional omission or sufferance;	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	(b) in case of negligent omission or sufferance.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XI.—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

V of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
225B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
226	Unlawful return from transportation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	Court of Session.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting, the Queen's coin.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session. Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
234	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If Queen's coin . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
236	Abetting in British India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.)

246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

XLV of 1860.

Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause loss to Government.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XII.—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps. Chapter XIII.—Offences relating to Weights and Measures. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

	known to have been before used.					scription for 2 years, or fine, or both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
263A	Fictitious stamps	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.						
264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first of second class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.						
269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
272	Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.)

279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	Causing danger, obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 200 rupees . .	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
283	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XIV.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 200 rupees . .	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
292	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene books, etc., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery office .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Fine of 1,000 rupees . .	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging or	May arrest without	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not com-	Imprisonment of either de-	Presidency Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XV.—Offences relating to Religion. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life.)

	defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	warrant.			poundable.	scription for 2 years, or fine, or both.	istrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral, with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of Offences affecting Life.

302	Murder	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Death, or transportation for life, and fine.	Court of Session.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Death	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life.)

XLV of 1860

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Offences affecting Life—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
304—*contd.*	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Offences affecting Life. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.)

309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine.	Court of Session.

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
	If the woman be quick with child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births; Of Hurt.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the Causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to Unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births—concld.

XLV of 1860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

Of Hurt.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
323	Voluntarily causing hurt	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt.)

	to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.						
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable.	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Hurt; of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the Court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement; of Criminal Force and Assault.)

342	Wrongfully confining any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Criminal Force and Assault; of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Criminal Force and Assault—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance	Whether bailable or not	Whether compoundable or not	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code	By what Court triable.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons .	Ditto .	Compoundable	Ditto	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Any Magistrate.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping . . .	May arrest without warrant	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Mag-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour.)

							istrate of the first class.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVI.—Offences affecting the Human Body. Of Kidnapping. Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour; of Rape; of Unnatural Offences. Chapter XVII—Offences against Property. Of Theft.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded*

Of Kidnapping. Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
			Of Rape.				
376	Rape—						
	If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
	In any other case . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
			Of Unnatural Offences.				
377	Unnatural offences . .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Theft ; of Extortion.)

380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable.	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Extortion; of Robbery and Dacoity.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life . .	Ditto.
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life . .	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Robbery and Dacoity; of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.)

394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
396	Murder in dacoity . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Death, transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
	Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.						
403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property; of Criminal Breach of Trust.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property—continued.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
405	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
406	Criminal breach of trust .	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magis-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Breach of Trust; of the Receiving of Stolen Property; of Cheating.)

							trate of the first or second class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
			Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.				
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
			Of Cheating.				
417	Cheating . . .	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Cheating; of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.)

XLV of 1860.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Cheating—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
419	Cheating by personation .	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
	Of Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.						
421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself,	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Proceaure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.)

	or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.						
	Of Mischief.						
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or im-	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Mischief; of Criminal Trespass.)

	last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.					prisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass . .	May arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
448	House-trespass . . .	Ditto . . .	Warrant . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property, Of Criminal Trespass.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Presidency Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first or second class.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVII.—Offences against Property. Of Criminal Trespass. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XVII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a Register of Births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—*continued.*

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Session.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Punishment for forgery of such document.	Same Court as that by which the forgery is triable.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Court of Session.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.)

473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477 A	Falsification of accounts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XVIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property Marks.

XLV of 1860.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Section.	Offence.	Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Whether compoundable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
482	Using a false trade or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property.	Ditto . . .	Summons . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magis-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks. Of Trade and Property Marks. Chapter XIX.—Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service.)

	believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc.						trate of the first or second class.
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XIX.—CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey or to convey or guard any property or person and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment or either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employé is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XX.—Offences relating to Marriage. Chapter XXI.—Defamation.)

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

CHAPTER XX.—OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
494	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

CHAPTER XXI.—DEFAMATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
500	Defamation . . .	Shall not arrest with-	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Compound .	Simple imprisonment for 2	Court of Ses-

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXI.—Defamation: Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance.)

		out warrant.			able.	years, or fine, or both.	sion, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
	CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.						
504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Any Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	Ditto	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
506	Criminal intimidation . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Bailable .	Compoundable.	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grevious hurt, etc.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Chapter XXII.—Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance. Chapter XXIII.—Attempts to commit Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

CHAPTER XXII.—CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded*

XLV of 1860.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Whether compoundable or not.	7 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	8 By what Court triable.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant . .	Bailable .	Not compoundable.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Any Magistrate.
	CHAPTER XXIII.—ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.						
511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	The Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
	OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.						
	If punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for 7 years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant .	Not bailable .	Not compoundable.	.. ...	Court of Session.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . Except in cases under the Indian Arms Act,	Ditto . .	......	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the

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(Schedule II.—Tabular Statement of Offences. Offences against other Laws.)

			1878, section 19, which shall be bailable.			first class.
If punishable with imprisonment for one year and upward, but less than 3 years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons . .	Bailable .	Ditto . .	......	Court of Session, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first or second class.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than one year, or with fine only.	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	......	Any Magistrate.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule III.—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates.)

SCHEDULE III.

(See section 36.)

ORDINARY POWERS OF PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES.

I.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

(1) Power to arrest or direct the arrest, and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, section 64.
(2) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender, section 65.
(3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, sections 83, 84 and 86.
(4) Power to issue proclamations in cases judicially before him, section 87.
(5) Power to attach and sell property in cases judicially before him, section 88.
(6) Power to restore attached property, section 89.
(7) Power to require search to be made for letters and telegrams, section 95.
(8) Power to issue search-warrant, section 96.
(9) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, section 99.
(10) Power to command unlawful assembly to disperse, section 127.
(11) Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly, section 128.
(12) Power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly, section 130.
(13) Power to record statements or confessions during a police-investigation, section 164.
(14) Power to authorise detention of a person during a police-investigation, section 167.
(15) Power to detain an offender found in Court, section 351.
(16) Power to take cognizance of offence, although committed by European British subject, and to issue process returnable before a Magistrate having jurisdiction, section 445
(17) Power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness, section 506 (2).
(18) Power to recover forfeited bond for appearance before Magistrate's Court, section 514.
(19) Power to make order as to disposal of property, section 517.
(20) Power to sell perishable property of a suspected character, section 525.

II.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class.
(2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or commit for trial, section 155.
(3) Power to postpone issue of process, section 202.
(4) Power to order destruction of libellous and other matter, section 521.

III.—Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class.
(2) Power to issue search-warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, section 98.
(3) Power to issue search-warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, section 100.
(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.
(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 109.
(6) Power to discharge sureties, section 126.
(7) Power to make orders, etc., in possession cases, sections 145, 146 and 147.
(8) Power to commit for trial, section 206.
(9) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, section 249.
(10) Power to make orders of maintenance, sections 488 and 489.
(11) Power to take evidence on commission, section 503.
(12) Power to recover penalty on forfeited bond, section 514.
(13) Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

IV.—Ordinary Powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class.
(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, section 78.
(3) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110.
(4) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133
(5) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143.
(6) Power to make orders under section 144.
(7) Power to depute Subordinate Magistrate to make local inquiry, section 148
(8) Power to order police-investigation into cognizable case, section 156.
(9) Power to receive report of police-officer and pass order, section 173.
(10) Power to hold inquests, section 174.
(11) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186.
(12) Power to entertain complaints, section 190.
(13) Power to receive police-reports, section 190.
(14) Power to entertain cases without complaint, section 190.
(15) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, section 192.
(16) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, section 349
(17) Power to forward record of inferior Court to District Magistrate, section 435 (2).
(18) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524.
(19) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial, section 528.
(20) Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565.

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(Schedule III.—Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates. Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)

SCHEDULE III—*continued.*

V.—Ordinary Powers of a District Magistrate.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate.
(2) Power to require delivery of letters, telegrams, etc., section 95.
(3) Power to issue search-warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authorities, section 96.
(4) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108.
(5) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, section 124.
(6) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace, section 125.
(7) Power to try summarily, section 260.
(8) Power to quash convictions in certain cases, section 350.
(9) Power to hear appeals from orders requiring security for good behaviour, section 406.
(10) Power to hear or refer appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407.
(11) Power to call for records, section 435.
(12) Power to order commitment, section 436.
(13) Power to order inquiry into complaint dismissed or case of accused discharged, section 437.
(14) Power to report case to High Court, section 438.
(15) Power to try European British subjects, section 443.
(16) Power to sentence European British subject to more than three months' imprisonment or one thousand rupees fine, or both, section 446.
(17) Power to appoint person to be public prosecutor in particular case, section 492 (2).
(18) Power to issue commission for examination of witness, sections 503, 506.
(19) Power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed under section 514, section 515.
(20) Power to compel restoration of abducted female, section 552.

SCHEDULE IV.

(See sections 37 and 38.)

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.

BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, section 108:
(2) Power to require security for good behaviour, section 110:
(3) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133:
(4) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143:
(5) Power to make orders under section 144:
(6) Power to hold inquests, section 174:
(7) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186:
(8) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190:
(9) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190:
(10) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190:
(11) Power to try summarily, section 260:
(12) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes, section 407:
(13) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524:
(14) Power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565:
(15) Power to try cases under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143:
(2) Power to make orders under section 144:
(3) Power to hold inquests, section 174:
(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190:
(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190:
(6) Power to transfer cases, section 192:

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(Schedule IV.—Additional Powers with which Provincial Magistrates may be invested.)

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE SECOND CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	(1) Power to pass sentences of whipping, section 32 : (2) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (3) Power to make orders under section 144 : (4) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (6) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 : (7) Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190 : (8) Power to commit for trial, section 206 : (9) Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 :
POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE THIRD CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police-reports, section 190 : (6) Power to commit for trial, section 206 :
	BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.	(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 : (2) Power to make orders under section 144 : (3) Power to hold inquests, section 174 : (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 : (5) Power to take cognizance of offence upon police-reports, section 190 :
POWERS WITH WHICH A SUBDIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.	Power to call for records, section 435.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V.

(See section 554.)

FORMS.

I.—SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED PERSON.

(See section 68.)

To of .

WHEREAS your attendance is necessary to answer to a charge of (*state shortly the offence charged*), you are hereby required to appear in person (*or* by pleader, *as the case may be*) before the (*Magistrate*) of , on the day of . Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

II.—WARRANT OF ARREST.

(See section 75.)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant.*)

WHEREAS of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said , and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

(See section 76.)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows :—

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of) to attend before me on the day of and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

III.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND AFTER ARREST UNDER A WARRANT.

(See section 86.)

I, (*name*) of , being brought before the District Magistrate of (*or as the case may be*) under a warrant issued to compel my appearance to answer to the charge of , do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of on the day of next, to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I do hereby declare myself surety for the abovenamed of , that he shall attend before in the Court of on the day of next to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

IV.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(See section 87.)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said of is required to appear at (*place*) before this Court (*or* before me) to answer the said complaint within days from this date.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

V.—PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 87.*)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address of the witness*) before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said (*name of witness*) cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant);

Proclamation is hereby made that the said (*name*) is required to appear at (*place*) before the Court of on the day of next at o'clock, to be examined touching , the offence complained of.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

VI.—ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF A WITNESS.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS a warrant has been duly issued to compel the attendance of (*name, description and address*) to testify concerning a complaint pending before this Court, and it has been returned to the said warrant that it cannot be served; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant); and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear and give evidence at the time and place mentioned therein, and he has failed to appear;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure the moveable property belonging to the said to the value of rupees which you may find within the District of and to hold the said property under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

ORDER OF ATTACHMENT TO COMPEL THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED.

(*See section 88.*)

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant), and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days; and whereas the said is possessed of the following property other than land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or* town) of , in the District of , *viz.*, , and an order has been made for the attachment thereof;

You are hereby required to attach the said property by seizure, and to hold the same under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

ORDER AUTHORISING AN ATTACHMENT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AS COLLECTOR.

(*See section 88.*)

To the Deputy Commissioner of the District of .

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (*name, description and address*) has committed (*or* is suspected to have committed) the offence of punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (*name*) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (*name*) has absconded (*or* is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation was duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, but

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

he has not appeared; and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (*or town*) of in the district of

You are hereby authorised and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

VII.—WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE TO BRING UP A WITNESS.

(*See section 90.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it appears likely that (*name and description of witness*) can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and whereas I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorise and require you to arrest the said (*name*) and on the day of to bring him before this Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

VIII.—WARRANT TO SEARCH AFTER INFORMATION OF A PARTICULAR OFFENCE.

(*See section 96.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS information has been laid (*or* complaint has been made) before me of the commission (*or* suspected commission) of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (*specify the thing clearly*) is essential to the inquiry now being made (*or* about to be made) into the said offence (*or* suspected offence);

This is to authorise and require you to search for the said (*the thing specified*) in the (*describe the house or place, or part thereof, to which the search is to be confined*), and, if found, to produce the same forthwith before this Court, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

IX.—WARRANT TO SEARCH SUSPECTED PLACE OF DEPOSIT.

(*See section 98.*)

To (*name and designation of a Police-officer above the rank of a Constable*).

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the (*describe the house or other place*) is used as a place for the deposit (*or* sale) of stolen property (*or if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section*);

This is to authorise and require you to enter the said house (*or other place*) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house (*or other place, or if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly*), and to seize and take possession of any property (*or* documents, *or* stamps, *or* seals, *or* coins, *as the case may be*)—[Add (*when the case requires it*) and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, *or* counterfeit stamps, *or* false seals, *or* counterfeit coin (*as the case may be*)], and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature.*)

X.—BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 107.*)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signature.*)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XI.—BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See sections 108, 109 and 110.)

WHEREAS I, (*name*), inhabitant of (*place*), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all Her subjects for the term of (*state the period*), I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all Her subjects during the said term; and, in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add*)—We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and to all her subjects during the said term; and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XII.—SUMMONS ON INFORMATION OF A PROBABLE BREACH OF THE PEACE.

(See section 114.)

To of .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that (*state the substance of the information*), and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (*or* by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (*or* by a duly authorised agent) at the Office of the Magistrate of on the day of 18 , at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees [*when sureties are required, add*, and also to give security by the bond of one (*or* two, *as the case may be*) surety (*or* sureties) in the sum of rupees (each *if more than one*)], that you will keep the peace for the term of .

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and address*) appeared before me in person (*or* by his authorised agent) on the day of in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees with one surety (or a bond with two sureties each in rupees), that he, the said (*name*) would keep the peace for the period of months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (*name*) to enter into and find such security (*state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons*), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety (*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received, and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON FAILURE TO FIND SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(See section 123.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) has been and is lurking within the district of having no ostensible means of subsistence (*or*, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself);

or

WHEREAS evidence of the general character of (*name and description*) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (*or* housebreaker, etc., *as the case may be*);

And whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (*name*) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (*state the period*) by entering into a bond with one surety (*or* two or more sureties, *as the case may be*), himself for rupees , and the said surety (*or* each of the said sureties) for rupees , and the said (*name*) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (*state the term*) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*) unless he shall in the meantime comply with the said order by himself and his surety

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

(*or* sureties) entering into the said bond, in which case the same shall be received and the said (*name*) released, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XV.—Warrant to discharge a Person imprisoned on Failure to give Security.

(*See sections 123 and 124.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

Whereas (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of the Court, dated the day of , and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVI.—Order for the Removal of Nuisances.

(*See section 133.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction (*or* nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (*or other public place*) which, etc. (*describe the road or public place*), by, etc., (*state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance*), and that such obstruction (*or* nuisance) still exists;

or

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of (*state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on*), and that the same is injurious to the public health (*or* comfort) by reason (*state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused*), and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

or

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (*or* are in possession of *or* have the control over) a certain tank (*or* well *or* excavation) adjacent to the public way (*describe the thoroughfare*), and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (*or* well *or* excavation) being without a fence (*or* insecurely fenced);

or

Whereas, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to (*state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance*) or to appear at in the Court of on the day of next and to show cause why this order should not be enforced;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the said trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within (*state the time allowed*) to put up a sufficient fence (*state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced*); or to appear, etc.

or

I do hereby direct and require you, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVII.—Magistrate's Order constituting a Jury.

(*See section 138.*)

Whereas on the day of , 18 , an order was issued to (*name*) requiring him (*state the effect of the order*), and whereas the said (*name*) has applied to me, by a petition bearing date the day of , for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper; I do hereby appoint (*the names, etc., of the five or more Jurors*) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within days from the date of this order at my office at .

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XVIII.—MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE AND PEREMPTORY ORDER AFTER THE FINDING BY A JURY.

(*See section 140.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

I HEREBY give you notice that the Jury duly appointed on the petition presented by you on the day of have found that the order issued on the day of requiring you (*state substantially the requisition in the order*) is reasonable and proper. Such order has been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (*state the time allowed*), on peril of the penalty provided by the Indian Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

XLV of 1860

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XIX.—INJUNCTION TO PROVIDE AGAINST IMMINENT DANGER PENDING INQUIRY BY JURY.

(*See section 142.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS the inquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of , 18 , is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do hereby, under the provisions of section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (*state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard*), pending the result of the local inquiry by the Jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XX.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE REPETITION, ETC., OF A NUISANCE.

(*See section 143.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that, etc. (*state the proper recital, guided by* Form No. XVI or Form No XXI, *as the case may be*);

I do hereby strictly order and enjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, etc. (*as the case may be*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXI.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTION, RIOT, ETC

(*See section 144.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (*or* have the management) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road;

or

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along the public street, etc. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray;

or

WHEREAS, etc., etc., (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from land on any part of the said road;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (*or, as the case recited may require*).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXII.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER DECLARING PARTY ENTITLED TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF LAND, &C., IN DISPUTE.

(*See section 145.*)

IT appearing to me, on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of the peace, existed between (*describe the parties by name and residence or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*), situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to the legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (*name or names or description*) is true.

I do decide and declare that he is (*or* they are) in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (*or* their) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT IN THE CASE OF A DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF LAND, ETC.

(*See section 146.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at [*or*, To the Collector of].

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between (*describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers*) concerning certain (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*), and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said (*the subject of dispute*) [*or* I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorise and require you to attach the said (*the subject of dispute*) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXIV.—MAGISTRATE'S ORDER PROHIBITING THE DOING OF ANYTHING ON LAND OR WATER.

(*See section 147.*)

A DISPUTE having arisen concerning the right of use of (*state concisely the subject of dispute*) situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (*or* water) is claimed exclusively by (*describe the person or persons*), and it appearing to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (*or* water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public (*or if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them*), and (*if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year*) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (*or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say* "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (*the claimant or claimants of possession*) or any one in their interest, shall not take (*or* retain) possession of the said land (*or* water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (*or* they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (or them) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXV.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A POLICE-OFFICER.

(*See section 169.*)

I, (*name*), of , being charged with the offence of , and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of ,

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

I hereby declare myself (*or* we jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the abovesaid that he shall attend at , in the Court of , on the day of next (*or* on such day as he may hereafter be required to attend), further to answer to the charge pending against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself (*or* we hereby bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVI.—BOND TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE EVIDENCE.

(*See section 170.*)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), do hereby bind myself to attend at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or* to prosecute and give evidence) (*or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and, in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVII.—NOTICE OF COMMITMENT BY MAGISTRATE TO GOVERNMENT PLEADER.

(*See section 218.*)

THE Magistrate of hereby gives notice that he has committed one for trial at the next Sessions; and the Magistrate hereby instructs the Government Pleader to conduct the prosecution of the said case.

The charge against the accused is that, &c. (*state the offence as in the charge*).

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XXVIII.—CHARGES.

(*See sections 221, 222, 223.*)

(I)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*when the charge is framed by a Presidency Magistrate, for* Court of Session *substitute* High Court].

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)]:—

(2) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Hon'ble *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 124.

(3) That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*], for another party [*state the name*], a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 161.

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , did [*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*] , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punish-

On section 166.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

able under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(5) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ", which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 193.

(6) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 304.

(7) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 306.

(8) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 325.

(9) That you, on or about the day of , at , robbed [*state the name*] and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 392.

(10) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 395.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates substitute* " within my cognizance " *for* " within the cognizance of the Court of Session, " and in (*c*) *omit* " by the said Court"].

(II)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you [*name of accused person*] as follows:—

(*b*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On section 241.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(*c*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)]:—

(2) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

(3) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

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(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

(4) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the inquiry into , before , stated in evidence that " ", and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of , before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* High Court].

Alternative charges on section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates substitute* "within my cognizance" "*for* within the cognizance of the Court of Session" *and in* (*c*) *omit* "by the said Court".]

(III)—CHARGE FOR THEFT AFTER PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

I, (*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*), hereby charge you (*name of accused person*) as follows:—

That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [*or* {High Court / Magistrate} *as the case may be*].

And you, the said (*name of accused*), stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say, on the day of , had been convicted by the (*state Court by which conviction was had*) at of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house-breaking by night (*describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted*), which conviction is still in full force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, etc.

XXIX.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT ON A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT OR FINE IF PASSED BY A MAGISTRATE.

(*See sections 245 and 258.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 18 , was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences concisely*) under section (*or* sections) of the Indian Penal Code (*or* of Act), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXX.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO RECOVER AMENDS BY DISTRESS.

(*See section 250.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*), and the same has been dismissed as frivolous (*or* vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees as amends; and whereas the said sum has not been paid and cannot be recovered by distress of the moveable property of the said (*name of complainant*) and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in jail for the period of days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), subject to the provisions of section 69 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXI.—SUMMONS TO WITNESS.

(*See sections 68 and 252.*)

To , of .

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (*or* is suspected to have) committed the offence of (*state the offence concisely with time and place*) and it appears to me that you are likely to give material evidence for the prosecution;

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that, if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date, a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXII.—PRECEPT TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE TO SUMMON JURORS AND ASSESSORS.

(*See section 326.*)

To the District Magistrate of .

WHEREAS a Criminal Session is appointed to be held in the Court-house at on the day of next, and the names of the persons herein stated have been duly drawn by lot from among those named in the revised list of jurors and assessors furnished to this Court; you are hereby required to summon the said persons to attend at the said Court of Session at 10 A.M. on the said date, and, within such date, to certify that you have done so in pursuance of this precept.

(*Here enter the names of Jurors and Assessors.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIII.—SUMMONS TO ASSESSOR OR JUROR.

(*See section 328.*)

To (*name*) of (*place*).

PURSUANT to a precept directed to me by the Court of Session of requiring your attendance as an Assessor (*or* a Juror) at the next Criminal Session, you are hereby summoned to attend at the said Court of Session at (*place*) at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the day of next.

Given under my hand and the seal of office, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXIV.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 374.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at the Session held before me on the day of 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and him there safely to keep until you shall receive the further warrant or order of this Court, carrying into effect the order of the said Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXV.—WARRANT OF EXECUTION ON A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

(*See section 381.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the Session held before me on the day , 18 , has been by a warrant of this Court, dated the day of , committed to your custody under sentence of death; and whereas the order of the Court of confirming the said sentence has been received by this Court;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and*

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

place of execution), and to return this warrant to the Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVI.—WARRANT AFTER A COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.

(*See sections 381 and 382.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at a Session held on the day of , 18 , (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, *as the case may be*) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was convicted of the offence of , punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to , and was thereupon committed to your custody; and whereas by the order of the Court of (a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed) the punishment adjudged by the said sentence has been commuted to the punishment of transportation for life (*or as the case may be*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), safely to keep the said (*prisoner's name*) in your custody in the said Jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order,

or

if the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words " custody in the said jail " " and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law."

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVII.—WARRANT TO LEVY A FINE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(*See section 386.*)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS (*name and description of the offender*) was on the day of 18 , convicted before me of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*), and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of ; and, if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XXXVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN CERTAIN CASES OF CONTEMPT WHEN A FINE IS IMPOSED.

(*See section 480.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS at a Court holden before me on this day (*name and description of the offender*) in the presence (*or* view) of the Court committed wilful contempt;

And whereas for such contempt the said (*name of offender*) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees , or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of (*state the number of months or days*);

This is to authorise and require you, the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive the said (*name of offender*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

XXXIX.—MAGISTRATE'S OR JUDGE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF WITNESS REFUSING TO ANSWER.

(See section 485.)

To (*name and designation of officer of Court*).

WHEREAS (*name and description*), being summoned (*or* brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence, refused to answer a certain question (*or* certain questions) put to him touching the said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (*term of detention adjudged*);

This is to authorise and require you to take the said (*name*) into custody, and him safely to keep in your custody for the space of days unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XL.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

(See section 488.)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has been proved before me to be possessed of sufficient means to maintain his wife (*name*) [*or* his child (*name*), who is by reason of (*state the reason*) unable to maintain herself (*or* himself)] and to have neglected (*or* refused) to do so, and an order has been duly made requiring the said (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees ; and whereas it has been further proved that the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees ; being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of : And thereupon an order was made adjudging him to undergo simple (*or* rigorous) imprisonment in the said jail for the period of ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the said order into execution according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLI.—WARRANT TO ENFORCE THE PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE BY DISTRESS AND SALE.

(See section 488.)

To (*name and designation of the Police-officer or other person to execute the warrant*).

WHEREAS an order has been duly made requiring (*name*) to allow to his said wife (*or* child) for maintenance the monthly sum of rupees , and whereas the said (*name*) in wilful disregard of the said order has failed to pay rupees , being the amount of the allowance for the month (*or* months) of ;

This is to authorise and require you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) which may be found within the district of , and if within (*state the number of days or hours allowed*) next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid (*or* forthwith), to sell the moveable property distrained, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said sum, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLII.—BOND AND BAIL-BOND ON A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.

(See sections 496 and 499.)

I, (*name*), of (*place*), being brought before the Magistrate of (*as the case may be*), charged with the offence of , and required to give security for my attendance in his Court and at the Court of Session, if required, do bind myself to attend at the Court of the said Magistrate on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the said charge, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, to be, and appear, before the said Court when called upon to answer the charge against me; and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signature.*)

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

I hereby declare myself (*or* We jointly and severally declare ourselves and each of us) surety (*or* sureties) for the said (*name*) that he shall attend at the Court of on every day of the preliminary inquiry into the offence charged against him, and, should the case be sent for trial by the Court of Session, that he shall be, and appear, before the said Court to answer the charge against him, and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself (*or* we bind ourselves) to forfeit to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees .

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

XLIII.—Warrant to discharge a Person imprisoned on Failure to give Security.

(*See section 500.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the Jail at (*or other officer in whose custody the person is*).

Whereas (*name and description of prisoner*) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of , and has since with his surety (*or* sureties) duly executed a bond under section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody, unless he is liable to be detained for some other matter.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIV.—Warrant of Attachment to enforce a Bond.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

Whereas (*name, description and address of person*) has failed to appear on (*mention the occasion*) pursuant to his recognizance, and has by such default forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*); and whereas the said (*name of person*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him;

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) that you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention, and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the amount aforesaid, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLV.—Notice to Surety on Breach of a Bond.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

Whereas on the day of , 18 , you became surety for (*name*) of (*place*) that he should appear before this Court on the day of , and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to appear before this Court, and by reason of such default you have forfeited the aforesaid sum of rupees ;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty or show cause, within days from this date, why payment of the said sum should not be enforced against you.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVI.—Notice to Surety on Forfeiture of Bond for good Behaviour.

(*See section 514.*)

To of

Whereas on the day of , 18 you became surety by a bond for (*name*) of (*place*) that he would be of good behaviour for the period of and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
(Schedule V.—Forms.)

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

the said (*name*) has been convicted of the offence of (*mention the offence concisely*) committed since you became such surety, whereby your security-bond has become forfeited;

You are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause within days why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AGAINST A SURETY.

(*See section 514.*)

To of .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (*mention the condition of the bond*), and the said (*name*) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees (*the penalty in the bond*);

This is to authorise and require you to attach any moveable property of the said (*name*) which you may find within the district of , by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLVIII.—WARRANT OF COMMITMENT OF THE SURETY OF AN ACCUSED PERSON ADMITTED TO BAIL.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the civil jail at .

WHEREAS (*name and description of surety*) has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (*state the condition of the bond*) and the said (*name*) has therein made default whereby the penalty mentioned in the said bond has been forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India; and whereas the said (*name of surety*) has, on due notice to him, failed to pay the said sum or show any sufficient cause why payment should not be enforced against him, and the same cannot be recovered by attachment and sale of moveable property of his, and an order has been made for his imprisonment in the civil jail for (*specify the period*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said (*term of imprisonment*), and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

XLIX.—NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL OF FORFEITURE OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name, description and address*).

WHEREAS on the day of , 18 , you entered into a bond not to commit, etc. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the same has been given before me and duly recorded;

You are hereby called upon to pay the said penalty of rupees , or to show cause before me within days why payment of the same should not be enforced against you.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

L.—WARRANT TO ATTACH THE PROPERTY OF THE PRINCIPAL ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To (*name, and designation of Police-officer*), at the Police-station of .

WHEREAS (*name and description*) did, on the day of , 18 , enter into a bond for the sum of rupees , binding himself not to commit a breach of the peace, etc. (*as in the bond*), and proof of the forfeiture of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same; and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(*Schedule V.—Forms.*)

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

LI.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON BREACH OF A BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the civil jail at .

WHEREAS proof has been given before me and duly recorded that (*name and description*) has committed a breach of the bond entered into by him to keep the peace, whereby he has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees ; and whereas the said (*name*) has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the civil jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorise and require you, the said Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the said civil jail, to receive the (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*); and to return that warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LII.—WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT AND SALE ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, etc., of the principal*), and proof has been given before me and duly recorded of the commission by the said (*name*) of the offence of whereby the said bond has been forfeited; and whereas notice has been given to the said (*name*) calling upon him to show cause why the said sum should not be paid, and he has failed to do so or to pay the said sum;

This is to authorise and require you to attach by seizure moveable property belonging to the said (*name*) to the value of rupees which you may find within the district of , and, if the said sum be not paid within , to sell the property so attached, or so much of it, as may be sufficient to realise the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

LIII.—WARRANT OF IMPRISONMENT ON FORFEITURE OF BOND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

(*See section 514.*)

To the Superintendent (*or* Keeper) of the civil jail at .

WHEREAS (*name, description and address*) did, on the day of , 18 , give security by bond in the sum of rupees for the good behaviour of (*name, etc., of the principal*), and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, whereby the said (*name*) has forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the sum of rupees and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his moveable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of the said (*name*) in the civil jail for the period of (*term of imprisonment*);

This is to authorise and require you, the Superintendent (*or* Keeper), to receive the said (*name*) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said jail for the said period of (*term of imprisonment*), returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 18 .

(*Seal.*) (*Signature.*)

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd March 1898, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1898.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1898

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3. Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Section 4.)

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Post Office in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent, application and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(*a*) all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India;

(*b*) all other British subjects within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India; and

(*c*) all servants of the Queen, whether British subjects or not, within the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1898.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Director General" means the Director General of the Post Office of India.

(*b*) the expression "inland," used in relation to a postal article, means—

(i) posted in British India and addressed to any place in British India or to any place for which a post office is established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India; or

(ii) posted at any post office established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India and addressed to any place for which any such post office is established or to any place in British India:

(*c*) the expression "mail bag" includes a bag, box, parcel or any other envelope or covering in which postal articles in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such article:

(*d*) the expression "mail ship" means a ship employed for carrying mails, pursuant to contract or continuing arrangement, by the Government of India or Her Majesty's Government or the Government of any British possession or foreign country:

(*e*) the expression "officer of the Post Office" includes any person employed in any business of the Post Office or on behalf of the Post Office:

(*f*) the expression "postage" means the duty chargeable for the transmission by post of postal articles:

(*g*) the expression "postage stamp" means any stamp provided by the Governor General in Council for denoting postage or other fees or sums payable in respect of postal articles under this Act, and includes adhesive postage stamps and stamps printed, embossed, impressed or otherwise indicated on any envelope, wrapper, postcard or other article:

(*h*) the expression "post office" includes every house, building, room, carriage or place used for the purposes of the Post Office, and every letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles:

(*i*) the expression "postal article" includes a letter, postcard, newspaper, book, pattern or sample packet, parcel and every article or thing transmissible by post:

(*j*) the expression "Post Master General" includes a Deputy Post Master General or other officer exercising the powers of a Post Master General: and

(*k*) the expression "the Post Office" means the department presided over by the Director General.

Meanings of "in course of transmission by post" and "delivery."

3. For the purposes of this Act,—

(*a*) a postal article shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the addressee or of its being returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of under Chapter VII:

(*b*) the delivery of a postal article of any description to a postman or other person authorized to receive postal articles of that description for the post shall be deemed to be a delivery to a post office. and

(*c*) the delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee or his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorized to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee, shall be deemed to be delivery to the addressee.

CHAPTER II.

PRIVILEGE AND PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Exclusive privilege of conveying letters reserved to the Government.

4. (*1*) Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter II.—Privilege and Protection of the Government.—Sections 5-6. Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 7-9)

have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say:—

(*a*) letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, to be delivered by him to the person to whom they are directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them;

(*b*) letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose; and

(*c*) letters solely concerning goods or property, sent either by sea or by land to be delivered with the goods or property which the letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering them:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize any person to make a collection of letters excepted as aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by post.

(*2*) For the purposes of this section and section 5, the expression "letters" includes postcards.

Certain persons expressly forbidden to convey letters.

5. Wherever within British India posts or postal communications are established by the Governor General in Council, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver letters, or to receive letters for the purpose of carrying or delivering them, although they obtain no hire, reward or other profit or advantage for so doing, that is to say:—

(*a*) common carriers of passengers or goods, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods in their carts or carriages; and

(*b*) owners and masters of vessels sailing or passing on any river or canal in British India, or between any ports or places in British India, and their servants or agents, except as regards letters solely concerning goods on board, and except as regards postal articles received for conveyance under Chapter VIII.

Exemption from liability for loss, misdelivery, delay or damage.

6. The Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability by reason of the loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to, any postal article in course of transmission by post, except in so far as such liability may in express terms be undertaken by the Governor General in Council as hereinafter provided, and no officer of the Post Office shall incur any liability by reason of any such loss, misdelivery, delay or damage, unless he has caused the same fraudulently or by his wilful act or default.

CHAPTER III.

POSTAGE.

Power to fix rates of inland postage.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix the rates of postage and other sums to be charged in respect of postal articles sent by the inland post under this Act, and may make rules as to the scale of weights, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so fixed shall be charged:

Provided that the highest rate of postage, when prepaid, shall not exceed the rate set forth for each class of postal articles in the first schedule

(*2*) Unless and until such notification as aforesaid is issued, the rates set forth in the said schedule shall be the rates chargeable under this Act

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what packets may be sent by the inland post as book, pattern and sample packets within the meaning of this Act.

Power to make rules as to payment of postage and fees in certain cases

8. The Governor General in Council may, by rule,—

(*a*) require the prepayment of postage on inland postal articles or any class of inland postal articles, and prescribe the manner in which prepayment shall be made,

(*b*) prescribe the postage to be charged on inland postal articles when the postage is not prepaid or is insufficiently prepaid;

(*c*) provide for the redirection of postal articles and the transmission by post of articles so redirected, either free of charge or subject to such further charge as may be specified in the rules, and

(*d*) prescribe the fees to be charged for the "express delivery" of postal articles, in addition to, or instead of, any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act.

Explanation.—"Express delivery" means delivery by a special messenger or conveyance.

Power to make rules as to registered newspapers.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules providing for the registration of newspapers for transmission by inland post as registered newspapers.

(*2*) For the purpose of such registration, every publication, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely.—

(*a*) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days; and

(*b*) that it has a *bonâ fide* list of subscribers.

(*3*) An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper:

Provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper and has the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section or in the rules thereunder shall be construed to render it compulsory to send newspapers by the inland post.

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter III.—Postage.—Sections 10-15. Chapter IV.—Postage Stamps—Sections 16-17. Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Section 18.

Power to declare rates of foreign postage.

10. (*1*) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession or foreign country, for the transmission by post of postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession or country, the Governor General in Council may, in conformity with the provisions of such arrangements, declare what postage rates and other sums shall be charged in respect of such postal articles, and may make rules as to the scale of weight, terms and conditions subject to which the rates so declared shall be charged.

(*2*) Unless and until such declaration as aforesaid is made, the existing rates and regulations shall continue in force.

Liability for payment of postage.

11. (*1*) The addressee of a postal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Act is due, shall be bound to pay the postage or sum so chargeable on his accepting delivery of the postal article, unless he forthwith returns it unopened:

Provided that, if any such postal article appears to the satisfaction of the Post Master General to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the addressee, he may remit the postage.

(*2*) If any postal article on which postage or any other sum chargeable under this Act is due, is refused or returned as aforesaid, or if the addressee is dead or cannot be found, then the sender shall be bound to pay the postage or sum due thereon under this Act.

Recovery of postage and other sums due in respect of postal articles.

12. If any person refuses to pay any postage or other sum due from him under this Act in respect of any postal article, the sum so due may, on application made by an officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the written order of the Post Master General, be recovered for the use of the Post Office from the person so refusing, as if it were a fine imposed under this Act, by any Magistrate having jurisdiction where that person may for the time being be resident; and the Post Master General may further direct that any other postal article, not being on Her Majesty's service, addressed to that person shall be withheld from him until the sum so due is paid or recovered as aforesaid.

Customs-duty paid by the Post Office to be recoverable as postage.

13. When a postal article, on which any duty of customs is payable, has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, and the duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of the duty shall be recoverable as if it were postage due under this Act.

Post Office marks *primâ facie* evidence of certain facts denoted.

14. In every proceeding for the recovery of any postage or other sum alleged to be due under this Act in respect of a postal article,—

(*a*) the production of the postal article, having thereon the official mark of the Post Office denoting that the article has been refused, or that the addressee is dead or cannot be found, shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the fact so denoted, and

(*b*) the person from whom the postal article purports to have come, shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender thereof.

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

15. The official mark on a postal article denoting that any postage or other sum is due in respect thereof to the Post Office of British India or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any British possession or foreign country, shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the sum denoted as aforesaid is so due.

CHAPTER IV.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Provision of postage stamps and power to make rules as to them.

16. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided of such kinds and denoting such values as he may think necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the supply, sale and use of postage stamps.

(*3*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) fix the price at which postage stamps shall be sold;

(*b*) declare the classes of postal articles in respect of which postage stamps shall be used for the payment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act;

(*c*) prescribe the conditions with regard to perforation, defacement and all other matters subject to which postage stamps may be accepted or refused in payment of postage or other sums;

(*d*) regulate the custody, supply and sale of postage stamps;

(*e*) declare the persons by whom and the terms and conditions subject to which postage stamps may be sold; and

(*f*) prescribe the duties and remuneration of persons selling postage stamps.

Postage stamps to be deemed to be stamps for the purpose of revenue.

17. Postage stamps provided under section 16 shall be deemed to be stamps issued by Government for the purpose of revenue within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall be used for the prepayment of postage or other sums chargeable under this Act in respect of postal articles, except where the Governor General in Council directs that prepayment shall be made in some other way. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER V.

CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL ARTICLES.

Redelivery to sender of postal article in course of transmission by post.

18. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by rule, provide for the redelivery to the sender, without reference to the consent of the addressee

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 19-25.)

and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be deemed fit, of any postal article in course of transmission by post.

(2) Save as provided by any rules that may be made under sub-section (1), the sender shall not be entitled to recall a postal article in course of transmission by post.

Transmission by post of anything injurious prohibited.

19. (1) Except as otherwise provided by rule and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed thereby, no person shall send by post any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, any sharp instrument not properly protected, or any living creature which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

(2) No person shall send by post any article or thing which is likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office.

Transmission by post of anything indecent, etc., prohibited.

20. No person shall send by post—

(a) any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article, or

(b) any postal article having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous, threatening or grossly offensive character.

Power to make rules as to transmission by post of postal articles.

21. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of postal articles.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) provide for the granting receipts for, and the granting and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, postal articles, and the sums to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such receipts and certificates; and

(b) regulate covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight and enclosures, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for making communications.

(3) Postal articles shall be posted and delivered at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Power to postpone despatch or delivery of certain postal articles.

22. (1) Where the despatch or delivery from a post office of letters would be delayed by the despatch or delivery therefrom at the same time of book, pattern or sample packets and parcels, or any of them, such packets or parcels, or any of them, may, subject to such rules as the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, be detained in the Post Office so long as may be necessary.

(2) Where separate parcel posts are established, parcels may be forwarded and conveyed by them, being detained, if necessary, in the Post Office for that purpose.

Power to deal with postal articles posted in contravention of Act.

23. (1) Any postal article sent by post in contravention of any of the provisions of this Act may be detained and either returned to the sender or forwarded to destination, in each case charged with such additional postage (if any) as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

(2) Any officer in charge of a post office or authorized by the Post Master General in this behalf may open or unfasten any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet, in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to have been sent by post in contravention of section 21 or of any of the provisions of this Act relating to postage.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1),—

(a) any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 19 may, under the authority of the Post Master General, if necessary, be open and destroyed; and

(b) any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may, under the authority of the Post Master General, be destroyed.

Power to deal with postal articles containing goods contraband or liable to duty.

24. Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods or anything liable to duty, is received for delivery at a post office, the officer in charge of the post office shall send a notice in writing to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office, and shall in the presence of the addressee or his agent, or if the addressee or his agent fails to attend as aforesaid then in his absence, open and examine the postal article:

Provided, first, that, if the Director General so directs in the case of any post office or class of post offices, the officer in charge of the post office shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he opens a postal article in the absence of the addressee or his agent:

Provided, secondly, that in all cases a postal article, after being opened under this section, shall be delivered to the addressee, unless it is required for the purpose of any further proceeding under this or any other law or enactment for the time being in force, and that the opening of the postal article and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General:

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of parcels, received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India, at the customs-port or other place at which they are received, and the opening of parcels so received by the Customs-authorities for the purpose of levying any duty of customs.

Power to intercept notified goods during transmission by post.

25. Where a notification has been published under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, in respect of any goods of any specified description, any officer of the Post Office empowered VIII of 1878.

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter V.—Conditions of Transmission of Postal Articles.—Sections 26-27.)
(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 28-30.)

in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may search, or cause search to be made, for any such goods in course of transmission by post, and shall deliver all such goods found to such officer as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and such goods may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Power to intercept postal articles for public good.

26. (*1*) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, the Governor General in Council, or a Local Government, or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, may, by order in writing, direct that any postal article or class or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof mentioned in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(*2*) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or as to whether any act done under sub-section (*1*) was in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.

Power to deal with postal articles from abroad bearing fictitious or previously used stamps.

27. (*1*) Where a postal article is received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India—

(*a*) bearing a fictitious postage stamp, that is to say, any fac simile or imitation or representation of a postage stamp; or

(*b*) purporting to be prepaid with any postage stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other postal article,

the officer in charge of the post office at which the postal article is received, shall send a notice to the addressee inviting him to attend, either in person or by agent, within a specified time at the post office to receive delivery of the postal article.

(*2*) If the addressee or his agent attends at the post office within the time specified in the notice and consents to make known to the officer in charge of the post office the name and address of the sender of the postal article and to redeliver to the officer aforesaid the portion of the postal article which bears the address and the fictitious or previously used postage stamp, or, if the postal article is inseparable from the stamp, the entire postal article, the postal article shall be delivered to the addressee or his agent.

(*3*) If the addressee or his agent fails to attend at the post office within the time specified in the notice, or, having attended within that time, refuses to make known the name and address of the sender or to redeliver the postal article or portion thereof as required by sub-section (*2*), the postal article shall not be delivered to him, but shall be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "postage stamp" includes any postage stamp for denoting any rate or duty of postage of any part of Her Majesty's dominions or of any Native State or foreign country.

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION, INSURANCE AND VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registration of postal articles.

28. The sender of a postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, have the article registered at the post office at which it is posted, and require a receipt therefor; and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, in addition to any postage chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by the notification shall be paid on account of the registration of postal articles.

Power to make rules as to registration.

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the registration of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare in what cases registration shall be required;

(*b*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for registration shall be paid; and

(*c*) direct that twice the fee for registration shall be levied on the delivery of a postal article required to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

(*3*) Postal articles made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being registered, shall be delivered, when registered, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Insurance of postal articles.

30. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct—

(*a*) that any postal article may, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be insured at the post office at which it is posted, against the risk of loss or damage in course of transmission by post, and that a receipt therefor shall be granted to the person posting it; and

(*b*) that, in addition to any postage and fees for registration chargeable under this Act, such further fee as may be fixed by

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter VI.—Registration, Insurance and Value-payable Post.—Sections 31-36.) Chapter VII.—Undelivered Postal Articles.—Section 37.)

the notification shall be paid on account of the insurance of postal articles.

Power to require insurance of postal articles.

31. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare in what cases insurance shall be required, and direct that any postal article containing anything required to be insured, which has been posted without being insured, shall be returned to the sender or shall be delivered to the addressee, subject to the payment of such special fee as may be fixed by the notification :

Provided that the levy of such special fee as aforesaid shall not impose any liability upon the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect of the postal article.

Power to make rules as to insurance.

32. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the insurance of postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of postal articles may be insured under section 30 ;

(*b*) fix the limit of the amount for which postal articles may be insured ; and

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the fees for insurance shall be paid.

(*3*) Postal articles made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being insured, shall be delivered, when insured, at such places and times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Liability in respect of postal articles insured.

33. Subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable to pay compensation, not exceeding the amount for which a postal article has been insured, to the sender thereof for the loss of the postal article or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post :

Provided that the compensation so payable shall in no case exceed the value of the article lost or the amount of the damage caused.

Transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

34. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the payment of fees at such rates as may be fixed by the notification, a sum of money specified in writing at the time of posting by the sender of a postal article shall be recoverable on the delivery thereof from the addressee, and that the sum, so recovered, shall be paid to the sender :

Provided that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for recovery, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

Explanation.— Postal articles sent in accordance with the provisions of this section may be described as "value payable" postal articles.

Power to make rules as to value-payable postal articles.

35. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the transmission by post of value-payable postal articles.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) declare what classes of postal articles may be sent as value-payable postal articles ;

(*b*) direct that no postal article shall be so sent unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bonâ fide* order received by him ;

(*c*) limit the value to be recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article ; and

(*d*) prescribe the form of declaration to be made by the senders of value-payable postal articles, and the time and manner of the payment of fees.

(*3*) Postal articles shall be made over to the Post Office for the purpose of being sent as "value payable," and shall be delivered, when so sent, at such times and in such manner as the Director General may, by order, from time to time appoint.

Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

36. (*1*) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the transmission by post of registered, insured or value-payable postal articles between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the form of declaration to be made by the senders of such postal articles as aforesaid ; and

(*b*) the fees to be charged in respect thereof.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDELIVERED POSTAL ARTICLES.

Power to make rules as to disposal of undelivered postal articles.

37. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules as to the disposal of postal articles which for any reason cannot be delivered (hereinafter referred to as "undelivered postal articles").

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the period during which undelivered postal articles at a post office shall remain in that office ; and

(*b*) provide for the publication of lists of undelivered postal articles, or of any class of undelivered postal articles.

(*3*) Every undelivered postal article, after being detained at a post office for the period prescribed by rule under the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be either forwarded, free of further charge, to the post office at which it was posted, for return to the sender, or sent to the office of the Post Master General.

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(Chapter VII.—Undelivered Postal Articles.—Sections 38-39. Chapter VIII.—Ship Letters.—Sections 40-42. Chapter IX.—Money Orders.—Sections 43-45.)

Disposal of undelivered postal articles at office of Post Master General.

38. (*1*) Every postal article received at the office of the Post Master General under sub-section (*3*) of section 37 shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) if practicable, it shall be redirected and forwarded by post to the addressee; or,

(*b*) if it cannot be redirected and forwarded as aforesaid, it shall be opened by some officer, appointed by the Post Master General in this behalf and bound to secrecy, in order to ascertain the name and address of the sender.

(*2*) If the name and address of the sender are so ascertained, it shall be returned by post to the sender, free of further charge or subject to such further charge as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct.

Final disposal of undelivered postal articles.

39. Undelivered postal articles which cannot be disposed of under the foregoing provisions, shall be detained in the office of the Post Master General for such further period (if any), and shall be dealt with in such manner, as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, direct:

Provided that—

(*a*) letters and postcards shall be destroyed;

(*b*) money or saleable property, not being of a perishable nature, found in any undelivered postal article, shall be detained for a period of one year in the office of the Post Master General, and, if on the expiration of that period no person has established his right thereto, shall, if money, be credited to the Post Office, and, if saleable property, be sold, the sale-proceeds being credited to the Post Office.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHIP LETTERS.

Duty of master of ship, departing from any port in British India and not being a mail ship, to convey mail bags.

40. The master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to depart from any port in British India to any port within, or any port or place beyond, British India, shall receive on board any mail bag tendered to him by any officer of the Post Office for conveyance, granting a receipt therefor in such form as the Governor General in Council may, by rule, prescribe, and shall, without delay, deliver the same at the port or place of destination.

Duty of master of ship arriving at any port in British India in respect of postal articles and mail bags on board.

41. (*1*) The master of a ship arriving at any port in British India shall, without delay, cause every postal article or mail bag on board which is directed to that port and is within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, to be delivered either at the post office at that port or to some officer of the Post Office authorized in this behalf by the Post Master General.

(*2*) If there is on board any postal article or mail bag which is directed to any other place within British India and is within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the master shall, without delay, report the fact to the officer in charge of the post office at the port of arrival and act according to the directions he may receive from such officer, and the receipt of such officer shall discharge him from all further responsibility in respect of the postal article or mail bag.

Allowance of gratuities for conveyance of postal articles by ships other than mail ships.

42. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what gratuities shall be allowed to masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles received by them for conveyance on behalf of the Post Office; and the master of a ship, not being a mail ship, about to leave any port in British India as aforesaid shall, if he receives on board a mail bag for conveyance, be entitled to demand and obtain immediately the amount of the gratuity payable under this section in respect of the mail bag and its contents.

CHAPTER IX.

MONEY ORDERS.

Power to maintain money order system and to make rules as to remittances thereby.

43. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may provide for the remitting of small sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may make rules as to such money orders.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(*a*) the limit of amount for which money orders may be issued;

(*b*) the period during which money orders shall remain current; and

(*c*) the rates of commission or the fees to be charged on money orders or in respect thereof.

Power for remitter to recall money order or alter name of payee.

44. (*1*) Subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may, by rules made under section 43, prescribe in respect of the levy of additional rates of commission or fees or any other matters, a person remitting money through the Post Office by means of a money order may require that the amount of the order, if not paid to the payee, be repaid to him, or be paid to such person other than the original payee as he may direct.

(*2*) If neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, and if within the period of one year from the date of the issue of the order no claim is made by such payee or remitter, the amount of such order shall not be claimable from the Government.

Power to provide for the issue of postal orders.

45. The Governor General in Council may authorize the issue, in such form as may be suitable, of money orders, to be called postal orders or by such other designation as may be deemed appropriate, for certain fixed amounts, and may make rules as to the rates

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(Chapter IX.—Money Orders.—Sections 46-48. Chapter X.—Penalties and Pocedure.—Sections 49-53.)

of commission to be charged thereon and the manner in which, and conditions subject to which, they may be issued, paid and cancelled:

Provided that no such order shall be issued for an amount in excess of ten rupees.

Power to give effect to arrangements with other countries.

46. (1) Where arrangements are in force with the United Kingdom, or with any British possession, Native State or foreign country, for the issue and payment through the Post Office of money orders between British India and the United Kingdom or such possession, State or country, the Governor General in Council may make rules to give effect to such arrangements.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may prescribe—

(a) the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, such orders may be issued and paid in British India; and

(b) the rates of commission to be charged thereon.

Recovery of money order paid to the wrong person.

47. If any person, without reasonable excuse the burden of proving which shall lie on him, neglects or refuses to refund—

(a) any amount paid to him in respect of a money order by an officer of the Post Office in excess of what ought to have been paid to him in respect thereof, or

(b) the amount of a money order paid by an officer of the Post Office to him instead of to some other person to whom it ought to have been paid,

such amount shall be recoverable by an officer of the Post Office authorized by the Post Master General in this behalf from the person so neglecting or refusing as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

Exemption from liability in respect of money orders.

48. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of—

(a) any thing done under any rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Chapter; or

(b) the wrong payment of a money order caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee, provided that, as regards incomplete information, there was reasonable justification for accepting the information as a sufficient description for the purpose of identifying the payee; or

(c) the payment of any money order being refused or delayed by, or on account of, any accidental neglect, omission or mistake, by, or on the part of, an officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, other than the fraud or wilful act or default of such officer; or

(d) any wrong payment of a money order after the expiration of one year from the date of the issue of the order.

CHAPTER X.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Offences by Officers of the Post Office.

Penalty for misconduct of person employed to carry or deliver mail bags or postal articles.

49. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post,—

(a) is in a state of intoxication while so employed, or

(b) is guilty of carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid is endangered, or

(c) loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid, or

(d) does not use due care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such mail bag or postal article as aforesaid,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for voluntary withdrawal from duty, without permission or notice, of person employed to carry or deliver mail bags or postal articles.

50. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any mail bag or any postal article in course of transmission by post, voluntarily withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice in writing, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Penalty for making false entry in register kept by person employed to carry or deliver postal articles.

51. Whoever, being employed to carry or deliver any postal article in course of transmission by post and required while so employed to keep any register, makes, or causes or suffers to be made, any false entry in the register with intent to induce the belief that he has visited a place, or delivered a postal article, which he has not visited or delivered, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for theft, dishonest misappropriation, secretion, destruction, or throwing away, of postal articles.

52. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, commits theft in respect of, or dishonestly misappropriates, or, for any purpose whatsoever, secretes, destroys or throws away, any postal article in course of transmission by post or anything contained therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for opening, detaining or delaying postal articles.

53. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, contrary to his duty, opens, or causes or suffers to be opened, any postal article in course of transmission by post, or wilfully detains or delays, or causes or suffers to be detained or delayed, any such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both:

Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining or delaying of any postal article under the authority of this Act or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor General in Council or the direction of a competent Court.

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 54-62.)

Penalty for fraud in connection with official marks and for receipt of excess postage.

54. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office,—

(*a*) fraudulently puts any wrong official mark on a postal article, or

(*b*) fraudulently alters, removes or causes to disappear any official mark which is on a postal article, or,

(*c*) being entrusted with the delivery of any postal article, knowingly demands or receives any sum of money in respect of the postage thereof which is not chargeable under this Act,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently preparing, altering, secreting or destroying Post Office documents.

55. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, fraudulently prepares the document incorrectly, or alters or secretes or destroys the document, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for fraudulently sending unpaid postal articles.

56. Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office, sends by post, or puts into any mail bag, any postal article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed by this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Punishment of offences committed in India outside British India.

57. (*1*) Whoever, being an officer of the Post Office employed in any place in India beyond the limits of British India in which posts are established by the Governor General in Council, or being appointed to sell postage stamps in any such place, commits therein an offence punishable under this Act, shall be punishable either in the place where the offence was committed by any Court or officer duly empowered by the Governor General in Council to take cognizance of offences committed in that place, or in any part of British India by any Court of competent jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed in that part.

V of 1898. (*2*) The provisions of section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to any offence referred to in this section.

Other Offences.

Penalty for contravention of section 4.

58. Whoever—

(*a*) conveys, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, or

(*b*) performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, or

(*c*) sends, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, otherwise than by post, a letter within the exclusive privilege aforesaid, or

(*d*) makes a collection of letters excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by post,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of section 5.

59. (*1*) Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 5, carries, receives, tenders or delivers letters, or collects letters, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such letter.

(*2*) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section, is again convicted thereunder, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for breach of rules under section 16.

60. Whoever, being appointed to sell postage stamps,—

(*a*) takes from any purchaser for any postage stamp or quantity of postage stamps a price higher than that fixed by any rule made under section 16, sub-section (*3*), clause (*a*), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; or

(*b*) commits a breach of any other rule made under section 16, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of section 19 or 20.

61. (*1*) Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, sends, or tenders or makes over in order to be sent, by post any postal article or any thing, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(*2*) The detention in the Post Office of any postal article on the ground of its having been sent in contravention of the provisions of section 19 or section 20, shall not exempt the sender from any proceedings which might have been taken if the postal article had been delivered in due course of post.

Penalty for defiling or injuring post office letter-boxes.

62. Whoever places in or against any letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles any fire, match or light, any explosive, dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance, or any fluid, or commits a nuisance in or against any such letter-box or does anything likely to injure any such letter-box or its appurtenances or contents, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

(Chapter X.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 63-72. Chapter XI.—Supplemental.—Section 73.)

Penalty for affixing without authority thing to, or painting, tarring or disfiguring, post office or post office letter-box.

63. Whoever, without due authority, affixes any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board or other thing in or on, or paints, tars or in any way disfigures any post office or any letter-box provided by the Post Office for the reception of postal articles, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for making false declaration.

64. Whoever, being required by this Act to make a declaration in respect of any postal article to be sent by post or the contents or value thereof, makes in his declaration any statement which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be false, or does not believe to be true, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, if the false declaration is made for the purpose of defrauding the Government, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for master of ship failing to comply with the provisions of section 40 or 41.

65. Whoever, being the master of a ship,—

(*a*) fails to comply with the provisions of section 40, or,

(*b*) without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie on him, fails to deliver any postal article or mail bag or to comply with the directions of the officer in charge of the post office at a port of arrival, as required by section 41,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for detention of letters on board vessel arriving in port.

66. (*1*) Whoever, being either the master of a ship arriving at any port in British India or any one on board, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody, after the postal articles on board or any of them have been sent to the post office at the port of arrival, any postal article within the exclusive privilege conferred on the Governor General in Council by section 4, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every such postal article as aforesaid.

(*2*) Whoever, being such master or other person as aforesaid, detains any such postal article as aforesaid after demand made for it by an officer of the Post Office, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every such postal article.

Penalty for detaining mails or opening mail bag.

67. Whoever, except under the authority of this Act or in obedience to the order in writing of the Governor General in Council or the direction of a competent Court, detains the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, or on any pretence opens a mail bag in course of transmission by post, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees :

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the detention of an officer of the Post Office carrying the mails or any postal article in course of transmission by post, on a charge of having committed an offence declared to be cognizable by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or any other law for the time being in force. V of 1898.

Penalty for retaining postal articles wrongly delivered or mail bags.

68. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or, when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up, any postal article in course of transmission by post which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag containing a postal article, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be punishable with fine.

Penalty for unlawfully diverting letters.

69. Whoever, not being an officer of the Post Office, wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered, or does any act whereby the due delivery of a letter to any person is prevented or impeded, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who does any act to which the section applies, if he is a parent, or in the position of a parent or guardian, of the addressee, and the addressee is a minor or a ward.

General.

Penalty for abetting, or attempting to commit, offences under Act.

70. Whoever abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any offence so punishable, shall be punishable with the punishment provided for that offence.

Property in cases of offences to be laid in the Post Office.

71. In every prosecution for an offence in respect of a mail bag or of any postal article sent by post, it shall be sufficient, for the purpose of the charge, to describe the mail bag or postal article as being the property of the Post Office, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the mail bag or postal article was of any value.

Authority for prosecutions under certain sections of Act.

72. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under any of the provisions of sections 51, 53, 54, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 64, 65, 66 and 67 of this Act, unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the Director General or a Post Master General.

CHAPTER XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Zamindari and other district posts.

73. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the management of any zamindari or other district post.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to zamindari and other district posts and to the persons employed in connection therewith.

The Indian Post Office Act 1898.

(Chapter XI.—Supplemental.—Sections 74-77. The First Schedule.—Inland Postage Rates.)

(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

General power to make rules and provisions as to rules under Act.

74. (1) In addition to the powers hereinbefore conferred, the Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out any of the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) All rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Delegation of powers, other than rule-making powers, :tor General.

75. The Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, authorize either absolutely or subject to conditions, the Director General to exercise any of the powers conferred upon the Governor General in Council by this Act, other than a power to make rules.

Repeal.

76. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Saving.

1 Geo. 3, c.

77. Nothing in this Act shall derogate from or affect the provisions of the East India Company Act, 1780, or any enactment amending or extending the same.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

(See section 7.)

LETTERS.

For a weight not exceeding half a tola	Half an anna.
For a weight not exceeding one tola	One anna.
For every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola ...	One anna.

POSTCARDS.

Single	Quarter of an anna.
Reply	Half an anna.

BOOK, PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS.

For every ten tolas or fraction thereof	Half an anna.

NEWSPAPERS.

For a weight not exceeding three tolas	Quarter of an anna.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every twenty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.

PARCELS.

For a weight not exceeding twenty tolas	Two annas.
For a weight not exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.
For every additional forty tolas or fraction thereof exceeding forty tolas	Four annas.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

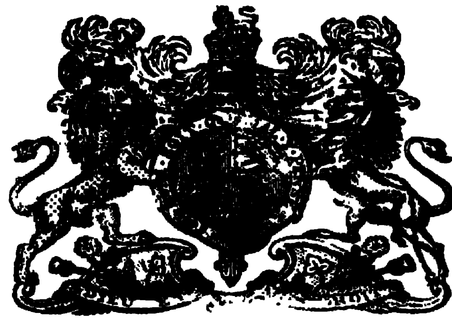
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 76.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1866	XIV	The Indian Post Office Act, 1866.	The whole.
1882	III	The Seditious Publications Act, 1882.	So much as is unrepealed.
1895	III	The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1895.	Section 7.
1896	XVI	The Indian Post Office Act (1866) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much as relates to Act XVI of 1896.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secy. to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to render it permissive to the Members of the Memon Community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March, 1898:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon Community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 791, dated 31st March, 1896 [Paper No. 1].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 3114, dated 20th April, 1896 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 72-L. & L.—1371-J., dated 17th April, 1896 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 669, dated 2nd June, 1896 [Paper No. 4].
From Government of Madras, No. 988, dated 10th June, 1896 [Paper No. 5].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 189, dated 18th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 481-L.—16, dated 17th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 893-VII-804—B., dated 24th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Punjab, No. 883, dated 28th July, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Bombay, No. 5404, dated 7th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5536, dated 17th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 993-690, dated 20th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 4839-J., dated 25th August, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
Note by the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath, dated 17th December, 1896 [Paper No. 14].
Note by the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani, dated 6th January, 1897 [Paper No. 15].
Note by the Hon'ble Nawab Amiruddeen Ahmad Khan, C. I. E., Bahadur, Fakahrud-doulah, Chief of Loharu, dated 8th February, 1897 [Paper No. 16].
From Government of India, Legislative Department, to Government, Bombay, No. 448, dated 26th February, 1897, and enclosures; from Government, Bombay, No. 8465, dated 19th November, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
Note by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., dated 12th January, 1898 [Paper No. 18].

2. When this Bill was before us last year, the result of our discussion was a reference to the Government of Bombay to obtain, if possible, further information as to

the wishes of the Memon Community at large with regard to the proposed measure. The reply of that Government is contained in its letter No. 8465, dated 19th November, 1897, printed in Papers No. 17, referred to in the margin above. It will be seen from their reply that the inquiry addressed to the Memon Community has elicited from what is understood to be a large majority of the community an opinion adverse to the proposals of the Bill as introduced.

3. Under these circumstances we cannot recommend that the Bill should be proceeded with in its present form. The petitioners suggest that the proposals of the Bill should be reversed and that the Muhammadan law should apply to the whole of the community with the reservation that Memons who do not desire to follow the Muhammadan law of succession should make a declaration to that effect.

4. The Bill, as framed, requires Memons, who do desire to follow the Muhammadan law of succession, to make a declaration to that effect We agree that if the majority of the community are on one side, it is the minority who should except themselves by specific declaration. On the other hand, it would be hardly fair that Memons who wish to abide by their ancient family customs should be obliged to declare themselves not to be orthodox Muhammadans. It seems to us that perhaps legislation on new lines might be preferable and that the Government of Bombay might be further consulted. The proposal we submit for consideration is that the Muhammadan law of intestate succession should be declared applicable to the whole of the Memon Community, but that complete liberty of testamentary disposition should be reserved. This proposal will require careful consideration and elucidation; in the first place as to whether it would in itself be acceptable to the Memons as a solution of the difficulty; in the second place as to the bearing of existing decisions on the customary law of the Memons. We are not sure how far the Courts would be prepared to hold, without definite legislation on the point, that the property held by Memons is held by them on such terms as to be capable of being disposed by will.

5. We regret that there should be further delay in this matter, but we think it is better for the community itself that the law should be clear and unambiguous, so that there may be no further occasion to resort to the Legislature.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st March, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th April, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th March, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	25th March, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	28th March, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd April, 1896.
Burma Gazette	4th April, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	28th March, 1896.
Assam Gazette	4th April, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	1st April, 1896.
Sind Official Gazette	7th May, 1895.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani	21st April, 1896.
Bombay	Marathi	2nd July, 1896.
	Gujarathi	2nd July, 1896.
	Kanarese	2nd July, 1896.
Bengal	Bengali	28th April, 1896.
	Hindi	5th May, 1896.
	Uriya	14th May, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	2nd May, 1896.
Punjab	Urdu	7th May, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	13th June, 1896.
Central Provinces	Hindi	3rd June, 1896.
Assam	Bengali	9th May, 1896.
Sindh	Sindhi	7th May, 1896.

J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
R. M. SAYANI.
C. C. STEVENS.
H. E. M. JAMES.

The 19th March, 1898.

A Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon Community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law.

WHEREAS there is in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere a class of persons known as Memons, and questions have from time to time arisen as to the law by which such persons are in certain particulars governed;

And whereas some of such persons consider that they are, or desire that they should be, governed in those particulars by the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School;

And whereas it is expedient to provide a procedure whereby the applicability of that law to such persons in those particulars may be placed beyond dispute;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Memons Act, 1896; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Muhammadan law to apply to Memons on declaration made by them.

2. (1) When any Memon who has attained his majority has declared, in manner next hereinafter provided, that he desires to be governed by the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School, that law shall thereupon, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, apply to him, and to his children (if any), being minors at the time of such declaration or born thereafter, and to all property of which he or they shall then be or thereafter become absolutely entitled, in each part of British India, in the same particulars and to the same extent as it applies in the same part of British India to other Muhammadans and their property.

(2) No declaration made as aforesaid shall be capable of being revoked.

Form of declaration.

3. A declaration to take effect under section 2 shall be made by a written instrument signed by the declarant and in the form set forth in the schedule or in a like form, and shall,—

(a) if made in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, be registered under that Act during the lifetime of the declarant; and, III of 1877

(b) if made elsewhere, be executed before, and authenticated by, a notary public or a Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India.

Declarations made by two successive generations of Memons to bind future generations.

4. When declarations under the foregoing provisions have been made by a Memon and by any one of his sons, the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School shall thereupon, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, apply to all the lineal descendants of such son in the same manner and to the same extent as to other Muhammadans governed by it in the same part of British India

Saving.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to prevent any person being or becoming subject to any form of the Muhammadan law in any manner other than that herein provided, or

(2) to affect the rights of any member of a declarant's family other than such children and lineal descendants as are referred to in sections 2 and 4.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, A. B., son of C. D., being a Memon and of the age of not less than years, hereby declare that I desire to be governed, to the extent provided by the Memons Act, 1896, by the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the overnment of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March, 1898 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 8252, dated 14th December, 1897, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2044, dated 27th December, 1897 [Paper No. 2].
From Government, Burma, No. 546—2S.-28, dated 22nd December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5489, dated 30th December, 1897, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 72, dated 7th January, 1898 [Paper No. 5].
From Government, Burma, No. 33—2S.-7, dated 6th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 202-C., dated 8th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Punjab, No. 80, dated 14th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
Office memorandum from Finance Department, No. 312-S.R., dated 20th January, 1898 [Paper No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 168 L. & L.—285-J., dated 20th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
Memorandum by Mr. Shewaram R. Kashikar, Inspector of Registration, Baroda State, dated 5th February, 1898 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 27, dated 21st January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Madras, No. 50, dated 28th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Bombay Presidency Association, dated 16th February, 1898 [Paper No. 14].
From Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 18th February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
From Government, Madras, No. 102 Revenue, dated 19th February, 1898 [Paper No. 16].
From Government, Bombay, No. 1257, dated 18th February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].
From Government, Bombay, No. 1368, dated 23rd February, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 18].
From Editor, *Khichri Samachar*, dated 26th February, 1898 [Paper No. 19].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1344-S. R., dated 28th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].
From Government, Bombay, No. 1370, dated 23rd February, 1898 [Paper No. 21].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 68, dated 26th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 22].

2. *Clause 3 (3), "Bill of Exchange payable on demand."*—We have omitted the concluding words of clause (*b*) of this definition as likely to give rise to difficulty in India, and we have provided expressly that a letter of credit is for stamp purposes to be treated as a bill payable on demand.

(10) *Conveyance.*—We have altered this definition so as to make it include all conveyances *inter vivos* which are not specifically provided for in Schedule I, and then to meet the difficulty in I. L. R. 7 Cal. 21, where it was held that the instrument in question was neither a "conveyance" nor a "settlement" nor an "instrument of partition", but an "arrangement" for the transfer of property.

We have added a definition of "impressed stamp" so as to make it clear that the term includes both a stamp impressed by the Collector and also a stamp or embossed stamp-paper.

(15) *Instrument of partition.*—We have extended this definition so as to include an award by an arbitrator directing a partition.

(22) *Promissory note.*—We have re-drafted this definition in order to make its meaning clearer.

3. *Clause 3.*—We have added to the general exemption in this clause an exemption of sales, mortgages and other dispositions of registered ships. We consider that the Indian law in this respect should conform to the law of the United Kingdom as stated in section 721 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., cap. 60), and in the second general exemption at the end of the first schedule of the Stamp Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., cap. 39).

4. *Clause 12.*—We have added some words to sub-section (3) to make it clear that the mode there indicated for cancelling an adhesive stamp is directory only and not intended to exclude other effective modes of cancellation.

5. *Clause 24.*—We have added a proviso to the *explanation* making a concession in a case where the mortgagee is himself the purchaser, that is to say, where he already has an interest in the property and is only purchasing the remaining interest of the mortgagor.

6. *Clause 26.*—We have added a proviso to cover the case where by accident an instrument is insufficiently stamped originally and the proper duty is subsequently paid under sections 41 and 42.

7. *Clause 29.*—We have omitted the reference to article No. 54 (re-conveyance of mortgaged property) from clause (*a*) and provided for the payment of duty on re-conveyances, as in the case of conveyances, by the grantee. We have also omitted clause (*b*) relating to copies of receipts, as we do not propose to levy stamp-duty on such instruments.

We have omitted the proviso and *illustration*, as a concession of duty in respect to partitions by the amended schedule.

8. *Clause 35.*—We have provided for the case of contracts which are to be gathered from correspondence when there is no formal instrument to be stamped, by enacting that it is sufficient if any one of the letters forming part of the correspondence bears the proper stamp.

We have also altered sub-section (*b*) so as to cover all cases in which a receipt is sought to be put in evidence against the person who ought to have stamped it. Lastly, we have added words to sub-section (*d*) to provide for a possible case of hardship. A Collector acting under section 32 or any other similar provision might certify an amount as being the proper duty which the Court considered less than the proper duty. We think that in such a case the instrument should be admissible in evidence as the party tendering it is not to blame.

9. *Clause 37.*—We have altered the drafting of this clause to make it clear that the right to have an instrument stamped with a stamp of improper description duly stamped is dependent on rules made by the Governor General in Council.

10. *Clause 39.*—As the law stands the Collector cannot charge in any case a less penalty than five rupees. When the stamp is very small, *e.g.*, one or two annas, ten times the value of the stamp might be less than five rupees, and we think that in such cases it will be sufficient to recover ten times the amount of the stamp.

11. *Clause 40.*—As the law at present stands, the Collector may either impose a penalty of five rupees or a penalty of ten times the amount of the proper duty, provided that such amount does not fall short of five rupees. We think that the Collector should have a discretion to take ten times the amount of the proper duty even though that may not amount to five rupees, *e. g.*, if the amount of duty were two annas, he might be allowed to impose a penalty of Re. 1-4.

We have added sub-section (3) as it was represented to us that inconvenience has been caused by requiring the Collector to return the instrument to the person who originally tendered it instead of to the impounding officer.

12. *Clause 44.*—We have added further words to sub-section (3). If a case comes into Court and the Court does not think fit to include the amount of the duty or penalty in the costs, we think that no other proceedings to recover it should be taken.

13. *Clause 45.*—We have omitted the new sub-section (1), as it has been represented to us that the power conferred by it is likely to be abused. It would give rise to continual applications for postponement of civil suits and the Controlling Authority would be flooded with fruitless applications for remission.

14. *Clause 49.*—We have inserted a new sub-section (7) because a doubt has arisen whether the existing sub-section (6) covers the case of a second instrument being executed solely because the stamp on the original instrument was of insufficient value.

15. *Clause 54.*—Vendors of stamps buy stamps under discount. In the case of a refund, they are of course only entitled to receive the amount actually paid and not the full value of the stamps.

16. *Clause 70.*—We have provided that where an offence is compounded · reed composition may be recovered as if it were a penalty under section 48.

17. *Clause 75.*—We have inserted a limit of five hundred rupees fine as the maximum penalty to be imposed for breach of any rule.

18. *Schedule I—No. 1. Acknowledgment.*—We have reverted to the old duty of one anna for all acknowledgments and have added words to make it clear that the provision relates only to mere acknowledgments and does not include acknowledgments containing in addition any promise or agreement.

No. 6. Agreement to mortgage.—We have amended this article and reverted to the old law by confining it to instruments of equitable mortgage and excluding agreements to execute a future mortgage.

No. 14. Award—We have excluded awards directing partitions, as they are specially provided for as partitions.

No. 24. Copy or Extract.—We have omitted the proposed duty on original or attested copies of receipts.

No. 27. Debentures.—We have added words to the *explanation* to show that interest coupons attached to debentures are free from tax, and that the amount payable under them is not to be taken into consideration in taxing the debenture.

No. 45. Partition.—We have inserted provisions reducing the duty in the case of partitions. The Bill as originally drawn imposed in the case of a partition a duty calculated on the value of the whole property partitioned, but gave the Revenue-authority or Civil Court power to remit the duty upon such portion as remained undivided. We have altered the duty so as to make it leviable only on the value of the share or shares divided off; and we have further based the levy of the duty on the assumption that at whichever partner's instance a partition takes place, it is the smaller shares that are separated from the larger, and not the larger that is separated from the smaller. It seems to us that the operation is the same whether it is the larger or the smaller shareholder who is the initiator; and the taxation on the transaction should not be different in the two cases.

The following illustrations will show how the alteration in the law proposed by us will operate, if adopted :—

Four equal shareholders, each having a four anna share, agree to partition. The duty is levied on 12 annas of the value of the whole property.

Of three shareholders, having respectively shares of one-half, one-third and one-sixth, two apply to have their shares partitioned off. The duty is levied on half the value of the property.

One shareholder having two-thirds of a property, obtains separation from the remainder who hold jointly one-third, and who desire to continue to hold their share, jointly. The duty is levied on one-third of the value of the property.

No. 47. Policy of Insurance.—We have provided a reduced duty for insurance against accident or sickness which is at present chargeable on the same footing as life insurance.

No. 48. Power-of-Attorney.—We have limited clause (6) of this article to the case of powers authorizing sales of immoveable property.

No. 49. Promissory Note.—We have restored the old law under which promissory notes payable on demand can be stamped with a one-anna stamp.

Nos. 58 and 64.—We have reduced the duty in the case of the reservation of small settlements, also in the case of small trusts and reservations of trust.

19. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	16th October, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	16th November, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	4th November, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	3rd November, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	28th October, 1897.
Burma Gazette	13th November, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	30th October, 1897.
Assam Gazette	13th November, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1897.
Sindh Official Gazette	25th November, 1897.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	14th December, 1897.
	Telugu	14th December, 1897.
	Hindustani	14th December, 1897.
	Kanarese	14th December, 1897.
	Malayalam	14th December, 1897.
Bombay	Marathi	20th January, 1898.
	Gujarathi	20th January, 1898.
	Kanarese	20th January, 1898.
Bengal	Bengali	18th January, 1898.
	Hindi	18th January, 1898.
	Uriya	27th January, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	16th December, 1897.
Burma	Burmese	11th December, 1897.
Assam	Bengali	29th January, 1898.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st January, 1898.
Sindh	Sindhi	20th January, 1898.

20. We think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be re-published in the Gazette of India.

J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
JOY GOBIND LAW.
H. E. M. JAMES.
F. A. NICHOLSON.
ALLAN ARTHUR

The 19th March, 1898.

No. II.

THE INDIAN STAMP BILL.

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The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Chapter I —Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.)

[All alterations made by the Select Committee have been printed in antique type.]

No. II.

A bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1 (*1*). This Act may be called the Indian Stamp Act, *1898*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India *inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of **July**, *1898*.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"banker:"

(*1*) "banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

"bill of exchange:"

(*2*) "bill of exchange" **means a bill of exchange as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and** includes **also** a hundi, *and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money*:

"bill of exchange payable on demand:"

(*3*) "*bill of exchange payable on demand*" *includes*—

(*a*) *an order for the payment of any sum of money by a bill of exchange or promissory note, or for the delivery of any bill of exchange or promissory note in satisfaction of any sum of money, or for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen; and*

(*b*) *an order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods*; **and**

(*c*) **a letter of credit, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorises another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:**

"bill of lading:"

(*4*) "bill of lading" *includes a "through bill of lading,"* **but does not include a mate's receipt**:

"bond:"

(*5*) "bond" *includes*—

(*a*) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;

(*b*) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(*c*) any instrument so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

"chargeable:"

(*6*) "chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after *the commencement of* this Act chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed: [S. 3 (5), Act I of 1879.]

"cheque:"

(*7*) "cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a *specified* banker and *not expressed to be* payable *otherwise* than on demand: [S. 3 (6), Act I of 1879, revised with s. 6, Act XXVI of 1881.]

"Chief Controlling Revenue-authority:"

(*8*) "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" means— [S. 3 (7), Act I of 1879.]

(*a*) in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh—the Board of Revenue;

(*b*) in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sindh and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner;

(*c*) in Sindh—the Commissioner;

(*d*) in the Punjab and Burma, *including Upper Burma*—the Financial Commissioner; and

(*e*) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf: [By name or in virtue of his office—omitted.]

"Collector:"

(*9*) "Collector"—

(*a*) means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a district, and [S. 3 (8), Act I of 1879.]

(*b*) includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf: [Ditto.]

"conveyance:"

(*10*) "conveyance" **includes** a *conveyance on sale and every* instrument by which property whether moveable or immoveable is transferred *inter vivos* **and which is not otherwise specifically provided for by Schedule I:** [S. 3 (9), Act I of 1879.]

"duly stamped:"

(*11*) "duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means *that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount and that such stamp has been affixed or used in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India*: [S. 3 (10), Act I of 1879, revised.]

The Indian Stamp Bill.

Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 2.)

[54 & 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 122(1).] "executed" and "execution:" (12) "*executed*" *and* "*execution*" *used with reference to instruments mean* "*signed*" *and* "*signature:*"

"impressed stamp:" (13) "**impressed stamp**" **includes—**

(*a*) **labels affixed and impressed by the proper officer, and**

(*b*) **stamps engrossed on stamped paper.**

54 & 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 122.] "instrument:" (14) "*instrument*" *includes every document by which any right or liability is or purports to be created, transferred, limited,* **extended,** *extinguished or recorded:*

[S. 3 (11), Act I of 1879.] "instrument of partition:" (15) "instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority *or any Civil Court* **and an award by an arbitrator directing a partition:**

[S. 3 (12), Act I of 1879.] "lease:" (16) "lease" means a lease of immoveable property, and includes also—

(*a*) a pattá;

(*b*) a kabúliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy, or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property;

(*c*) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let;

(*d*) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

[S. 3 (13), Act I of 1879.] "mortgage-deed:" (17) "mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of, another, a right over **or in respect of** specified property:

[S. 3 (14), Act I of 1879.] "paper:" (18) "paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

[S. 3 (15), Act I of 1879, revised.] "policy of insurance:" (19) "policy of insurance" *includes—*

(*a*) any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event;

(*b*) a life-policy, *and any policy insuring any person against accident or sickness, and any other personal insurance,* and

(*c*) any **writing evidencing** the renewal of, for the purpose **of keeping** in force, a policy of fire-insurance in **respect of which**, and of the previous renewal whereof (if **any**), there has not already been paid the **stamp-duty which** would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months:

[S. 3 (15), last 2 paras., Act I of 1879.] "policy of sea-insurance" or "sea-policy:" (20) "policy of sea-insurance" *or* "*sea-policy*"—

(*a*) means any insurance made upon any ship or vessel **(whether for marine or inland navigation)**, or upon the machinery, tackle or furniture of any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of, or any other interest which may be lawfully insured in or relating to, any ship or vessel, and

(*b*) includes any insurance of goods, merchandise or property for any transit which includes, not only a sea risk **within the meaning of clause** (*a*), but also any other risk incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance:

Where any person, in consideration of any sum of money paid or to be paid for additional freight or otherwise, agrees to take upon himself any risk attending goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever while on board of any ship or vessel, or engages to indemnify the owner of any such goods, merchandise or property from any risk, loss or damage, such agreement or engagement shall be deemed to be a contract for sea-insurance:

"power-of-attorney:" (21) "power-of-attorney" *includes* any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act *for and* in the *name* of the person executing it: [S. 3 (16), Act I of 1897.] VII of 1870.

"promissory note:" (22) "*promissory note*" **means a promissory note as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;** [54 & 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 33.] XXVI of 1881.

it also includes a *note promising the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen:* [Old sub-sections (18), (20), and (21) —omitted—see Act X of 1897, s. 3.]

"receipt:" (23) "receipt" *includes* any note, memorandum or writing— [S. 3 (17), Act I of 1879, omitting the word "advertisement" in the 2nd line. Cf. 54 and 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 100.]

(*a*) whereby any money, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or

(*b*) whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or

(*c*) whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or

(*d*) which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment,

and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person: *and*

"settlement." (24) "settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition, in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made— [S. 3 (19), Act I of 1879.]

(*a*) in consideration of marriage,

(*b*) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(*c*) for any religious or charitable purpose:

and includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition.

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(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 3-8.)

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

[S. 5, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments chargeable with duty.

3. Subject to the *provisions of this Act and the* exemptions contained in Schedule I, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in *that* schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say—

(*a*) every instrument mentioned in that schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of **July**, *1898*;

(*b*) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(*c*) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in that schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India and is received in British India:

Provided that no duty shall be chargeable in respect of—

[Old s. 4, omitted as unnecessary—see Act X of 1897, s. 3 (48).]

(*1*) any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument;

[General exemption, Sch. II, Act I of 1879.]

(2) **any instrument for the sale, transfer or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage or otherwise, of any ship or vessel, or any part, interest, share or property of or in any ship or vessel registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 60), or under Act XIX of 1838, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841 (X of 1841), as amended by subsequent Acts.**

["Lease" omitted.]
[S. 6, Act of 1879.]

Several instruments used in single transaction of sale, mortgage or settlement.

4. (*1*) Where, in the case of any sale, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in Schedule I, for the conveyance, mortgage or settlement, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

(*2*) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of *sub-section* (*1*), be deemed to be the principal instrument:

Provided that the duty chargeable on the instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

5. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act. [S. 7 (para. 1), Act I of 1879.]

Instruments coming within several descriptions in Schedule I.

6. Subject to the provisions of *the last preceding section*, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in Schedule I shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties: [S. 7 (para. 2), Act I of 1879.]

Provided that nothing *in this Act* contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

Policies of sea-insurance.

7. (*1*) No contract for sea-insurance (other than such insurance as is referred to in section *506* of the Merchant Shipping Act, *1894*), shall be valid unless the same is expressed in a *sea-policy*. [S. 7 A, Act I of 1879.] 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(*2*) No *sea*-policy made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.

(*3*) No *sea*-policy shall be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, or the time for which it is made, the names of the subscribers or underwriters, and the amount or amounts insured.

(*4*) Where any sea-insurance is made for or upon a voyage and also for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy shall be charged with duty as a policy for or upon a voyage, and also with duty as a policy for time.

Bonds, debentures or other *securities* issued on loans under Act XI, 1879.

8. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any local authority raising a loan under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other *securities*, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other *securities* issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other *securities* need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, sub-division or otherwise. [S. 7 B, Act I of 1879.] XI of 1897.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other

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(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 9-14.)

securities from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other *securities* of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other *securities* shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other *securities* from the duty chargeable in respect thereof prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued *by the Governor General in Council.*

[54 & 55 Vict., c. 59, s. 115 (5).] *(3) In the case of wilful neglect to pay the duty required by this section, the local authority shall be liable to forfeit to the Government a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable, and a like penalty for every month after the first month during which the neglect continues.*

[S. 8, Act I of 1879.]

Power to reduce, remit *or compound* duties.

9. The Governor General in Council may, by *rule or* order published in the Gazette of India,—

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

Old cl. (*b*)—mitted—see Act X of 1897, s. 1.]

(b) provide for the composition or consolidation of duties in the case of issues by any incorporated company or other body corporate of debentures, bonds or other marketable securities.

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

[S. 9, Act I of 1879.]

Duties how to be paid.

10. (*1*) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(*a*) according to the provisions herein contained, or,

(*b*) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

(*2*) The rules made under *sub-section (1)* may, among other matters, regulate—

(*a*) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used,

(*b*) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used,

(*c*) in the case of **bills of exchange or promissory notes written in any Oriental language**—the size of the paper on which they are written.

[S. 10, Act I of 1879.]

Use of adhesive stamps.

11. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(*a*) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(*b*) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(*c*) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(*d*) notarial acts; and

(*e*) transfers by endorsement of shares *in any incorporated company or other body corporate.*

[S. 11, Act I of 1879.]

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

12. (*1*) (*a*) Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty and which has been executed by any person shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again; and

(*b*) whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

(*2*) Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

(3) The person required by sub-section (1) to cancel **an adhesive** *stamp may cancel it by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials or the name or initials of his firm with the true date of his so writing,* **or in any other effectual manner.**

[S. 12 Act I of 1879.]

How instruments stamped with impressed stamps are to be written.

13. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp shall be written in such manner that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

[S. 13, Act I of 1879.]

Only one instrument to be on same stamp.

14. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring

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any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

[S. 14, Act of 1879.]

Instrument written contrary to section 13 or 14 deemed unstamped.

15. Every instrument written in contravention of section *13* or *section 14* shall be deemed to be unstamped.

[S. 15, Act I of 1879.]

Denoting duty.

16. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument *by endorsement under the hand of the Collector or* in such *other* manner (*if any*) as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

[S. 16, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments executed in British India.

17. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

[S. 17, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of British India.

18. (*1*) Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in British India.

(*2*) Where any such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, *who* shall stamp the same in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

[S. 18, Act I of 1879.]

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of British India.

19. The first holder in British India of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Provided that—

(*a*) if, at the time any such bill *of exchange*, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section *12* and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled.

(*b*) Nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for Duty.

[Old s. 19—Omitted—Cf. cl. 20 (2) of Bill.]

[S. 20, Act I of 1879.]

["Other Foreign or Colonial" in old section.]

Conversion of amount expressed in foreign currencies.

20. (*1*) Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any currency *other than that of British India*, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

(*2*) *The Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating stamp duty, and such rate shall be deemed to be the current rate for the purposes of sub-section* (*1*).

[S. 21, Act I of 1879.]

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable *or other* security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price *or the value* thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

[S. 22, Act I of 1879.]

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

22. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved to be duly stamped.

[S. 23, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments reserving interest.

23. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

[S. 24, Act I of 1879.]

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged.

24. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock

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is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty:

[Cl. s. 5, Act VI of 1894.] *Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any such certificate of sale as is mentioned in article 18 of Schedule I.*

EXPLANATION.—In the case of a sale of property subject to a mortgage or other incumbrance any unpaid mortgage money or money charged, together with the interest (if any) due on the same, shall be deemed to be part of the consideration for the sale:

Provided that, where property subject to a mortgage is transferred to the mortgagee, he shall be entitled to deduct from the duty payable on the transfer the amount of any duty already paid in respect of the mortgage.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

(1) A owes B Rs. 1,000. A sells a property to B, the consideration being Rs. 500 and the release of the previous debt of Rs. 1,000. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 1,500.

(2) A sells a property to B for Rs. 500 which is subject to a mortgage to C for Rs. 1,000, and unpaid interest Rs. 200. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 1,700.

(3) **A mortgages a house of the value of Rs. 10,000 to B for Rs. 5,000. B afterwards buys the house from A. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 10,000 less the amount of stamp-duty already paid for the mortgage.**

[S. 25, Act I of 1879.] 25. *Valuation in case of annuity, etc.* Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument, or the consideration for such conveyance (as the case may be), shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be—

(*a*) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(*b*) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years *calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due;* and ["Next after the date of such instrument or conveyance" in old s. 25.]

(*c*) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the **maximum** amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years *calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.* ["Next after the date of such instrument or conveyance" in old s. 25.]

[S. 26, Act I of 1879.] 26. *Stamp where value of subject matter is indeterminate.* Where the amount or value of the subject matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before *the commencement of* this Act) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient. (*Postponed.*)

Provided that in the case of the *lease of a mine in which a share of the produce is received as the rent or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such share for the purpose of stamp duty, at Rs. 20,000 a year, and the whole amount of such share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease:*

Provided also that, where proceedings have been taken in respect of an instrument under sections 31 and 41, the amount certified by the Collector shall be deemed to be the stamp actually used at the date of execution.

27. *Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.* The consideration, if any, and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein. S. 27, Act I of 1879.]

28. (*1*) *Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.* Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, provided that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration. [S. 28, Act I of 1879]

(*2*) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

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(3) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(4) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons, in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-purchaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration; and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last-mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(5) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller, or, where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

[S. 29, Act I of 1879—Nos. of articles altered and subjects set out.] Duties by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(a) in the case of any instrument described in *any of the following articles* of *Schedule I, namely;*

No. 2. (*Administration Bond*),

No. 6. (*Agreement to mortgage*),

No. 13. (*Bill of exchange*),

No. 15. (*Bond*),

No. 16. (*Bottomry Bond*),

No. 26. (*Customs Bond*),

No. 27. (*Debenture*),

No. 32 (*Further charge*),

No. 34. (*Indemnity-Bond*),

No. 40. (*Mortgage Deed*),

No. 49. (*Promissory note*),

No. 55. (*Release*),

No. 56. (*Respondentia Bond*),

No. 57. (*Security Bond or mortgage deed*),

No. 58. (*Settlement*),

No. 62. (a) (*Transfer of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate*),

No. 62. (b) *Transfer of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8,*

(c) *Transfer of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,*

by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the *person effecting the insurance :*

(c) in the case of a conveyance (**including a re-conveyance of mortgaged property**)—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee: [Cf. cl. (b).] [Cl. (c).]

(d) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor: [Cl. (d).]

(e) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares:

(f) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates: and

(g) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the **whole** property **partitioned**, or, when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority, *or Civil Court* **or arbitrator**, in such proportion as such Authority, Court or arbitrator directs. [Cl. (e).]

30. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction *or part satisfaction* of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall, on demand by [S. 58, Act I of 1879.]

Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.

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the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

[S. 30, Act I of 1879.]

Adjudication as to proper stamp.

31. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable.

(2) For *this* purpose *the Collector may* require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Provided that—

(*a*) no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and

(*b*) every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

[S. 31, Act I of 1879.]

Certificate by Collector.

32. (*1*) When an instrument brought to the Collector under section *31* is, in his opinion, one of a description chargeable with duty, and

(*a*) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(*b*) the duty determined by the Collector under section *31* or such a sum as with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

(*2*) When such instrument is, in his opinion, not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

(*3*) Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and, if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

(*a*) any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution, or first execution, as the case may be;

(*b*) any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

(*c*) any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

[Old s. 32—*omitted* as now unnecessary.]

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

[S. 33, Act I of 1879.]

Examination and impounding of instruments.

33. (*1*) Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office, except an officer of police, before whom any instrument, chargeable, in his opinion, with duty, is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

(*2*) For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

Provided that—

(*a*) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound, *if he does not think fit so to do*, any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

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(*b*) in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

(*3*) For the purposes of this section, in cases of doubt,—

(*a*) *the Governor General in Council may determine what offices shall be deemed to be public offices, and*

(*b*) the Local Government may determine who shall be deemed to be persons in charge of public offices.

[New.]

Special provision as to unstamped receipts.

34. *Where any receipt chargeable with a duty of one anna is tendered to or produced before any officer unstamped in the course of the audit of any public account, such officer may in his discretion instead of impounding the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted therefor.*

[S. 34, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc.

35. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped :

Provided that—

Instruments admissible on payment of duty and penalty ;

(*a*) any such instrument not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or, when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion ;

(*b*) *where any person from whom a stamped receipt could have been demanded, has given an unstamped receipt and such receipt, if stamped, would be admissible in evidence against him, then such receipt shall be admitted in evidence* **against him** *on payment of a penalty of one rupee by the person tendering it ;*

(*c*) **where a contract or agreement of any kind is effected by correspondence consisting of two or more letters, and any one of the letters bears the proper stamp, the contracts or agreement shall be deemed to be duly stamped ;**

and in certain criminal proceedings ;

(*d*) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 ;

and when executed by or on behalf of Government.

(*e*) *nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in any Court when such instrument has been executed by or on behalf of the Government,* **or where it bears the certificate of the Collector as provided by section 32 or any other provision of this Act.**

Where admission of instrument not to be questioned.

[Clause (2) of proviso to s. 34, Act I of 1879.]

36. *Where* an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section *61*, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

[New.]

Admission of improperly stamped instruments.

37. **The Governor General in Council may make rules providing that,** *where an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount but of improper description, it may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, be certified to be duly stamped, and* **any instrument so certified** *shall then be deemed to have been duly stamped as from the date of its execution.*

[S. 35 Act I of 1879.]

Instruments impounded how dealt with.

38. (*1*) When the person impounding an instrument under section 33 has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section *35 or of duty as provided by section 37*, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

[S. 36, Act I 1879.]

(*2*) In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

Collector's power to refund penalty paid under section 38, sub-section (1).

39. (*1*) When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under section *38, sub-section (1)*, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf *or, if no application is made, with the consent of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority*, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument ;

(*2*) when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section *13* or section *14*, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

[S. 37, Act I of 1879.]

Collector's power to stamp instruments impounded.

40. (*1*) When the Collector impounds any instrument under section 33, or receives any instrument sent to him under section *38, sub-section (2)*, (*not being* an instrument

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chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note) he shall adopt the following procedure:—

(*a*) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable as the case may be.

(*b*) If the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees; or, **if he thinks fit,** ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof, **whether such amount exceeds or falls short of** five rupees:

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section *13* or section *14*, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

(*2*) Every certificate under clause (*a*) of *sub*-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

(3) **Where an instrument has been sent to the Collector under section 38, sub-section (2), the Collector shall, when he has dealt with it as provided by this section, return it to the impounding officer.**

["Which is after "and" omitted.] [S. 38, Act I of 1879.]

Instruments unduly stamped by accident.

41. If any instrument chargeable with duty and not duly stamped (*not being* an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note) is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections **38** and *40*, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

[S 39, Act I of 1879.]

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections *35*, *40* or *41*.

42. (*1*) When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section *35*, section *40* or section *41*, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be) shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

(*2*) Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct:

Provided that—

(*a*) no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section *35* shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary, and has not cancelled such certificate:

(*b*) nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3.

Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law.

43. The *taking of proceedings or the* payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of *any* instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the Stamp-law in respect of such instrument: [S. 40, Act I of 1879.] XIV of 1882.

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.

44. (*1*) When any duty or penalty has been paid under section *35*, **section 37**, section *40* or section *41*, by any person in respect of an instrument, and, by agreement, or under the provisions of section 29 or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid. [S. 41, Act I of 1879.]

(*2*) For the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument **under this Act** shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

(*3*) *Such amount may*, **if the Court thinks fit,** *be included in any order as to costs in any suit* **or proceeding** *to which such persons are parties and in which such instrument has been tendered in evidence.* **If the Court does not include the amount in such order, no further proceedings for the recovery of the amount shall be maintainable.**

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(*Chapters IV, V.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 45-49.*)

[S. 42, Act I of 1879.]

Power to Revenue-authority to refund penalty or excess duty in certain cases.

45. (*1*) *Where* any penalty is paid under section *35* or section *40*, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

(*2*) *Where in the opinion of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority stamp-duty in excess of that which is legally chargeable has been charged and paid under section 35 or section 40, such authority may, upon application in writing made within three months of the order charging the same, refund the excess.*

[S. 43, Act I of 1879.]

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 38.

46. (*1*) If any instrument sent to a Collector under section *38*, *sub-section* (*2*), be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

Copy may be made of instruments so sent.

(*2*) When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

[S. 44, Act I of 1879.] ["Or any cheque" after "anna" omitted.]

Power of payer to stamp bills, promissory notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

47. When any bill of exchange, **promissory note** or *cheque* chargeable with the duty of one anna, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and, upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided, may pay the sum payable upon such bill, **note** or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, **note** or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid:

[New.]

Provided that nothing herein contain shall relieve any person from any penalty *or proceeding to which he may be liable* in relation to such bill, **note** or cheque.

Recovery of duties and penalties.

48. *All duties, penalties and other sums required to be paid under this Chapter may be recovered by the Collector by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the same are due or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.*

CHAPTER V.

ALLOWANCES FOR STAMPS *IN CERTAIN CASES.*

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

49. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence *to be required, or the enquiry to be made, the Collector may, on application made within the period prescribed in section 50, and if he is satisfied as to the facts, make allowance* for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:— [S. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(*a*) the stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by *error in writing or* any *other* means rendered unfit for the purpose intended before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:

(*b*) *the stamp on any document which is written out wholly or in part, but which is not signed or executed by any party thereto:*

(*c*) *in the case of bills of exchange, cheques or promissory notes*—

(*1*) *the stamp on any bill of exchange or cheque signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for acceptance* and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon:

(*2*) *the stamp on any promissory note signed by or in behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands:* [Cl. (5), s. 9, 54 & 55 Vict., c. 38.]

(*3*) the stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented, for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee: provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note: [Cl. (c), s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(*d*) the stamp used for an instrument executed by any party thereto *which*— [Cl. (a), s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(*1*) *has been* afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning: ["By a competent Court" after "found" omitted.]

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(2) *has been* afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended:

(3) by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

[Cf. italicized words in cl. 5 below omitted here.]

(4) for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(5) by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, *or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured,* or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose:

[Italicized words from Cl. (d) (3), s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

(6) becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument *between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value:*

(7) **is deficient in value and the transaction intended to be thereby effected has been effected by some other instrument between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value:**

(8) is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

[Cf. 54 & 58, Vict., C. 3, s. 9, proviso (b) to s. 51, Act I of 1879.]

Provided that in the case of an executed instrument, *no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence and that the instrument* is given up to be cancelled.

EXPLANATION.—**The certificate** *by the Collector under section 32* **that the full duty with which an instrument is chargeable has been paid** *is an impressed stamp within the meaning of this section.*

[Cf. proviso (b) to s. 1, Act I of 1879.]

50. The application for relief *under section 49 must be* made within *the following periods, that is to say—*

When application for relief must be made.

(1) *in the cases mentioned in clause (d) (5) within two months of the date of the instrument,*

(2) in the case of *a* **stamped** paper *on which no instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto* within six months after the stamp has been spoiled:

(3) *in the case of a stamped paper in which an instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto* within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed.

Provided that—

(*a*) when the spoiled instrument has been *for sufficient reasons* sent out of British India, *the* application may be made within six months after it has been received back in British India:

(*b*) when from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, *the application may be made* within six months after the date of execution of the substituted instrument.

51. *The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, without limit of time, make allowance for stamped papers used for printed forms of instruments by any incorporated company or other body corporate, if for any sufficient reason such forms have ceased to be required by the said company or body corporate, provided that such authority is satisfied that the duty in respect of such stamped papers has been duly paid.* [New.]

Allowance in case of printed forms no longer required by Corporations.

52. (*a*) When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or [S. 52, Act I of 1879.]

Allowance for misused stamps.

(*b*) when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section *15*, owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section *13*,

the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof— [S. 53, Act of 1879.]

Allowance *for spoiled or misused stamps* how to be made.

(*a*) other stamps of the same description and value, or

(*b*) if required and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or,

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(Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 56-58.)

(*c*) at his discretion, the same value money, deducting one anna for each rupee fraction of a rupee.

[S. 54, Act I 1879.] Allowance for stamps not required for use. 54. When any person is possessed of a stamp *or stamps* which have not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp *or stamps* in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction

(*a*) that *such stamp or stamps were* purchased by such person with a *bonâ fide* intention to use *them*, and

(*b*) that he has paid the full price thereof, and

(*c*) that *they were* so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which *they were* so delivered:

Provided that where the person is a licensed vendor of stamps the Collector may, if he thinks fit, make the repayment **of the sum actually paid by the vendor** *without any such deduction as aforesaid.*

[New.] *Allowance on renewal of certain debentures.* 55. *When any duly stamped debenture is renewed by the issue of a new debenture in the same terms, the Collector shall upon application made within one month repay to the person issuing such debenture, the value of the stamp on the original or on the new debenture whichever shall be less:*

Provided that the original debenture be produced before the Collector and be cancelled by him in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

EXPLANATION.—A debenture shall be deemed to be renewed in the same terms within the meaning of this section notwithstanding the following changes:—

(*a*) *the issue of two or more debentures in place of one original debenture, the total amount secured being the same;*

(*b*) *the issue of one debenture in place of two or more original debentures, the total amount secured being the same;*

(*c*) *the substitution of the name of the holder at the time of renewal for the name of the original holder, and*

(*d*) *the alteration of the rate of interest or the dates of payment thereof.*

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

Control of Chief Revenue-authority. 56. (*1*) *The powers exercisable by a Collector under Chapter IV and Chapter V shall in all cases be subject to the control of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.*

[S. 45, Act I of 1879.] Procedure where Collector feels doubt as to duty chargeable. (*2*) If any Collector, acting under section *31*, section *40* or section *41*, feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

(*3*) Such Authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, *who* shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

[S. 46, Act I of 1879.] Reference by Revenue-authority to High Court. 57. (*1*) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may state any case referred to it under section *56*, *sub-section* (*2*), or otherwise coming to its notice, and refer such case, with its own opinion thereon,

(*a*) if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay, as the case may be:

(*b*) if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh *or in Ajmere*—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces:

(*c*) if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab **or in British Baluchistan**—to the Chief Court of the Punjab:

(*d*) if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay: and

(*e*) if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

(*2*) Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

[S. 47, Act I of 1879.] Power of Court to call for further particulars. 58. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-authority by which it was stated, to make such

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additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

[S. 48, Act I of 1879.] **59.** (*1*) The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded.

Procedure in disposing of reference.

(*2*) *The Court* shall send to the Revenue-authority by which the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Revenue-authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

[S. 49, Act I of 1879.] **60.** (*1*) If any Court other than a Court mentioned in section *57* feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under proviso (*a*) to section *35*, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, he would, under section *57*, refer the same.

Reference by other Courts to High Court.

(*2*) Such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section *57*, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the *Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and another like copy to the* Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(*3*) References made under *sub*-section (*1*) when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and, when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

[S.] 50, Act I of 1879.] **61.** (*1*) When any Court in the exercise of its civil or revenue jurisdiction *or any Criminal Court in any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898*, makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section *35*, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration.

Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

X of 1882.

(*2*) *If such Court, after such consideration,* is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section *35*, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, *it* may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is, to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

(*3*) When any declaration has been recorded under *sub-section* (*2*), the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector, and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument.

(*4*) The Collector may thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section *42*, or in section *43*, prosecute any person for any offence against the Stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that—

(*a*) no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which, according to the determination of such Court, was payable in respect of the instrument under section *35* is paid to the Collector unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty:

(*b*) except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section *42*.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

[S. 61, Act I of 1879.]

62. (*1*) (*a*) Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

Penalty for executing, etc., instrument not duly stamped.

(*b*) any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

(*c*) any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

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shall for every such offence be punish*able* with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section *35*, section *40* or section *61*, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

[S. 35 (para. 2), Act VI of 1882.]

(2) If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the company, shall ***be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.***

[S. 62, Act I of 1879.]

Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.

63. Any person required by section *12* to cancel an adhesive stamp, and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[S. 63, Act I of 1879.] [" of any duty " omitted.]

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.

64. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government,—

(*a*) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section 27 to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or,

(*b*) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances, *or*

(*c*) ***does any other act calculated to deprive the Government of any duty or penalty under this Act,***

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

[S. 64, Act I of 1879.]

65. Any person who—

Penalty for refusal to give receipt and for devices to evade duty on receipts.

(*a*) being required under section *30* to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or

(*b*) with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered,

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[S. 65, Act I of 1879.]

66. Every person who—

Penalty for not making out policy or making one not duly stamped.

(*a*) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance, or

(*b*) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy,

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

[S. 66, Act I of 1879.]

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

67. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

[S. 67, Act I of 1879.]

Penalty for post-dating bills, etc.

68. (*a*) Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and

(*b*) whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same, and

for other devises to defraud the revenue.

(*c*) whoever, with the like intent, practises or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force,

shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

[S. 68, Act I of 1879]

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

69. (*a*) Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section 74, and

(*b*) any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp (***other than a one-anna adhesive stamp***),

shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or

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with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

[S. 69, Act I of 1879.]

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

70. (*1*) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or any Act *hereby* repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

(*2*) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, or any officer **generally or specially** authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

(3) The amount of any such composition shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section 48.

[S. 70, Act I of 1879.]

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

71. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

[S. 71, Act I of 1879.]

Place of trial.

72. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the *Code of* Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

[Old s. 72—omitted. See Act X of 1897, s. 26.]

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[54 & 55 Vict., c. 39, s. 16.]

Books, etc., to be open to inspection.

73. *Every public officer having in his custody any registers, books, records, papers, documents, or proceedings, the inspection whereof may tend to secure any duty, or to prove or lead to the discovery of any fraud or omission in relation to any duty, shall at all reasonable times permit any person authorised* **in writing** *by the Collector to inspect* **for such purpose** *the registers, books, papers, documents and proceedings, and to take such notes and extracts as he may deem necessary, without fee or charge.*

Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.

74. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules for regulating [S. 55, Act I of 1879.] [" Consistent herewith " after " rules " omitted.]

(*a*) the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers,

(*b*) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and

(*c*) the duties and remuneration of such persons:

Provided that such rules shall not restrict the sale of one anna adhesive stamps.

Power to make rules generally to carry out Act.

75. The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out generally the purposes of this Act *and may by such rules prescribe the* **fines, which shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees,** *to be incurred on breach thereof.* [S. 56, Act I of 1879.] [" Consistent herewith " after " rules " omitted.]

Publication of rules.

76. (*1*) All rules made under this Act, other than rules made under section *74*, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and all rules made under section *74* shall be published in the local Gazette. [S. 57, para. 2, Act I of 1879.] [Old s. 57 (para. 1)—*Omitted, see Act X of 1897, ss. 14 and 21.*]

(*2*) All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have *effect as if enacted by this Act.*

Saving as to court-fees.

77. Nothing *in this Act* contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to court-fees. [S. 59, Act I of 1879.]

Act to be translated, and sold cheaply.

78. Every Local Government shall *make provision for the sale of translations of* this Act in the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it at a price not exceeding four annas per copy. [S. 60, Act I of 1879.] VII of 1870. [" A full alphabetical Index shall be added to every such translation, etc."—omitted.]

Repeal.

79. *The Acts mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

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(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

(See section 3.)

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
[Art. 1, Sch. I.]	1. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: **provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property...**	One anna.	
[Art. 2, Sch. I.]	2. **ADMINISTRATION-BOND,** including a bond given under section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 6 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, section 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, or section 9 or section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889—		X of 1865. V of 1887. V of 1881. VII of 1889.
	(*a*) *where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000.*	*The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.*	
	(*b*) *in any other case*	*Five rupees.*	
[Art. 38, Sch. I.]	3. **ADOPTION-DEED,** *that is to say, any* instrument (other than a will) *recording an adoption or* conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt	Ten rupees.	
	ADVOCATE. *See* ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE (*No. 30*).		
[Art. 3, Sch. I, and s. 3 (3), Act X, 1897.]	4. **AFFIDAVIT,** *including an* affirmation *or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing*	One rupee.	
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 1, Sch. II.]	Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—		
	(*a*) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;		V of 1869.
	(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or		
	(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.		
[Art. 5, Sch. I.]	5. **AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT**—		
	(*a*) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate* or a Bill of Exchange	One anna.	
	(*b*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.	[Old cl. (*b*) —omitted.]
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 2, Sch. II.]	Agreement or memorandum of agreement—		
	(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. *43*;		
	(*b*) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;		[Old cl. (*c*) —omitted.]
	(*c*) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.		IX of 1874.
	AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (*No. 35*).		
[Art. 29, Sch. I.]	6. **AGREEMENT** by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE, that is to say, *any instrument* evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property—		
	(*a*) **when such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument** ...	**The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 13 (*b*)] for the amount secured.**	
	(*b*) **when such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument**	**Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 13 (*b*)] for the amount secured.**	

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(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	6. AGREEMENT by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE—*contd.*		
	Exemption.		
	See Exemptions under MORTGAGE-DEED (*No. 40*).		
[Art. 6, Sch. I.]	7. **APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER,** whether of trustees or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.	
[Art 7, Sch. I.]	8. **APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION** made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—		
	(*a*) *where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000*	The same duty as a *Bond* (No. *15*) *for such amount.*	
	(*b*) *in any other case*	Five rupees.	
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 3, Sch. II.]	(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.		
[Art. 4, Sch. II.]	(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.		
[Art. 31, Sch. I.]	9. **APPRENTICESHIP-DEED,** including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, *not being* ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP (*No. 11*).	Five rupees.	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 12 (*e*), Sch. II.]	Instruments of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under *the Apprentices Act,* 1850, or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.		XIX of 1850.
[Art. 8, Sch. I.]	10. **ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY** ...	Twenty-five rupees.	
[Art. 11, Sch. II, Notn. No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	*Exemption.* *Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.* *See also* MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (*No. 39*).		*I of 1882.*
[Art. 9, Sch. I.]	11. **ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP** or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an attorney in any High Court	Two hundred and fifty rupees.	
	ASSIGNMENT. *See* CONVEYANCE (*No. 23*), TRANSFER (*No. 62*) *and* TRANSFER OF LEASE (*No. 63*), *as the case may be.*		
	ATTORNEY. *See* ENTRY AS AN ATTORNEY (*No. 30*) *and* POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (*No. 48*).		
	AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. *See* ADOPTION-DEED (*No. 3*).		
[Art. 10, Sch. I.]	12. **AWARD,** that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, **not being an award directing a partition,** on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—		
	(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	**The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.**	
	(*b*) in any other case	**Five rupees.**	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 6, Sch. II.]	Award under Bombay *District Municipal* Act, 1873, section 81, or Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, section 18.		**Bom. Act VI of 1873. Bom. Act III of 1874.**
[Art. 11, Sch. I.]	13. **BILL OF EXCHANGE** [*as defined by s. 2* (*2*) & (*3*)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency-note—		
	(*a*) *where* payable on demand	**One anna.**	**[" and the amount exceeds Rs. 20," omitted.]**

The Indian Stamp Bill.
(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT. — PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

13. BILL OF EXCHANGE—*contd.*

(*b*) *where* payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—

		If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Ditto 400 ditto ...	600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Ditto 600 ditto ...	1,000	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Ditto 1,000 ditto ...	1,200	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Ditto 1,200 ditto ...	1,600	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Ditto 1,600 ditto ...	2,500	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Ditto 2,500 ditto ...	*5,000*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*8*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*
Ditto 5,000 ditto ...	*7,500*	*4*	*8*	*0*	*2*	*4*	*0*	*1*	*8*	*0*
Ditto 7,500 ditto ...	*10,000*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*
Ditto 10,000 ditto ...	*15,000*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*8*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*
Ditto 15,000 ditto ...	*20,000*	*12*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*4*	*0*	*0*
Ditto 20,000 ditto ...	*25,000*	*15*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*8*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*0*
Ditto 25,000 ditto ...	*30,000*	*18*	*0*	*0*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000		*6*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*0*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*

(*c*) *where* payable at more than one year after date or sight ... | The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.

[Art. 12, Sch. I.] 14 BILL OF LADING (*including a through bill of lading*) ... Four annas. [Old Art. 14—see Art. 57 below.]

N. B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.

Exemptions.

[Art. 7, Sch. II.] [Art. 3, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199, dated 1st November, 1895.]

(*a*) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port. X of 1889.

(*b*) *Bill of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.*

[Art. 13, Sch. I.] 15 BOND [*as defined by section 2 (5)*] not *being a* DEBENTURE (*No. 27*) *and not being* otherwise provided for by this Act, or by the Court fees Act, 1870—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10				Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs.			*50*	*Four annas.*
Ditto	*50*	*ditto*	*100*	*Eight annas.*
Ditto	*100*	*ditto*	*200*	*One rupee.*
Ditto	*200*	*ditto*	*300*	*One rupee eight annas.*
Ditto	*300*	*ditto*	*400*	*Two rupees.*
Ditto	*400*	*ditto*	*500*	*Two rupees eight annas.*
Ditto	*500*	*ditto*	*600*	*Three rupees.*
Ditto	*600*	*ditto*	*700*	*Three rupees eight annas.*
Ditto	*700*	*ditto*	*800*	*Four rupees.*

V H

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
	15. **BOND**—*contd.*		
	where it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed Rs. 900	*Four rupees eight annas.*	
	Ditto 900 *ditto* 1,000	*Five rupees.*	
	and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Two rupees eight annas.	
	See ADMINISTRATION BOND (*No. 2*), BOTTOMRY BOND (*No. 16*), CUSTOMS BOND (*No. 26*), INDEMNITY BOND (*No. 34*), RESPONDENTIA BOND (*No. 56*), SECURITY BOND (*No. 57*).		
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 8 (*b*) & (*c*), Sch. II.]	Bond, when executed by— (*a*) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal *Irrigation* Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act ;		[Old cl. (*a*) omitted.] Beng. Act III of 1876.
	(*b*) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.		
[Art 15, Sch. I.]	16. **BOTTOMRY BOND**, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) *for the same amount.*	
[New.]	17. **CANCELLATION.**—INSTRUMENT OF (*including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled*), *if attested and not otherwise provided for*	*Five rupees.*	
	See also RELEASE (*No. 55*), REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (*No. 58*,) SURRENDER (*No. 61*), REVOCATION OF TRUST (*No. 64*).		
[Art. 16, Sch. I.]	18. **CERTIFICATE OF SALE** (in respect of each property sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer—		
	(*a*) *where the* purchase-money *does not exceed Rs.* 10 ...	*Two annas.*	
	(*b*) *ditto ditto exceeds Rs.* 10 *but does not exceed Rs.* 25	*Four annas.*	
	(*c*) *in any other case*	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.	
[Art. 17, Sch. I.]	19. **CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT** evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate*, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any *such* Company or *body*	One anna.	
	See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT (*No. 36*).		
[Art. 18, Sch. I.]	20 **CHARTER-PARTY**, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer, *whether it includes a penalty clause or not*	One rupee.	[For an amount exceed twenty rupees" omitted.]
[Art. 19, Sch. I.]	21. **CHEQUE** [*as defined by section 2 (7)*]	One anna.	
[Art. 20, Sch. I.]	22. **COMPOSITION DEED**, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	Ten rupees.	
[Art. 21, Sch. I.]	23. **CONVEYANCE** [*as defined by section 2 (10)*], not being a TRANSFER *charged or exempted under* No. 62—		
	where the amount *or value* of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Margin	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	23.—CONVEYANCE—*contd.* *where* it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.	
	Ditto 100 *ditto* 200 ...	Two rupees.	
	Ditto 200 *ditto* 300 ...	Three rupees.	
	Ditto 300 *ditto* 400 ...	Four rupees.	
	Ditto 400 *ditto* 500 ...	Five rupees.	
	Ditto 500 *ditto* 600 ...	Six rupees.	
	Ditto 600 *ditto* 700 ...	Seven rupees.	
	Ditto 700 *ditto* 800 ...	Eight rupees.	
	Ditto 800 *ditto* 900 ...	Nine rupees.	
	Ditto 900 *ditto* 1,000 ...	Ten rupees.	
	and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 5, Sch. II.]	Assignment of copyright by entry made under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847, section 5.		XX of 1847.
	CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED.—*See* PARTNERSHIP (*No. 46*).		
[Art. 22, Sch. I.]	24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—		VII of 1870.
	(*i*) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas.	
	(*ii*) in any other case	One rupee.	
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 9, Sch. II.]	(*a*) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.		
[Art. 6 (*b*) & (*c*), Sch. II, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	(*b*) *copies of entries—*		
	(*i*) *in the certified copies of registers, given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, section 8 ;*		VI of 1886.
	(*ii*) *in register books, granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or*		
	(*iii*) *in registers and records, given under the said Act, section 35, when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer ;*		
	(*c*) *copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to soldiers, sailors or non-commissioned or petty officers.*		
[Art. 23, Sch. I.]	25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—		
	(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ;	The same duty as is payable on the original.	
	(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
	25.—**COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE**—*contd.*	
	Exemption.	
[Art. 13, Sch. II (c).]	Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
[Art. 24, Sch. I.]	26. **CUSTOMS-BOND**—	
	(*a*) *where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000*	The same duty as a *Bond* (*No. 15*) *for such amount.*
	(*b*) *in any other case*	*Five rupees.*
[New.]	27. **DEBENTURE** (*whether a mortgage debenture or not*), *being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by separate instrument of transfer.*	*The same duty as a Bond* (*No. 15*) *for the same amount.*
	Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest-coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	
	Exemption.	
	A Debenture issued by an incorporated Company or other body corporate in terms of a registered Mortgage-Deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
	See also BOND (*No. 15*); *and* SECTIONS 8 and 55.	
	DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST.—*See* TRUST (*No. 64*).	
[Art. 26, Sch.	28. **DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS**, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One anna.
	DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS.— *See* AGREEMENT by way of equitable mortgage (*No. 6*).	
	DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—*See* PARTNERSHIP (*No. 46*).	
[Art. 34, Sch. I.]	29. **DIVORCE.**— Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.
	DOWER.—*Instrument of. See* SETTLEMENT (*No. 56*).	
	DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (*No. 25*).	
[Art. 27, Sch. I.]	30. **ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT** in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent or by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884— (IX of 1884.)	
	(*a*) in the case of an Advocate or Vakil	Five hundred rupees.
	(*b*) in the case of an Attorney	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
	Exemption.	
[Art. 11 (e), Sch. II.]	Entry of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court.	
	EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.—*See* AGREEMENT by way of equitable mortgage (*No. 6*).	
[Art. 28, Sch. I.]	31. **EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY.**— Instrument of, ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
	EXTRACT.—*See* COPY (*No.* 24).	
[Art. 30, Sch. I.]	32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, *that is to say, any instrument,* imposing *further charge* on mortgaged property—	
	(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) *of article 40* (*that is, with possession*);	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
	(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) *of article 40* (*that is, without possession*)—	
	(i) *if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge possession of the property is given, or agreed to be given under such instrument.*	*The same duty as a Conveyance* (*No.* 23) *for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge* (*including the original mortgage and any further charge* already made) *less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.*
	(ii) *if possession is not so given*	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
[Art. 36, Sch. I.]	33. GIFT—Instrument of, *not being* a SETTLEMENT OR WILL *or* TRANSFER *of shares.*	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
	HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service—*See* AGREEMENT, No. 5.	
[Art. 28, Sch. I.	34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) *for the same amount.*
	INSPECTORSHIP-DEED.—*See* COMPOSITION DEED (*No.* 22).	
	INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (*No.* 47).	
Arts. 4 and 39 Sch. I.]	35. LEASE, including an under-lease or sub-lease *and any agreement to let or sub-let*—	
	(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
	(*i*) *where the* lease purports to be for a term of less than one year;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
	(*ii*) *where the* lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*iii*) *where the* lease purports to be for a term *in excess of* three years;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*iv*) *where the* lease does not purport to be for any definite term;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
	(*v*) *where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;*	*The same duty as a Conveyance* (*No.* 23) *for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.*

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	35—**LEASE**—*contd.* (*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced, and where no rent is reserved ;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.	
	(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved :	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered : Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.	
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 13, Sch. II.]	(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator *and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink)* without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees ;		
	(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, *or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.*		[Old (*c*) transferred to No. 25. VII of 1875. II of 1889.
[Art. 40, Sch I.]	36. **LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES** in any Company or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	One anna.	
	See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (*No. 19*).		
[Art. 41, Sch I.]	37. **LETTER OF CREDIT**, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn	One anna.	
	LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5).		
[Art. 42, Sch. I.]	38. **LETTER OF LICENSE**, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Ten rupees.	
[Art. 43, Sch. I.]	39. **MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY**—		
	(*a*) *if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882*	Fifteen rupees.	VI of 1882.
	(*b*) *if not so accompanied*	*Forty rupees.*	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 11, Sch. II. Notfn. No. 5199. S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	*Memorandum of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.*		VI of 1882.
[Art. 44, Sch. I.]	40. **MORTGAGE-DEED**, not being an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (*No. 6*), BOTTOMRY BOND (*No. 16*), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (*No. 41*), RESPONDENTIA BOND (*No. 56*), or SECURITY BOND (*No. 58*)—		
	(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	40. MORTGAGE-DEED—*contd.*		
	(*b*) when at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ;	The same duty as a bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such deed.	
	Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article.		
[54 & 55 Vict., c. 39.]	(*c*) *when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—*		
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	*Eight annas.*	
	and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000	*Eight annas.*	
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 12 (*a*), Sch. II.]	(*1*) Instruments, executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.		XIX of 1883. XII of 1884.
[Art. 14 (*b*), Sch. II.]	(*2*) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.		[Old cl. (*b*) omitted. Old cl. (*c*), see (No. 9).]
[Art. 8 (1), Sch. II, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	(*3*) *Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested.*		
[Art. 3, Sch. I, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, *including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—*		
	(*a*) *when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—*		
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	*One anna.*	
	and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200	*One anna.*	
	(*b*) *when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—*		
	for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	*Four annas.*	
	and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100	*Four annas.*	
[Art. 45, Sch. I.]	42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry *not being* a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.	
	See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (*No. 50*).		
[Art. 46, Sch. I.]	43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees	One anna.	
[Art 47, Sch. I.]	44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ...	Eight annas.	
	ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY—*See* BILL OF EXCHANGE (*No. 13*).		
[Art. 37, Sch. I.]	45. PARTITION—*Instrument of* [*as defined by s. 2 (15)*]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.	

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or, if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated :

Provided always that—

(a) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas ;

[Art. 5, Sch. I, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.] **(b)** *where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the* **value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than** *five times the annual revenue.*

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
[Arts. 32 & 33, Sch. I.] 46. PARTNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) *where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500* ...	*Two rupees eight annas.*
(*b*) *In any other case*	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF, ...	*Five rupees.*
[Art. 49, Sch. I.] 47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (See section 7)—	
(*1*) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(*2*) for time—	
(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months ...	Four annas.
B.—FIRE INSURANCE—	
(*1*) in respect of an original policy—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000, for a period—	
(i) *not exceeding one month*	*Two annas.*
(ii) *exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months* ...	*Three annas.*
(iii) *exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months* ...	*Four annas.*
(iv) *exceeding six months*	*Six annas.*
(*2*) in respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
	47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—*contd.*		
[Art. 6, Sch. I, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	C.—ACCIDENT and *Sickness Insurance*—		
	(a) *against Railway Accident,* valid *for a single journey only* ...	*One anna.*	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 12 (b), Sch. II, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	*When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.*		
	(b) in any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	Two annas.	
	D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division F of this article—		
	for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—		
	(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.	
	(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 12, Sch. II, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	*Policies of life insurance granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with rules for Postal Life Insurance issued under the authority of the Government of India.*		
	E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OF A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.	
	General Exemption.		
[Art. 14 (a), Sch. II.]	Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.		
[Art. 50, Sch. I.]	48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [*as defined by s. 2 (21)*], not being a PROXY, No. 52—		
	(a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction *or for admitting execution of one or more such documents*	Eight annas.	
[Art. 7, Sch. I, Notification No. 5199-S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	(b) *when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*	*Eight annas.*	XV of 1882.
[Former (b).]	(c) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than *the case* mentioned in *clause (a)* ...	One rupee.	
[Former (c).]	(d) when authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Five rupees.	
[Former (d).]	(e) when authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten rupees.	
	(f) *when given for consideration and authorising the* attorney to sell any immoveable property	*The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount* of the consideration.	
[Former (e).]	(g) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized.	

V K

The Indian Stamp Bill.
(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
	48. **POWER-OF-ATTORNEY**—*contd.* *Explanation.*—For the purposes of this *article* more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
[New.]	49. **PROMISSORY NOTE** [*as defined by section 2 (22)*]—	*The same duty as a bill of exchange* [*No 13 (b)*] **according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand, as the case may be.**
[Protest in Sch. I.]	50. **PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE**, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note	*One rupee.*
[As in Sch. I.]	51. **PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP**, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	*One rupee.*
	See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (*No. 44*).	
[Art. 51, Sch. I.]	52. **PROXY** empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of (*a*) Members of an *incorporated* Company *or other body corporate* whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, (*b*) *a Local authority, or* (*c*) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution	One anna.
[A. 52, Sch. I.]	53. **RECEIPT** [*as defined by s. 2 (23)*] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.
[Art. 15, Sch. I.]	*Exemptions.*	
	Receipt—	
	(*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under *the proviso to s. 3* (*instruments executed on behalf of Government*) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;	
	(*b*) for any payment of money without consideration;	
	(*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inám lands;	
	(*d*) for pay, *or allowances* by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity, *or by mounted Police-constables;*	
	(*e*) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity;	
	(*f*) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;	
	(*g*) given by a headman or lambardár for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	53. RECEIPT—*contd.*		
	Exemptions—concld.		
	(k) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for: Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any *incorporated* Company *or other body corporate* or *such* proposed or intended Company *or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.*		
[Art. 53, Sch. I.]	54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—		
	(a) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.	
	(b) in any other case	Ten rupees.	
[Art. 54, Sch. I.]	55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
	(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.	
	(b) in any other case	Five rupees.	
[Art. 55, Sch. I.]	56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) *for the amount of the loan secured.*	
	REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* SETTLEMENT (*No. 58*); TRUST (*No. 64*).		
[Art. 14, Sch. I.]	57. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money *or other property* received by virtue thereof *or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract*—		
	(a) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) *for the amount secured.*	
	(b) in any other case	Five rupees.	
	Exemptions.		[Old cl. (a) omitted.]
[Art. 8, Sch. II.]	Bond *or other instrument,* when executed—		
	(a) by headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal *Irrigation* Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;		Beng. Act III of 1876.
	(b) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem;		
	(c) *under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under section 70 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879;*		*Bom. Act V of 1879.*
[Art. 12 (a) Sch. II.]	(d) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;		XIX of 1883. XII of 1884.

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	57. **SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED**—*contd.*		
	Exemptions—concld.		
	(*e*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money *or other property* received by virtue thereof;		[Old cl. (*c*)—*See Art.* 9, *Ex.*]
[Art. 57, Sch. I.]	58. **SETTLEMENT**—		
	A—Instrument of, (*including a deed of dower*)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such Settlement.	
	Exemptions.		
[Art. 8 (*b*), Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	(*a*) *Deed of Dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans.*		
	(*b*) *Hludansa, that is to say, any settlement of immoveable property executed by a Buddhist in Burma for a religious purpose in which no value has been specified and on which a duty of Rs. 10 has been paid.*		
	B.—Revocation of—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding *ten rupees.*	
	See also Trust (*No. 64*).		
[S. 35, Act VI of 1882.]	59. **SHARE WARRANTS** to bearer *issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882*	*Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.*	*VI of 1882.*
	Exemption.		
[Art. 15, Sch. II, Notfn. No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November, 1895.]	*Share warrant when issued by a Company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp-revenue, of—* (*a*) *three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or* (*b*) *if any Company which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.*		VI of 1882.
	SCRIP.—*See* Certificate (*No. 19*).		
[Art. 58, Sch. I.]	60. **SHIPPING-ORDER** for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.	
[Art. 59, Sch. I.]	61. **SURRENDER OF LEASE**—		
	(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.	
	(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
	Exemption.		
[Art. 16, Sch. II.]	Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.		
[Art. 60, Sch. I.]	62. **TRANSFER**—		
	(*a*) Of shares in an *incorporated* Company or *other body corporate*	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) *for a consideration equal to the value of the share.*	

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

	Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
	62. TRANSFER—*contd.*		
	(*b*) *of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8.*	*One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the Debenture.*	
[Former (*b*) of Art.]	(*c*) of any interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance—		
	(*i*) if the duty on such Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees.	The duty with which such Bond, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable.	
	(*ii*) In any other case	Five rupees.	
[Former (*c*) of Art.]	(*d*) of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31	Ten rupees.	II of 1874.
[Former (*d*) of Art.]	(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee *or from a trustee to a beneficiary* ...	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.	
	Exemptions.		
	Transfers by endorsement—		
[Art. 17, Sch. II.]	(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note ;		
	(*b*) of a bill of lading, *delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods ;*		[Old cl. (*f*) worked into (*b*).]
	(*c*) of a policy of insurance ;		
	(*d*) of securities of the Government of India.		
	See also section 8.		
[Art. 60 A, Sch. I.]	63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) *for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the Transfer.*	
	Exemption.		
	Transfer of any lease which is exempt from duty.		
	64. TRUST—		
[Art. 25, Sch. I.]	A—DECLARATION OF—of, or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a WILL or ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.	
[Art. 56, Sch. I.]	B—REVOCATION OF—of, or concerning any property *when made* by any instrument other than a WILL ... ... *See also* SETTLEMENT (*No. 58*).	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.	
	VALUATION.—*See* APPRAISEMENT (*No. 8*).		
	VAKIL.—*See* ENTRY AS A VAKIL (*No. 30*).		
[Art. 61, Sch. I.]	65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.	

V L

The Indian Stamp Bill.

(Schedule II.—Enactments repealed.)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 79.)

No.	Year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
I	1879 ...	The Indian Stamp Act, 1879 ...	The whole.
VI	1882 ...	The Indian Companies Act, 1882 ...	Section 35.
IX	1884 ...	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1884 ..	Section 10.
I	1888 ...	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1888.	The whole.
V	1888 ...	The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 ...	So much of the First Schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VIII	1888 ...	An Act to provide for the appointment of a Financial Commissioner for Burma and for the definition of his functions.	So much of the Schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VI	1889 ...	The Probate and Administration Act, 1889	Sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 18.
XX	1890 ...	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.	So much of section 38 as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
XII	1891 ...	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891...	So much of Part I of the First and Second Schedules as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VI	1894 ...	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole.
XIII	1897 ...	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897.	The whole.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March, 1898:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9042, dated 23rd November, 1897 [Paper No. 1].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2803, dated 2nd December, 1897 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 23-C.—690, dated 13th December, 1897 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2043, dated 27th December, 1897 [Paper No. 4].
From Messrs. Graham & Co., Calcutta, dated 18th December, 189-, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 8550, dated 28th December, 1897 [Paper No 6].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4175—VI-682-C., dated 28th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Burma, 147—L.-5, dated 6th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 6, dated 5th January, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Punjab, No. 54, dated 11th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Bombay, No. 312, dated 14th January, 1898 [Paper No. 11].
From Government, Madras, No. 119, dated 19th January, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 16-L. & L.—505-J., dated 14th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No 13].
From Government, Bengal, No. 352-Marine, dated 12th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. We have made a verbal alteration in clause (c) of the definition of "petroleum" in accordance with a suggestion of the Bombay Government.

3. We have in clause 3 added a new sub-section (4) to section 4 of the Act so as to provide for the previous publication of notifications altering tests. This will enable any persons affected thereby to make any representations they may wish to the Government before a new or altered test is brought into operation.

4. It was suggested to us that provision should be made for the exemption of certain kinds or qualities of liquid fuel from the operation of the Act, but such a provision is unnecessary, as under section 22 of the Act the Local Government has power to do this by notification when it is satisfied that it can be done with propriety.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th November, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd November, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	18th November, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	24th November, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	20th November, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th November, 1897.
Burma Gazette	4th December, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th November, 1897.
Assam Gazette	4th December, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1897.
Sind Official Gazette	2nd December, 1897.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Kanarese	16th December, 1897.
	Marathi	23rd December, 1897.
	Gujarathi	23rd December, 1897.
Bengal	Bengali	7th December, 1897.
	Hindi	14th December, 1897.
Burma	Burmese	11th December, 1897.
Assam	Bengali	18th December, 1897.

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WOODBURN.
M. D. CHALMERS.
JOY GOBIND LAW.
F. A. NICHOLSON.
ALLAN ARTHUR.

The 17th March, 1898.

No. II.

A Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886.

XII of 1886. WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1898; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

XII of 1886. Substitution of new definition of "petroleum" in section 3, Act XII, 1886. 2. In section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1886, for clause (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*1*) "petroleum" includes also—

(*a*) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline and benzine;

(*b*) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; *and*

(*c*) *any liquid or viscous mixture* **having in its composition** *any of the liquids aforesaid*:

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:'.

Addition of new sub-sections to section 4, Act XII, 1886. 3. To section 4 of the said Act the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, alter or add to the schedule to this Act by prescribing new or varied tests, and directions for preparing and using them; and all references in this Act to the schedule, when altered or added to, shall be construed as referring to the schedule as so altered or added to for the time being.

(*4*) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply to notifications under sub-section (*3*) as if they were rules or orders required to be made after previous publication." X of 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March, 1898:—

No. 3 OF 1898.

A Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

IX of 1872. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, by better defining the law relating to undue influence; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and application.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Contract Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1898.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the day of 1898; and

(*3*) It shall apply to every contract in respect of which any suit is instituted after the commencement of this Act.

IX of 1872. Substitution of new sections for section 16, Act IX of 1872.

2. Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

'Undue influence' defined.

"16. (*1*) A contract is said to be induced by 'undue influence' where the parties to the contract do not contract on a footing of equality, but one of the parties is in a position to dominate the other, and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other or to make him consent to terms to which he would not otherwise have consented.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing principle, a person is deemed to be in a position to dominate another—

(*a*) where he holds a real or apparent authority over the other or where there is a fiduciary relation between the parties, or

(*b*) where he makes a contract with a person who is naturally feeble-minded or whose mental capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by reason of age, illness, mental or bodily distress, or other special circumstances.

(*3*) Where a person who is in a position to dominate another enters into a contract with him, the burden of proving that such contract is fair and reasonable and was not induced by undue influence shall lie upon such person.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having advanced money to his son, B, during his minority, upon B's coming of age obtains, by misuse of parental influence, a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due in respect of the advance. A employs undue influence.

(*b*) A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced, by B's influence over him as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional services. B employs undue influence.

(*c*) A, an agriculturist, borrows of B, the money-lender of his village, or of the family or community to which he belongs, a sum of money and executes a bond therefor. It appears in evidence that A was deeply involved at the time of the transaction, or that he or some of the members of his family had previously thereto had monetary dealings with B, so as to render it difficult for him to have recourse to any other money-lender or to avail himself of the open market. It lies on B to prove that the transaction was a fair and reasonable one, and was not induced by undue influence."

Amendment of section 19 of, and addition of new section to, Act IX of 1872.

3. In section 19 of the said Act the words "undue influence" are hereby repealed, and after the same section the following section is hereby inserted, namely:—

Power to Court to set aside contract induced by undue influence.

"19A. Where a contract is induced by undue influence, it may be set aside either absolutely or upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A's son has forged B's name to a promissory note. B, under threat of prosecuting A's son, obtains a bond from A for the amount of the forged note. If B sues on this bond, the Court may set the bond aside.

(*b*) A, a money-lender, advances Rs. 100 to B, an agriculturist, and by undue influence induces B to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with interest at 12 per cent. per month. The Court may set the bond aside, but may order B to repay the Rs. 100 with such interest as may seem just."

Amendment of section 74, Act IX of 1872.

4. (*1*) Section 74, paragraph one, of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following paragraph is substituted therefor, namely:—

Compensation for breach of contract where penalty stipulated for.

"74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, *or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty*, the

party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named *or the penalty stipulated for.*"

(2) After *illustration* (*c*) to the said section the following *illustrations* shall be added, namely:—

"(*d*) A gives B a bond for the repayment of Rs. 1,000 with interest at 12 per cent. at the end of six months, with a stipulation that in case of default interest shall be payable at the rate of 75 per cent. from date of default. This is a stipulation by way of penalty, and B is only entitled to recover from A such compensation as the Court considers reasonable.

(*e*) A, who owes money to B, a money-lender, undertakes to repay him by delivering to him 10 maunds of grain on a certain date and stipulates that, in the event of his not delivering the stipulated amount by the stipulated date, he shall be liable to deliver 20 maunds. This is a stipulation by way of penalty and B is only entitled to reasonable compensation in case of breach.

(*f*) A undertakes to repay B a sum of Rs. 1,000 by five equal monthly instalments, with a stipulation that in default of payment of any instalment the whole shall become due. This stipulation is not by way of penalty and the contract may be enforced according to its terms."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE intention of this Act is not to interfere with the freedom of contract where consent is free and parties contract on a footing of equality, but to give the Courts a wider discretion in dealing with certain inequitable contracts where at present their powers appear to be unduly limited.

Notes to Clauses.

Clause 1 (3).—As the proposed Act will not of itself invalidate any contract heretofore made but will merely confer an increased equitable jurisdiction on the Courts, it seems right that it should apply to all suits instituted after the commencement of the Act even though the contract which forms the subject of litigation was entered into before the commencement of the Act.

Clause 2.—The foundation of the existing rules as to undue influence is the fact that the parties do not contract on a footing of equality and therefore that the consent is not free. But the existing definition of "undue influence" in section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is merely an enumeration of two common classes of cases of undue influence and not a statement of the principle on which those cases depend. The object of sub-section (*1*) is to state the general principle which governs the law of undue influence without confining it to the cases specifically enumerated.

It is obvious that the person who is in a position to exercise undue influence over another may or may not have exercised it in fact. But it seems right that, where the parties do not contract on a footing of equality, the party who is in a position to dominate the other should be called on to show that he has not taken advantage of his position. This is the object of sub-section (*3*), which will enable the Court to go behind the letter of the contract and inquire into the substantial fairness of the whole transaction.

Clause 3.—Where the Court finds as a fact that undue influence has been exercised, it is necessary to give it a wide discretion to do justice between the parties. If the contract has not been performed on either side, it will be sufficient for the Court to set it aside absolutely; but, where the contract has been performed partly by either or both of the parties, it is clear that, by merely setting aside the contract, the parties cannot be restored to their original position. It is therefore necessary to arm the Court with powers to impose terms and conditions so as to do complete justice in the case. The new clause 19A which it is proposed to add to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is intended to effect this object.

Clause 4.—Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, appears to have been intended to abolish the highly technical distinction of English law between penalty clauses and clauses stipulating for liquidated damages, but, owing to the language employed, divergent views have been taken by the Courts as to the cases covered by the section. It seems desirable that a liberal construction should be placed on the equitable powers intended to be conferred by the section and therefore the language of the section has been amplified so as to make it apply in terms to all stipulations by way of penalty, whether the penalty consists of a sum named or not.

The 15th March, 1898.

J. WOODBURN.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March, 1898 :—

NO. 4 OF 1898.

A Bill to make provision for certain matters connected with Insolvency.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the extent of the power to make rules conferred by sections 15 and 76 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.) and whereas it is expedient to remove those doubts, and to confirm certain rules which were made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the thirty-first day of July, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Insolvency Rules Act, 1898; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Extent of power to make rules under the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848.

2. The power to make rules conferred by sections 15 and 76 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848, (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21.) shall be deemed to include, and to have included, a power to make rules for the audit of the accounts of the official assignee, and for paying for the costs of such audit and for paying the reasonable costs and charges of the official assignee, out of the funds in the hands of the official assignee.

Confirmation of rules made on the 31st July, 1878, by the Bombay High Court.

3. The rules made, in exercise of the aforesaid power, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the thirty-first day of July, 1878, are hereby confirmed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to remove some doubts which have from time to time arisen as to the extent of the powers of a High Court to frame rules under sections 15 and 76 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c 21), and at the same time to validate and confirm certain rules which were made by the Bombay High Court in 1878 in pursuance of the said provisions.

The 18th March, 1898.

M. D. CHALMERS.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V N



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 12th March, 1898.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

The debate on the Criminal Procedure Bill was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 147 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "(including any right-of-way)" the words

"(including any right-of-way or other easement over the same)" be substituted. He said :—"This suggestion has been made by the Bombay Government at the motion of Mr. Justice Parsons of the Bombay High Court, who states—'I do not consider the terms of the section wide enough: frequent dangerous disputes arise about buildings and easements other than rights-of-way. I would substitute "for right-of-way," "buildings or easements over the same."

"I submit to the Council that, when a High Court Judge himself states that the law is weak and does not deal with cases which ought to be provided for under it, the Council cannot go far wrong in accepting the amendment. The experience of other Hon'ble Members will doubtless recommend the amendment to them. I think I need say no more."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I see no objection to the words proposed by my Hon'ble friend."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 162, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill amended by the Select Committee, all the words after "such writing and", in line 12, be omitted, and that the words and figures "may itself examine the witness thereon, and such writing may then be used in the manner and to the extent provided in section 172 in regard to police-diaries" be inserted. He said :—"My Lord, this clause has, I believe, been very carefully and exhaustively debated by the Select Committee, and I feel that some apology may be needed, if I venture to comment on or attempt to improve their draft, or, if I may call it so, their compromise. But I hope to justify my amendment. I call the clause a compromise because it tries to reconcile two almost irreconcilable principles. One of these, accepted in English Courts and English procedure, is that police papers are absolutely privileged, that the accused is not entitled to see the brief for the Crown, that he must be judged by the evidence given in Court, and by that only, because it is given on oath and in his presence, and that he must trust to his own mother wit, or his counsel's, if he has one, to cross-examine the witnesses and get off if he can. The other principle is an Indian one, *viz.*, that we want the Court to get at the truth, no matter whether counsel appears on either side. A criminal case in India is not, as in England, a duel between two counsel, but the Magistrate or Judge holds himself personally responsible for getting at the facts whether they are in favour or against the accused. Allied to this principle and (though it is the fashion of Native gentlemen and some High Court Judges in Bengal now-a-days to assume that every Lower Court is *biassed*)—they never dared insinuate such a thing thirty years ago—we want to give the accused every fair chance (as in England). We know that chicanery of every kind, lying, perjury, subornation of false evidence, bribery, permeates all our judicial proceedings in India, and we feel (I am speaking for myself, but I believe every Judge and Magistrate feels it too) that till a witness' evidence, however plausible and apparently straightforward, has been corroborated by *something*, it is not to be relied upon. We, therefore, in our endeavour to get at the truth, and punish the accused if he is guilty, or let him off if he is the victim of a false accusation, grasp at every *scintilla* of proof for or against him that we can get hold of. It is in this respect that police depositions become important.

"How came the police depositions to exist? They are meant to be a check on our police, who, though it is the fashion for the Native Press to abuse them, are themselves natives, with the like passions and attributes of other natives, and I should like to say here that there are as good men amongst them as in any department of the State. When a Native policeman goes to investigate a crime that has been reported, we make him keep a diary in which he records all his proceedings from day to day—(otherwise he might stay at home and send up perfectly fictitious accounts),—and, recorded in his diary and forming a portion of it, in some parts of India,—separately from his diary in other parts, he sends up rough statements of what the complainant and other persons who can throw light on the affair have said to him. These police papers are sometimes sent up with the charge-sheet, or chalan, to the Magistrate who first tries the case, and though this may not always be the rule, still the substance of what the witnesses are presumed to be going to say is entered in the charge-sheet. The police (at any rate outside Bengal) are usually illiterate (I find in Sind the greatest difficulty in getting intelligent men of the stamp I want, who can even write). The depositions, or notes, or

memoranda of witnesses' evidence which they take, are usually of the roughest kind, recorded under circumstances of great difficulty, and are frequently not written up at all till nightfall, when the policeman (who will however always swear he wrote them up on the spot) has done his day's work. The custom is for him, after his evening meal, to sit down and write out fair, from his notes or from memory, the substance of what the various people have told him. Sometimes, of course, he writes them out in full as the witnesses make their statements (just as a Court does), but this is rare.

"Consequently these depositions can very often have very little reliance placed upon them; and it would be unfair either to convict or acquit a man upon them. They are taken in the most informal manner. Sometimes (for a consideration) they are written so as to tell in the accused's favour, sometimes in order to strengthen the case and gain, if possible, credit for the policeman, they may be improved, so as to tell against the accused. Sometimes —and I believe in by far the largest majority of cases—for the bulk of the police, as like the bulk of other natives, are simple and honest till tempted to be otherwise, and a good policeman takes pride in his profession like other people— the depositions contain, making allowance for the policeman's own illiterateness and for the exaggerations and inaccuracies and lies of the witnesses themselves, a very large substratum of truth—very often they are perfectly accurate records of what the witnesses have said.

"Now a good Magistrate or Judge always looks for any finger posts to guide him through the tangled mass of truth and lies that inaccurate-minded, inobservant and often interested witnesses tell in every case. And, of course, the statements that are first made, whether in India or elsewhere, after a crime or an alleged crime has happened, are, if reliable, the best testimony that can be got, because they are the freshest and *cæteris paribus* most likely to be true. So these depositions taken by the police, worthless though they very often may be, are frequently referred to by the Court for its own information to find out how the investigation grew, and as a check on what the witnesses and police say in Court. But from the Court using them for this purpose, for its own help and satisfaction only, a system has grown up for the accused or his pleader to be allowed to see them, especially if they tell in the accused's favour, till gradually, under the ægis of the High Court of Bengal principally I believe, (though I am open to correction on this point,) the rough notes made by policemen, whether good, bad or indifferent, have come to be treated as genuine evidence in every case. I will read the Council an extract from a Bengal Magistrate's report (and I desire here to say what very valuable papers on the Code have been sent in by Bengal officers, far and away the best in India) to show to what a pitch this irregular use of papers (written solely for the satisfaction of the policeman's superiors, and also to give the Court a clue in advance of the case) has been allowed to grow in Bengal. This officer approves of the clause as in the original Bill :—

'If it were a case of debarring the accused from the advantage to be derived from the statements of the prosecution witnesses, recorded by a competent and reliable officer immediately after the occurrence, there might be more to be said against the amendment. But statements of witnesses as recorded by the police are anything but reliable, as any one who has witnessed a police-enquiry is well aware. The police-officer usually stands in the middle of a circle, all talking at once and prompting one another; he has no system in asking questions and no compulsion to record the answers as given, or to see that the answers are fully given. With diaries as at present used it practically amounts to this, that the accused is tried on the evidence as recorded by the police, as, if it can be shown that he has said more in Court than contained in the police version in the diary, the Appellate Court will seldom travel beyond the latter. I recollect a riot case of my own where the police reached the spot about 9 P.M. and recorded by the light of a lantern what was supposed to be the full statement of four men, all badly wounded, lying on the roadside near the scene of occurrence. What the men were in a position to state, or what detail it was probable that the police would enquire into under the circumstances can be imagined. Yet on appeal the prosecution was held strictly to the limits of what appeared in the diary entry then made. This misuse of diaries will always be the possible consequence of the law as it stands at present. It is true that Native witnesses are liable to add to cases between their institution and hearing in Court, but the remedy is rather in insisting on prompt and speedy enquiries. It will always be open to the Court, moreover, to examine the diaries.'

"And I am indebted to my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep, who has just shown me a judgment of the Allahabad High Court, so very apposite and graphic,

that I must venture to trouble the Council by reading part of that also. It is an authoritative statement of the facts and law as they exist:—

'Still more extraordinary is a permission given before the case came on for trial by which the accused were granted copies of statements recorded by the police during the investigation. Such statements are recorded by police-officers in the most haphazard manner.

'Officers conducting an investigation not unnaturally record what seems in their opinion material and, it may be, of supreme importance as the case develops. Besides that, in most cases they are not experts of what is and what is not evidence. The statements are recorded often hurriedly in the midst of a crowd and confusion, subject to frequent interruption and suggestions from bystanders. Over and above all, they cannot be in any sense termed depositions, for they are not prepared in the way of a deposition, they are not read over to, nor are they signed by, the deponents. There is no guarantee that they do not contain much more or much less than what the witness has said. The law has safeguarded the use of them, and it never can have been the intention of the Legislature that, as in this case, copies of them should have been without question and as a matter of course made over to the accused or their counsel.

'It is obvious that such statements, if used at all, should only be used after proper proof of them and of the circumstances under which they were recorded, and under the direct sanction of the presiding. Judge.'

"The Government of India therefore, I understand, resolved in the first instance to stand upon a judgment of that very sound, strong and able Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, whose departure is a grievous loss to India, *viz.*, that statements of the police are to be considered as part of the police-diary, *i.e.*, open to the Court to see, but to no one else, unless used to contradict the police-officer only, when an extract can be shown to the accused. The Select Committee, however, no doubt from the desire to be fair to the accused, have thought that the depositions (whether forming part of or separate from the diary) should be open to the accused or his pleader if he likes. They are at the same time obliged to recognize this,—that however fair to the accused this may be, it is not fair to the witness, as he is not bound by anything a police-officer chooses to write down and *say* he said, and that it is not fair to the Crown, which (as representing society at large) is interested in the conviction of true criminals, and does not want its brief used by the opposite side. They therefore have agreed, if I understand the amended Bill rightly, that, to save the witness, he shall not be held responsible for anything the policeman says he has deposed to,—and even though the accused shall have the right to call for all the police-depositions, he shall not use them except for impeaching the credit of the witnesses,—and to save the Crown its brief is not to be used against it, and the police-depositions are not to be used as evidence in the case. But the Council will at once see what an immense advance this is upon the present law as laid down by Sir John Edge. They give the accused the absolute right to call for the deposition of each witness that may have been recorded by the police, the moment he enters the box. Now this is merely legalising the irregular practice of Bengal, and it seems to me wrong in several respects. The brief for the Crown is put into the hands of the adversary—that is the first thing—and the pleader can ask for it and must get it, and whether he uses it or not to impeach the witnesses' credit or not, he has got information he has no right to (unless used against his client), even if it may not be used technically as evidence. And in regard to that particular safeguard I don't see how the Court is to get the police-depositions out of its head, especially if the witnesses' statements, as recorded at one time by the police and the next time in Court, are divergent. It will begin to say 'I believe or disbelieve witness A because the two statements made by B, who was with him, given to the police and in Court, agree or disagree.' In other words, it will, it must, use the police-statements as evidence to a certain extent. Courts may be trained in course of time no doubt to the very restricted use of the depositions contemplated, but think of our thousands of third class Magistrates—how are they to grasp such a refinement? And look on the effects of the measure. If a Court does in ever so small a degree use the statements as evidence, the High Court will instantly quash the proceedings, or the Appellate Court will let a guilty man off because the statements have been used improperly. Think of all the trouble and miscarriage of justice this will cause. Another result will be that the police-authorities will simply tell the police to make the depositions as short and with as little detail in them as possible. Now this will operate to deprive the Courts of what, if I have made myself understood, is really often

most helpful to them. It deprives them of materials to get at the truth. I should like to read to Council what a District Judge in Bengal says, who seems a very fair-minded gentleman indeed :

'It may perhaps be desirable to make statements recorded by a police officer part of the diary, and therefore not open to inspection by the accused or his agents. At the same time I cannot help saying that reference to statements made by witnesses before the police often prevents most serious miscarriage of justice. On the other hand, I have met with cases in which the police had apparently deliberately misrecorded statements made to them by witnesses, and subsequently informed the accused or his friends of having done so, thus enabling them to avail themselves of the police officer's misconduct for the purpose of cross-examination. In such cases it is frequently found that the accused or his agents are in possession of copies of the police-diary, which have been given to them for the purpose above mentioned, doubtless for a handsome consideration.

'All cases in which such copies are found with the defence require most careful attention, and I invariably take serious notice when I find cross-examination being conducted with the help of them.

'The Courts, the inferior ones more especially, do not refer to police-diaries sufficiently often. The result of referring to them is frequently to prevent miscarriage of justice, and I would suggest that if it is intended to deprive the accused or his agents of the right to inspect statements recorded by the police, provision should be made in clause 172 (2) declaring that upon application being made to a Court for that purpose the Court *should* ordinarily send for the police-diaries of a case under enquiry or trial in such Court and use them to aid it in such enquiry or trial, and that in case of refusing to do so, a Court shall record its reasons for such refusal. I would also suggest that clause 172 (2) should make provision for the Court using a diary, not only for the purpose of contradicting the police-officer who made it, but also for that of contradicting a witness by asking him whether he made any particular statement before the police contradictory of, or inconsistent with, statements made in Court, or by calling the police-officer before whom the statement was made, it being clearly laid down of course that this is to be done on behalf of an accused only, and not for the purpose of making evidence against him. It is very important to take steps to prevent police-papers from being changed or tampered with after they have been submitted to the office of the District Superintendent of Police.'

"The real difficulty which I see, in the clause as it stands, comes, I am sorry to say, from our old friend's 'may' and 'shall,' which the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers could not define the meaning of last year in the General Clauses Act.

"On the application of the accused the Court *shall* refer to such writing, and *may* then direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof". The second 'may' means 'shall.' If the Hon'ble Legal Member would allow me to insert the words 'if it thinks fit' after 'may,' that would be a solution of the question. That would leave the Court, as the original Bill intended it should, and as the present law enacts (according to Sir John Edge's judgment, which I think perfectly right), to use depositions at its discretion. Then you would get proper and full depositions from the police, not abbreviated and scamped ones.

"Failing the words 'if it thinks fit,' the effect which I anticipate from my amendment is this: The accused can require the Court to call for the statements, and the Court may, *i.e.*, shall, examine the witness thereon. But, till the Court uses a deposition for contradicting a witness, the accused cannot see it or get a copy.

"Now, how would my amendment work? In cases, like those which the District Judge refers to, where the police-depositions have been fudged beforehand, a wary Sessions-Judge, alive to the possibility of such a conspiracy, will put such depositions on one side. He will examine on the depositions but not impeach the witnesses' credit, and dispose of the case, as they do in England, on the evidence given in the Court, without using the fudged depositions at all, or letting the accused use them. On the other hand, if, as often happens, a witness has been got at by the accused's friends and he retracts what he said before, the police can be cross-examined about it by the Court, and in that case it is fair enough to give the accused's pleader a copy.

"To sum up. According to the Select Committee, the accused can get a copy of every police-deposition—you throw over Sir John Edge's judgment altogether—you place the brief for the Crown into the hands of the accused, you encourage the police either to make fudged depositions for the benefit of the

accused, or to make such short ones as will deprive the Court of valuable materials for getting at the truth, and you hamper yourselves in getting guilty parties punished. According to my amendment, you leave it to the Court to judge whether the depositions should be put in or not, and the Court can use its own judgment as to how to examine on them or not.

"Personally, if it were a choice of evils, I think it would be fairest to the Crown and witnesses, and the police and even the accused, to keep these depositions out of Court altogether. I include the accused, because frequently a witness is bribed to contradict what he said to the police and contradicts the evidence of witnesses for the Crown, and by keeping the police-depositions out, such a witness cannot be contradicted, and the accused gains. But you *cannot* altogether exclude these statements in India: you must *not* stint your Courts of an atom of material from which they can elicit even one grain of truth. What then is the middle course? I say, let each Court decide for itself in each case. Let it see the brief for the Crown and judge for itself whether to use it or not and whether to give it to the accused or not. You can surely trust your Courts—in fact you must trust them—to be fair. What use are they otherwise? Any other policy simply ignores the whole system on which your administration is built.

"Pleaders no doubt in Bengal will dislike my amendments. They are far more interested in defending than in prosecuting criminal cases, so their opinion on a point of the kind is not disinterested, and deserves, I submit, but little weight. I am bound to say there is one point in the clause as it stands which I have not alluded to and which I dislike very much, that is, the power you put into the hands of pleaders to order the Court to produce the police-record, whether the Court likes it or not, and thinks it desirable or not. Of course, the parties always have a right to copies of the Court's own proceedings, but these are not Courts' proceedings. You will be doing what most of your Courts will dislike extremely and consider a grave mistake, and it will lead to many criminals escaping justice. You practically enlarge the record, and the more you do that the more tampering with it there will be.

"If the Hon'ble Legal Member will accept 'if the Court thinks fit,' I will withdraw the amendment. Otherwise, subject to any correction of my reading of the law as it stands, or as I think it ought to be, which Hon'ble Members who are better interpreters of the law than I can pretend to be may be able to point out, I think it right to press it. It is long since I tried a case myself and my legal knowledge is rusty. It may easily be that I am really tumbling out of the frying-pan into the fire, owing to my having overlooked some point or section in the Evidence or other Act. But I venture to think that the question is of sufficient importance to be thoroughly thought out and discussed before the Bill is passed. It is for that reason only that I have ventured to trouble the Council with my views at such length."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"This certainly is an amendment which I am very glad to have discussed in Council. The question was discussed at great length in the Select Committee, and with considerable difficulty we arrived at what we thought would be a fair rule. But I am glad that the whole matter should be considered and discussed by the Council at large. I should like to call the attention to some of the points involved in the case, and I am very glad that I have the assistance here of my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans, who has practical experience of the Courts from the point of view of the Advocate; and we have others here who can speak from the point of view of the Judge; we want both sides to be represented in a case of this kind. Now this preliminary point I wish to refer to. As we drafted the proviso it runs :—

'When any witness is called for the prosecution whose statement has been taken down in writing as aforesaid, the Court shall, on the request of the accused, refer to such writing, and may then direct that the accused be furnished with a copy thereof; and such statement may be used to impeach the credit of such witness in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.'

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. James says that we have not said what we have said, but that we have said that the Courts shall refer to the document and *shall* give

a copy. It seems to me that the words are as clear as they can be, and that when you put 'shall' and 'may' in juxtaposition, no human being can mistake their meaning. However, my friend Mr. James says we have not made our meaning clear. I do not know in what clearer form we can put it than by saying that the Court *may* do one thing and *shall* do another. I should like to know how it strikes my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans. At home no difficulty can arise if you put in juxtaposition *shall* and *may*, but as I have said the rules at home observed in construction are not always followed here, and there may be difficulties here which do not arise at home.

"Now, as to the merits of the case, I should like first to point out that no question of evidence arises. It is a question of discovery. When a witness is called you are always entitled to impeach the credit of that witness by showing that on a previous occasion the witness made a statement inconsistent with what he is now saying in the witness-box. That is English law, and I believe it to be Indian law also. There is no question about that, but the point is this. In order to show that the witness on a previous occasion made a statement which was inconsistent with what he is saying now you must have some material to go upon, and there has been on the construction of the old section a conflict between the decisions of the Courts. In the Punjab and in the North-West it has been held that you have no right to look at statements alleged to have been made to the police for the purpose of founding your cross-examination on them. In Bengal the opposite has been held. Well, it is quite clear that the old section is ambiguous. It is quite clear that we have nothing to do with the construction put upon the old section, but that we have to lay down a rule for the future, that we are not concerned with the construction which the Courts may have felt themselves obliged to put upon the old section, but that we are only concerned to lay down for the future what seems to be a fair and proper rule. The difficulty is this, and it is a difficulty which the Committee have felt the whole way through. You have conflicting interests to deal with, and these conflicting interests cannot be entirely reconciled. First of all, you have to consider the interests of the public, which are concerned with the detection and punishment of crime, and it is an universal rule, as far as I know, that in the interests of public justice the names of people who give information to the police and the substance of their information concerning crimes are privileged from disclosure. It is quite clear that the course of justice would be paralysed if this were not so. I do not know what may be the case in India, but as regards England I will take one example. The police get most of their information as to the whereabouts of stolen property from the prostitutes with whom the thieves consort. If the names of those informers, the women who inform, were published, in the first place the women themselves would be murdered, and in the second place, that source of information would be stopped for ever, and very little stolen property would be recovered. Well, naturally in other classes of crimes the police have to employ detectives and to depend on the evidence of detectives to get the first information of the crime. If the names of the detectives and their identity were disclosed that source of information would be at an end for ever. So that it is perfectly clear that informers of that kind must be absolutely protected, but the proviso as framed by the Select Committee does not touch that class of information. The informers that I have spoken of would not be called as witnesses. We have only provided that in certain cases, and subject to the discretion of the Court, copies may be given of the supposed statements of a witness where the witness is himself called. It is clear that, when a witness himself is called, his name, identity and the substance of his information is to be given to the Court, and therefore there is no objection to any previous statement made by that witness being accessible to the accused.

"The next point we had to consider was a very difficult one. It is a point which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. James has enlarged upon and which Sir John Edge in his judgment very clearly pointed out. These statements given by witnesses to the police are not depositions. The policeman goes down to investigate a crime; people who know something about it crowd round him; he takes rough notes as best he can on the spot. He is not taking the depositions of these people; he is asking for information which will enable him to carry further

his investigation into the crime which has been committed. He probably asks two or three questions, whereas when the case comes on for trial the witness will be asked two hundred questions. It is ridiculous to say that what the policeman takes down in his rough notes, and probably some other policeman fairs out, is to be treated as a deposition; and that a man's evidence is to be impeached because what the policeman, perhaps *bonâ fide*, perhaps carelessly, perhaps *mala fide*, chooses to jot down at the time, does not agree in every respect with what the witness says when he is examined at length on oath in Court. Well, we felt that difficulty, and of course we had to deal with it as best we could, but we were pressed with another point. Very often in this country, and by no means rarely at home, witnesses do make inconsistent statements at different times. They may make them from folly; they may make them from bad motives; but it is most important to the accused when he is being pressed by the evidence of a witness to be able to show that the story told by the witness in the box is not the story told by the witness when first he was asked about the affair when his memory was fresh and the facts were fresh in his recollection, and when he had no time to think out the consistent story which he afterwards tells. I can recollect several cases at home in which I have been concerned where the inconsistent statements made by witnesses were most material evidence in favour of the accused. I remember one case where a woman was undoubtedly robbed and maltreated; there was no doubt of the fact. She first accused one man, and then she accused another, and I am by no means sure that either of the two persons she accused was the real person who assaulted her. That is only a single instance. There are any number of cases of a similar nature. It is important to know what the witness said at the time when the facts were fresh in his memory, and when he had not had time to piece together a careful story. Well, the conclusion the Committee came to was this, that the right thing was that the Court should always, on the request of the accused, or his counsel, refer to any statements made to the police; that the Court should then have a discretion—but a discretion which I hope will be very freely exercised—of giving copies of these statements to the counsel for the accused to found his cross-examination on. How are those copies to be used? As I have said, they are not depositions, you have no right to assume that what the policeman chooses to take down was the full, fair, unfettered statement of the witness. The right way is to examine the witness—I am speaking of English law, and I assume the Indian law is much the same—the right way, the only way in which you could act in England, would be this. In cross-examining a witness you ask him if he did not make this or that statement to the police. If he admits it, well and good; if he denies it and you want to contradict him, then you must call the policeman. The statement itself cannot be evidence. The witness has not signed it; he has not taken his oath to it. You call the policeman; you put this statement into his hand, and you say 'look at that, did you take down this witness' statement?' And he says 'yes.' Well, then, you have the statement corroborated. The writing itself is not evidence, but it is matter by which the policeman can refresh his memory, and by which he can say, 'looking at this writing I made at the time I can now swear that the witness said so and so.' Then of course the policeman can be cross-examined. You can say to him, 'well, what question did you ask the witness? Did you ask the witness this, and did you ask him that?' In this way the policeman's evidence can be tested as to how far the statement he took down is a complete statement. This is rather an important point, and I must apologise for detaining the Council so long upon it. It is a question which has raised a good deal of feeling and on which it is important to arrive at a fair determination. Supposing a question arose in a Court of law as to what I said at the last meeting of the Council; supposing I am called as a witness in a Court of law and I am asked what I said; well I could give my account of what I said. But supposing the person who asks me, the counsel cross-examining me, was not satisfied with my statement and wished to contradict me. How could he do it? He might produce a newspaper in which there was a report of my speech. He might ask me if I accepted that as correct. But if I said it was incorrect, the newspaper itself, or even the reporter's notes, would not be evidence against me. All he could do would be to call the shorthand reporter and put the notes into his hands and say to him 'were you present in Council on this

particular day? Did you take a note of what the witness said? Are you now prepared to swear that, looking at your shorthand notes, they correctly represent what Mr. Chalmers said in Council?' Well, exactly the same principle applies to these police notes. They are not documents that can have any force or effect by themselves, but they are contemporaneous writings which may be used to refresh the memory of the policeman, and from which he can swear, looking at them, that a certain conversation did take place on a certain day. Well, I think that as the Committee framed their proviso we have met as far as we can what we thought would be the justice of the case. I am not sure that my friend's amendment will give the same sense of security to accused persons. I believe in practice it would give some amount of security, but there is always an objection to turning the Court into a counsel for the accused. The Court ought to be holding the balance impartially between the two parties when there are counsel on both sides. Of course, if the accused is not represented, the Court must represent the accused. When the accused is represented, it is better that the Court should stand aside, and that witnesses should be cross-examined by the Crown and by counsel for the accused. On the whole, I think that is the most effective way of getting justice done. Of course the Court supplements cross-examination by putting itself any necessary questions. The best attitude of the Court, however, is to stand aside and let the counsel for the accused put the questions himself. I have no doubt that under what the Hon'ble Mr. James suggests the right questions would be asked, but it is more satisfactory for the accused to have those questions put by his own counsel at the time his own counsel thinks the most convenient. The only question here is, as I have said, what right of discovery will it be advisable to give? I may say at once that in framing this proviso we were influenced to a large extent by an English case. The exact matter itself hardly arises in England. It does not arise with regard to information given to the police, but it was discussed some little while ago with reference to a written statement given to the Public Prosecutor. That was a statement given by the witness himself, it was not taken down by the Public Prosecutor behind the witness' back, but it was given by the witness to the Public Prosecutor. In a subsequent civil action the Public Prosecutor was called and asked to produce that statement. The Public Prosecutor declined and the Court upheld his refusal, but it laid down a rule which we have tried substantially to reproduce here. I will just refer for a moment to the terms in which that rule is stated—

'A prosecution instituted or carried on by the Director of Public Prosecutions is a public prosecution, and the Director of Public Prosecutions, if called as a witness at the trial or during any proceedings arising out of the trial, is entitled to refuse to disclose the names of persons from whom he has received information and the nature of the information received, unless upon the trial of a prisoner the Judge is of opinion that the disclosure of the name of the informant, or of the nature of the information, is necessary or desirable in order to show the prisoner's innocence.'

"Well, that substantially is the rule which we have laid down in this proviso, but I agree that the point is an open one and eminently fitted for the consideration of the Council, and I hope they will carefully consider the arguments *pro* and *con* and come to a determination on the amendment which has been moved."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said:—"I concur with the amendment, by which these statements will be treated after the fashion of the police-diaries in section 172, and I do so not because the papers are or should be *privileged*, but because they are not depositions and there is no sanction whatever for their correctness of detail. They are in general merely pencil notes or memoranda taken down by the enquiring constable in more or less loose fashion in very bad note books, and these notes, written in the third person, are then incorporated into the station house crime register and into the daily station house reports While then they are not ordinarily documents of which formal copies can or should be given or which should be demandable as of right, even before an enquiry begins, in the hope that something may be discovered in them, yet they have a certain value in discovery as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, and they should therefore be accessible to and consulted by the Court, and where useful for materially con-

tradicting a witness should then, and then only, be at the disposal of the accused, but not for any other purpose than material contradiction; for instance, if a witness in the course of a trial identifies an accused, while the police-notes show that this witness had told the police that he could identify no one, the statement should obviously be at the service of the accused. The Hon'ble the Le Member has pointed out that the statement by itself is useless, and that I police-officer who made it should be called to testify upon it; that I think is evidently what the Hon'ble Mr. James proposes, *viz.*, to put the *original*, not a copy, into the hand of the police-constable as provided in section 172, and that the officer should be examined thereon to contradict the witness. The proviso when amended as proposed by the mover, will prevent the indiscriminate use of so-called statements made to the police, while affording the accused every reasonable facility for contradicting a lying witness. I therefore support the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS: "Two principles come into conflict—one is that Police information should be secret; the other that the truth should be got at if possible and the innocent should not be convicted. The history of the matter is somewhat peculiar. Originally, in Bengal at least, these statements taken under section 162 were kept separate and not put in the police-diaries. They could always be called for. This was found inconvenient, and an ingenious Police-officer whose name I will not mention gave directions, I believe, to the police to put them all into the diaries so that they might come under section 174 and not be accessible. It was held however that, ingenious as the Police-officer had been in putting statements taken under section 162 into the diary kept under section 172, he had not succeeded in his last object, and the High Court held that, though these statements were in the diary under section 172, they were not part of it; that they were really statements under section 162 and they could not be kept by putting them into the diary under section 172. And so the law remains, and in Bengal free use has been made of it by having the diary called for on the allegation that there has been in it a statement under section 162. This is the way it has been worked. Then there are, I quite agree, uncertainties with regard to the value of these statements. They are very often taken very roughly. There is a crowd of people, and the policeman only just wants to get some clue. The witnesses are jabbering away and telling long stories, and the policeman says 'I have no time to listen to all this nonsense' and takes down only what he thinks useful. It is very common to use this statement as though it was the whole statement the man had made. It may be all that he made because it was all the police-officer allowed him to make or it may be what the police-officer thought important only. But although there may have been some abuse of the use of these statements, there are certain cases in which they are of enormous value as in the case quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers where the man was asked on the spot, 'could you identify any of these people' and says 'no, it was too dark, I could not see any of them,' and then comes in at the trial and says 'I was able to see so and so.' Of course in these cases they are exceedingly important, and they are enormous aids to the discovery of the truth. The two conflicting principles have to be reconciled some way or other. The Court has to be entrusted in making a proper use of these things, but we must remember that in a number of these criminal cases it is very difficult to get at any truth at all, that it is unwise to throw away any possible test, anything that is recorded in any sort of way at or about the time. I must remind the Council that there are two different classes of criminal cases altogether. There is the ordinary case with no money or *sid* on either side. In that class of case no doubt the proceeding is, as the Hon'ble Mr. James says, that you have to have a patriarchal sort of trial and the Magistrate sits there and tries to find out the truth, and he wants to see whether the accused has committed any offence, whether there is enough evidence against him, and in this class of case he can be left to look at the police-diaries or anything else and try to get at the truth as best he can. But there is another class of case altogether. The persons accused and the persons apparently prosecuting may be only servants or chaprassies: they are people of no importance. But behind them there are two rich men, who are having out this battle with these servants as pawns, like in a game of chess. In that case there is a pleader or

counsel for the prosecution and pleader or counsel for the defence. And there, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers says, it is for the Court to see fair play and keep its eyes open and have the materials laid before it, by these pleaders on either side who know very much more about the cases and value of any particular piece of evidence than the Judge. In these cases if cross-examination has to be done, it must be done by the pleaders and not by the Judge. The only thing the Judge can do is to avoid taking sides for either party; the evidence in this sort of case is only a very small percentage of its truth. In these cases you will understand that the accused and the prosecution generally all have copies of the statements and of any part of the police-diary they wish. They have bought it from the police, and the accused's pleader is not such a fool as to go and ask for the police-diary and the police-statements unless he has got the unauthenticated copy of it or knows what is in it, as it would not do for him to ask for it and find that the statement made by the witness was exactly the same as he made before. But it is difficult even to cross examine on this information without bringing the police who have supplied it into trouble. Then under those circumstances he asks the Court to send for the statement and after having cross-examined on it he is then at liberty to call the police-officer to prove that the witness made this statement. Here again you must remember that this is a perfect game of chess, and that the witness for the prosecution generally knows perfectly well what he is alleged to have said, and therefore directly he is examined he is quite ready with his answer. He says 'I have not the remotest idea what I said' or else he says 'I said so and so,' and adds two or three words to it according to what his instructors think is the best thing for him to say, and so the game goes on. Of course it is very difficult to get at any truth at all with the witnesses going on in this way. I remember coming across an admirable judgment given in 1825 by an old Principal Sadr Amin. He tried a civil case upon documents which gave a history of the property; it was an excellent and luminous judgment upon the past history of the property. He dealt with the witnesses in this way:

'About one hundred witnesses have been called on each sd e. But as both sides are powerful zamindars it is not difficult for them to call any number of witnesses to depose according to their wish. I need, therefore, make no further remark upon the oral evidence.'

(*Quotation.*)

"But in criminal cases you have nothing but oral evidence to go upon as a rule. The task of discovering the truth, the task of finding out whether it is a bogus case, or whether though there is a real case at the bottom of it, yet innocent men have been dragged in and accused with the guilty is very difficult It is therefore undoubtedly not wise to shut out any source of information. I am prepared to accept the compromise come to by the Select Committee as probably being, on the whole, about the best thing that could be done. It does, no doubt, leave discretion. The words 'shall' and 'may' when they are opposed to each other cannot be the same thing. What fetters the High Court may put upon this discretion it is impossible for me to say, but I think it is enough to leave it as it is now. I do not think that it is possible to shut these things out without causing great dissatisfaction to the public, and dissatisfaction which has good grounds for it; but on the other hand it does not do to let them have a roving Commission to look over the diaries. But the Council will remember that, if any real information is intended to be kept secret, the only way to keep it secret in India is not to put it down on paper, because, as the Council is probably well aware, no Government papers are secret in this country, and as for police-papers being secret, one has only got to pay a few rupees for them. It is true one has to pay a little higher for Government papers, but they also can be procured without any insuperable difficulty."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU:—"I do not wish to add anything to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR:—"I am disposed to support the amendment, for the reason that as far as I can see it would serve all the purposes which the proviso as drafted by the Select Committee is intended to serve and

that it tends to emphasize a point which I think needs emphasizing in India more than is, perhaps, the case in England, that is, that it is the business of the Court to ascertain the truth and not to content itself with deciding whether the accused or the prosecution has the best of a game in which they are pitted against each other. The clue to the truth is very often to be found quite outside any evidence that either side may be able or willing to produce. This is more especially the case in big trials in which party feeling is strongly enlisted, such as those referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN:—"My Lord, I have followed the discussion upon this point with a great deal of interest, and I am bound to say that the conclusion I have come to after listening to it is very much the same as that of my friend Sir Arthur Trevor. I cannot help thinking when one comes to look at the clause of the proviso as it has been drafted here, that it is not in fact a compromise at all. I think that most of the people who know subordinate Magistrates in India will say with me that the effect of the discretion that is nominally left by the proviso will be that the discretion will not be used at all

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers used the expression that he hoped that that the discretion would be freely used by the Magistrates. I do not know exactly what he meant by that: whether he meant that they should not give copies of the papers or that they should freely do so."

The HON'BLE MR. CHALMERS:—"I meant that they should freely do so."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN continued:—"That is what I understood, and I am quite certain that if the proviso was passed as it stands, the result would be that no Magistrate would ever refuse to give copies of the statements made by the police. Put yourself in the position of a Magistrate. The pleader for the accused demands copies of the statements. The Magistrate does not think it necessary, but his action would be misinterpreted if he refused to give copies of the depositions, and I am myself assured that the result of passing the proviso as it stands would be, as I have said, that the statements would be practically given in all cases. Now this has not been the practice in the greater part of India up to the present time. It has been the practice in Bengal, and we have no better means of coming to a conclusion as to whether it would be expedient or proper that copies of the statements should be freely given to the accused than in the experience of Bengal officers themselves. The Hon'ble Mr. James has quoted some of them, but I myself was particularly 'fetched' with what was said by one of the Judges in Bengal, Mr. Staley, the Judge of Hughli, who has given a very careful and well-considered opinion upon the point and whose experience ought to be of very great value to the Council in coming to a conclusion upon this matter. He says:—

'Such memoranda are often written up at the close of the day from memory or brief pencil notes. The statements recorded have not been read by, or read over to, the witnesses making them, and admitted by them to be correctly recorded. They are not, as a rule, recorded by very careful and well-trained officers, nor are they detailed. I think such memoranda are of small value. But used as they often are, to contradict or support witnesses, they have a value out of all proportion to their real worth in the eyes of juries and assessors.'

"That is his experience, and I daresay, and I think it is probable, that his experience included some of that class of cases to which the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans drew our attention. But I gathered that the conclusion the Judge of Hughli arrived at after his experience of large cases and small cases was that it was not an advantage to the administration of justice that these statements should be brought habitually to the notice of the accused and made the subject of cross-examination in Court. I cannot help myself thinking that legislation which is directed expressly for the cases of big zamindars is legislation directed for the meeting of specific cases such as the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers yesterday

very rightly deprecated. But there is another reason I have in my mind for supporting the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. James which has only been very gently hinted at by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, and that is this. If the police find that the depositions they take are to be habitually shown to the accused and to be habitually made a means of cross-examination upon small points of discrepancy, the police will exercise the ingenuity which the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has described, and they will refrain from making those records which are so useful to the Court at the present time. What they will do will be to make some record which will not be disclosed to anybody and which will be used by the District Superintendent of Police for his own assistance in the conduct and investigation of cases, but it will be kept carefully from the purview of Courts, pleaders and the accused. We know how the village-bania baffles the operations of the income-tax officers by keeping private accounts separate from the public ones, and I have no doubt that if we pass a law of this kind it will result in the preparation of secret records which is very much to be deprecated. The whole of the question is as to whether the view taken by the Allahabad High Court or the view taken by the Calcutta High Court is the best in the interests of justice, and when I find from the Report of the Select Committee themselves that the Governments of Bengal, of the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Burma, and most of the authorities concerned were of the opinion that the line taken by the Allahabad High Court was the proper one to adopt, I think we should be incurring serious responsibility in overriding them and refusing to accept the amendment of Mr. James."

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—"After the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn's speech there is very little left for me to say. There can be no doubt that the great weight of official opinion was in favour of the section as it originally went before the Select Committee, and for my own part I give my cordial support to the Hon'ble Mr. James's amendment and mainly for this reason: I do not accept the theory of a Magistrate's duties as enunciated here by one or two Hon'ble Members to-day. I deny that it is the sole duty of the Magistrate to sit as what Sir George Campbell called a petty Judge and weigh the evidence put before him. That is not the theory which lies at the bottom of our Indian magistracy. It is a Magistrate's duty in all cases, it is his business, to get at the truth, and that is his function, and he is bound to use every means in his power to get at the truth. I would be quite content therefore that these statements should be considered by him as the police-diaries have to be considered, and if he in the exercise of his discretion sees anything in them which tells in favour of the accused or in favour of the prosecution then he should have authority to make use of them. I think it is a perfectly fair adjustment to say that the Court should inspect these diaries and itself cross-examine the witnesses upon them."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :—"I would only make one remark and that is about the words 'shall' and 'may'. As the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has pointed out, there are absolutely two interpretations. The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers pointed out that 'shall' and 'may' are antagonistic, and the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans will not say what a High Court may not do, but he thinks, in fact, that they will read the word 'may' as 'shall.'"

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS—"No, I did not say that the High Court would say 'may' meant 'shall'. I said they might lay down rules as to the proper principle by which the discretion given by the word 'may' should be exercised."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES—"Well, I venture to think, my Lord, that it would be better, if my amendment is less ambiguous than the Select Committee's draft to adopt it.

The Council divided:—

Ayes—10.	*Noes—10.*
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.	The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.	The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul.	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.	The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.	The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.	The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble Major General Sir E. H. H. Collen.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn.	The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani.
The Hon'ble Sir James Westland.	The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	His Excellency the President.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—The division is equal. I therefore give my casting vote for the proviso as amended by the Select Committee."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—" May I ask that to clear up any ambiguity about the word 'may' the words 'as he may think fit' be inserted in the proviso."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" Or 'may if the Court thinks just'. It is not a question of what the Court thinks exactly fit but what the Court thinks the justice of the case requires. Those are almost the words of the English Case."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :—" That would certainly meet my position, my Lord."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—" How would it do to say 'If the Court thinks it necessary for the ends of justice'?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—" I will accept the words that the Court shall on the request of the accused inspect such writings, and may then if the Court thinks it expedient in the interests of justice. "

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—" This is an amendment of which no notice has been given, but it can be put by suspending the Rules of the Council."

The amendment was then put on the motion of the Hon'ble MR. JAMES and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that in the proviso to clause 162, sub-clause (1), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the words and figures "in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872," be omitted. He said :—" Whether it is a question of discovery or evidence, the sections 162 and 172 have formed a theme for much discussion, and are, as they stand, calculated to deprive the accused of the right, which he now possesses, of calling for and inspecting statements made previously by witnesses to Police-officers, and reduced into writing by them.

" I am aware that generally no previous statement can be used to impeach the credit of a witness subsequently examined, without proving such previous statement in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act. But the right of an accused person to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution on their previous statements, is one to which he is in fairness entitled, and is essential in the interests of justice. The Calcutta Bar, in their note dated the 24th February last, have, I think, observed rightly that the statements under section 161 ought to be, and, as a matter of fact, are, altogether separately recorded from those under section 172; and no clue is conveyed by them, as the Select Committee would seem to imagine, as to the names of informers or detectives, or the nature of their information. They are nothing more than the statements of witnesses who depose as to their knowledge of the occurrence."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I must oppose this amendment and on very simple grounds. My hon'ble friend proposes to give these statements taken down by the police a weight in evidence which they have not got under the Evidence Act. We do not propose to amend the Evidence Act. I have already stated the reasons why no special weight should be given to these statements taken down by the police behind the witness's back, but my friend now wants to go further than the Evidence Act, and to elevate them into the position of depositions solemnly taken down by a Court of Justice and signed by the deponent."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE :—"The phrase 'in manner provided by the Indian Evidence Act, 1872,' refers to section 155 (3) of that Act and means that a previous statement must first be proved before it is used to impeach the credit of a witness. The Hon'ble Mover of the amendment wishes to dispense with the necessity of proof, and to use unproved statements to impeach credit. The Evidence Act is not being altered, and if these words be omitted it will be necessary to say 'and such statement *when proved* may be used to impeach the credit of such witness.'"

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"My Lord, I fail to understand the amendment altogether. I do not understand how any statement can be used except as provided in the Evidence Act, which is the only law in India as to evidence, and unless the Hon'ble Member is prepared to move to have the law of evidence amended in order to give additional credibility to these unverified statements, I really do not understand how they can be used, except under the Evidence Act."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU :—"As far as I understand the amendment, it seems to be this. In every criminal case besides what the complainant or his witnesses say to the police, the manner in which the record is prepared by the police is very often to be taken into account in judging of the prosecution as a whole. If it can be shown that the police-officer has been taking down the evidence of four people on a particular day and subsequently dropped those four and had four other people who he says were present at a particular offence, and by-and-by he mentions some other names, such discrepancies in the statement he has taken down would have a value in determining how far the account given by the police has been satisfactory or can be relied on. So far as the accused is concerned he is protected when he is given the right to impeach the credit of the witnesses when they are called, but apart from the purpose of impeaching the credit of the witnesses to impeach the manner in which the police themselves manipulating the case often helps the accused. For this purpose the entire record, apart from the truth or falsehood of the contents must be admissible. To secure this, as I understand, is the meaning of the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"I entirely agree with my friend the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu that if such or such a thing can be shown, then certain consequences should result. As I understand the amendment, the proposal is to accept the facts without their being shown at all. Under these circumstances I do not see my way to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 167, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "in the whole", in lines 6 and 7, the words "any one time" be substituted. He said :—"When an accused person has been arrested, the police are not allowed to keep him in custody for more than twenty-four hours and the Magistrate can remand him while the police are completing the enquiry, the object being to enable the Magistrate to be informed of what the police are doing, and irregularities may be prevented which the unfettered discretion of the police in keeping accused persons in custody might lead to. The original Bill, as circulated to the Local Governments, proposed that when the Magistrate remands a prisoner he should have the power to remand him for fifteen days at a time. The Select Committee have altered this to fifteen

days on the whole. The Bombay Government consider this restriction very undesirable. I am using their own words :—'Since important cases arise in which the police require time for investigation and for the collection of evidence, while such cases would frequently be prejudiced by any such proceedings in Court as are contemplated by section 344 of the Code.'

"In other words, if Magistrates remand an accused for fifteen days you force the Crown to bring some evidence against him after fifteen days. Now of course the Bombay Government's opinion is very much greater than mine, but one can imagine that in many important cases like murder, where dark conspiracies, networks of wickedness have to be unravelled, it may be extremely undesirable to show your hand to the public, I say public, because the public are very much interested in bringing murderers and conspirators to justice, and as the Government of India at one time (judging from the clause in the original Bill) was of the same mind as the Bombay Government, I venture to hope that on reconsideration it will still remain in the same mind and leave it to the magistracy to remand the accused for fifteen days at a time until the prosecution is ready to produce its evidence. Cases will not be very numerous, but those cases which would come under the section are probably extremely important, and, I venture to think, that the idea which the Government of India first had was the right one."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"This is no doubt a matter for the Council to determine. It is a question which was discussed carefully by the Select Committee. The Select Committee have not cut out anything that was in the Bill. We have simply added the words 'in the whole':—

"The Bill merely reproduced the provisions of the Code of 1882. In revising it at Simla we made no alteration whatever in the Code of 1882, but when we got into Select Committee we found that different interpretations had been put on the words of the Code of 1882. We had consequently to put in words to decide as to which of these conflicting interpretations of the High Courts ought to be followed. We found that the High Courts of Madras and Calcutta had both decided that the meaning of the old section was this. A Magistrate may from time to time authorise the detention of the accused for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole. You might remand, say for two days, two days, and two days, but the total period was not to exceed fifteen days. On the other hand, in other parts of India it had decided in this way: a Magistrate may remand the accused in police-custody from time to time for periods not exceeding fifteen days at any one time, and the point for consideration in the Select Committee was whether we should say that he was to be remanded from time to time for a term not exceeding fifteen days as a whole or whether we should say that he was to be remanded from time to time for a term not exceeding fifteen days at any one time. After considerable discussion we came to the conclusion that we had better confirm the decisions of the Madras and Calcutta High Courts, but it is a question upon which personally I can form no opinion whatever. It is a matter for people with Indian experience whether that is sufficient. Of course in England a man must be brought up before the Magistrate. The Magistrate can remand him as often as he likes, but if a man is arrested you must give some evidence to justify his arrest. The difficulty in India seems to be this that when he is brought up before the Magistrate and formal evidence is given—in England very often the only evidence given is evidence of the arrest—he cannot be remanded to police-custody, but has to go to the Magistrate's lock-up and not to the police lock-up. As to which is the most desirable course to pursue I cannot say; it is a matter for people with Indian experience."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said:—"I oppose this amendment. Section 167 merely provides for the detention of a suspected person in custody of the police during the investigation which precedes the placing of such person before a Magistrate with some statement of the case against him, and for such purpose any Magistrate, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, may, for reasons duly recorded, authorize such preliminary detention. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee requires that such preliminary detention should not exceed fifteen days in all, at the expiry of which period the suspect must either be released or placed before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, with a report. Such

report, however, need not be the final charge sheet and, in fact, is usually an occurrence report, nor is it necessary for the Magistrate to begin enquiry thereon: on the contrary, by section 344 he is expressly empowered to postpone such commencement and to give any reasonable number of remands of fifteen days at a time if reasonable cause is shown, and the *explanation* to section 344 expressly states, that if there is evidence creating a suspicion that the accused has committed an offence, and that further evidence may be procurable if a remand be granted, that is a 'reasonable cause' for remand. A man arrested, perhaps merely on suspicion, ought not to be detained indefinitely in custody under section 167 while the police are running round hoping to find out something: if they have found out something which casts reasonable suspicion on the person in custody, he may, under section 344, be detained for any reasonable time if there is a reasonable chance of strengthening the suspicion into proof; if they have *not* found out evidence which gives ground for action under the *explanation* to section 344, he should be released."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE:—"I also am opposed to this amendment. The Select Committee which revised the Code of 1882 has left it on record that their intention was that power under section 167 should be exercised up to a maximum of fifteen days in the whole. For other postponements section 344 provides, and a Magistrate having jurisdiction may under that section remand the accused to any custody he thinks fit."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:—"I am quite satisfied, my Lord, with the provisions of section 344."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that in clause 172, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the words "but to aid it in such inquiry or trial" be omitted. He said:—"In moving this small amendment I may be permitted to refer to the remarks I have made in my note of dissent appended to the Report of the Select Committee. It is to be found at the bottom of page 8 of the Bill as printed here. It runs thus—

'*Clause 172* (2).—In this sub-section (2) the words "*but to aid it in such inquiry or trial*" should be eliminated. It is not just that a document, forming a part of the "brief" for prosecution, should be permitted to be looked into by a Court conducting an enquiry or a trial, in absence, or without the knowledge, of an accused person, when he or his agent can have no access to such a document, it being a "sealed book" to him.'"

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"I must oppose this amendment on this ground. In the first place, if it were carried the section could not be construed at all. My Hon'ble friend has not moved the proper words to carry out his intention. That is one ground; another ground is this. I think this is depriving the accused of a most useful safeguard. The Court is not to use these diaries as evidence. It is to see if they will throw any light on the case which will help to attain the ends of justice. The ends to attain are two in number: one is the protection of the innocent and the other is to find out the guilty."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"I think the amendment is based upon the idea that the Judge is the prosecutor, and that it is unfair to give him any advantage. I cannot accept that at all. I did suggest that where counsel is engaged on both sides the Judge should sit still and keep his eyes open, but I never suggested that he is the prosecutor. This section provides that he is to take these diaries to aid him in the enquiry; it means that he should aid himself for the purposes of justice, and there is no reason to suppose that he will use them for any other purpose."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that sub-clause (3) of clause 195 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted and that the figures 3, 4, 5, and 6 be substituted for the figures 4, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, at the commence-

ment of the remaining sub-clauses. He said.—"The amendment I have given notice of is the omission of sub-clause (3) of clause 195. Under that section persons committed of giving false evidence in any Court cannot be prosecuted without the permission of that Court. Now apparently for no particular reason but merely with that passionate love of symmetry in code-drafting which actuates the Legislature very often, it is proposed to apply this rule to the abetment of such offences. It sounds symmetrical, but we too often find, I think, my Lord, that an amendment may go farther than we think, and if I might invite attention to a case, a very interesting one at page 122 of the Bengal papers, Your Excellency will see exactly what this amendment might lead to. The Magistrate in this instance points out that the persons who lay false cases and give false evidence in false suits in Court are the puppets, the tools, of some clever scoundrel who keeps in the dark, in the background, just as Sir Griffith Evans remarked just now that when two great zamindars go fighting they put up their servants as the nominal complainants or defendants. So in Bengal at the present moment there are persons who make it a trade to get up false cases, keeping themselves well out of the way, their names not appearing, and the Court which tries the suits knowing nothing about them. In this instance the Magistrate seems to have been energetic; to have been able to put salt on the man's tail and to get him two years' rigorous imprisonment; for the man had been instrumental in fabricating a false suit, a fact of which the Court that tried the issue was absolutely ignorant. I think, my Lord, that when a man goes into Court straight, gives his deposition, and makes claim, it is perfectly right, whether he lies much or whether he lies little, that it should rest with that Court that he should not be prosecuted without that Court's sanction; but the abettor of these offences, the man who stays behind and does not go into Court, he is like a person lurking with intention to commit any other offence; it seems to me that the Magistrate should have the power, especially as in this case, where the abettor hides in a different district and the Court knows nothing about him, to catch him and run him in. Unless any other great principle of which I am unaware is bound up in sub-clause (3), I venture to hope that the Hon'ble the Legal Member will accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I think my hon'ble friend has spoken against the whole section and has missed the point of the particular sub-section he wishes to omit. In dealing with the whole section I am bound to say that the Committee felt the greatest possible difficulty. They drafted it and redrafted it, and eventually—perhaps I may say in despair—they determined to leave it in the form in which it was in 1882. I agree that the whole section is somewhat anomalous. In ordinary cases anybody may prosecute anybody for any offence. But in the case of perjury or forgery the Indian Codes have laid down that the prosecution is not to be commenced without the sanction of the Court before which the perjury was committed, or before which it was attempted to use the forged document. They have further provided that, if the sanction of the Court is not granted, there may be an appeal. There are many advantages and many disadvantages in this, but as long as that rule is kept on the Statute-book and is to be observed I cannot see why, when you require the sanction of the Court to prosecute the principal offender, you should be allowed to prosecute the abettor without sanction. Under my hon'ble friend Mr James's amendment, anybody would be able to prosecute an abettor, but no body excepting with the leave of the Court could prosecute the principal offender. It seems to me that his amendment is illogical as well as unsymmetrical."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"I oppose this amendment. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, if you keep the section at all this is the proper corollary, because it would be absurd to say that you were not to prosecute the principal and yet might prosecute the accessory. But in order to make out the significance of it, I must draw the attention of the Council to what is the real object of the section. In this country the Criminal Courts are habitually resorted to for private purposes, simply to bring a man into trouble and screw money out of him; to make him give up a claim or something of that sort, and one of the most frequent methods is to charge a man with having perjured himself in Court by making contradictory statements. Well, if they were allowed

to go freely before some Magistrate who knew nothing about that case and bring these charges, the poor man would have to be tried. It is not a question of whether he would be acquitted or not, but a trial is an enormous cost to him. It is a very heavy business for him. It is everything for the man who wants to make a move in this game to be able to start. If he can start he does not care very much what comes of it in the end. He can bring enough discredit and cause enough loss to his adversary. The consequence is that it has been thought desirable in regard to offences said to be committed in Court to make the prosecutor get the leave of the Court which tried the case. An alternative charge of perjury is made. In one place he said something happened on Monday, and then at the end of about three hours cross-examination he says it was Tuesday, and then they want to indict him on alternative charges of perjury. The Court that heard his evidence is able to form some judgment whether it was a case of wilful perjury or not, and will refuse sanction if it thinks the charge unfounded, and thus save the accused from shame and expense and the Courts from being made instruments of extortion. It is on account of that that we have section 195, and if we have section 195, it is quite evident that, if the Court is to give sanction before there can be a prosecution for the offence, it would be absolutely absurd to leave the prosecutor free to go at any man as accessory or abettor. Therefore there is no possible ground for this amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—" I also agree with what has been said against this amendment. My hon'ble friend who has proposed this amendment relies upon a solitary case, and he cites it as an example of the incapacity of the Civil Courts, or of the insufficiency of the Civil Courts to act in this matter. Now, my Lord, I have read this case very carefully, and my curiosity was excited by the amendment. I ventured to ask my Hon'ble friend if he would tell me what was his object, and he gave me this particular case as reported by the Magistrate of Bogra, who seems to take great credit to himself for having to use an expression which I have heard to day—'run in' the malefactor. Now, if you look at the facts of this case, there is no reason that I can see why the sanction of the Civil Courts should not have been obtained. The case was this: there was a man who brought a bogus pauper suit against an alleged debtor; and there was this Mephistopheles behind him. When the case was tried by the Subordinate Judge the former plaintiff disappeared, and the Subordinate Judge was very much impressed by what had taken place. He said there had been foul play in the case. Well, then, what happened? This Mephistopheles pursued this unfortunate defendant and tried to worry him and extort money. So the Magistrate says. He failed, and the man who was so persecuted and so evilly treated never took the trouble to complain on the subject. He is said to be afraid. Well, I am very sorry that the Magistrate who is so strong did not take compassion upon him, did not take him under his wing, and assist him to get justice. Now comes in the Magistrate, and he says that he heard something about the subject and he took it upon himself to act. He never tried the Civil Court at all. He had that contempt for the Civil Courts which some Magistrates unfortunately have in the mufassal. He says 'it was no use asking the Civil Courts, I will do it myself.' He started the case without any complaint before him and succeeded in convicting the accused. We do not know what the result of the appeal was, but we must take it that justice was done. But if justice was done there was no reason why justice should not have been done if the sanction of the Civil Court had been applied for and obtained, and there is nothing to show that the Civil Court would not have given that sanction. It seems to me, therefore, that this case is not a sample case on which this sub-clause should be destroyed. It seems to me rather that the sub-clause is consistent with the whole frame of this section, and should therefore be retained, and I would especially draw attention to the next sub-clause that enables sanction to be given when an offence has been committed without even knowing the name of the person who may have committed or abetted any of the specified offences, supposing that the Court was satisfied that an offence has *primâ facie* been committed. The sub-clause says that the Court in giving sanction is not bound even to give the name of the accused. Therefore it seems to me there is no case made out against the law as it stands amended by sub-clause (3)."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that for sub-clause (2) of clause 222 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following be substituted, namely:—

"When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money, it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed and the dates between which the offence is alleged to have been committed, without specifying particular items or exact dates, and the charge so framed shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of section 234:

"Provided that the time included between the first and last of such dates shall not exceed one year."

He said:—"The object of this amendment, my Lord, is to amend the clause as it stands in the Bill in these points. As it stands in the Bill it is said it shall not be necessary to specify particular items *misappropriated*. Misappropriation does not cover quite the whole of the offences that are covered by the two sections, of breach of trust and dishonest misappropriation, and therefore it is desirable to have the wording slightly altered for that purpose. The only important alteration is a further addition of the words that any such charge shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of section 234. Section 234 provides that, when a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within twelve months, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for any number of them not exceeding three. Now I must explain to the Council what the difficulty is that has to be met. Now, in England there was an offence called embezzlement, and this had technical rules of its own, and they arose from the archaic character of the old English common law, which was modified greatly to meet the exigencies of increased civilisation and the increase of property, and the various dealings with property. But it still retains many of its old characteristics, and the English Judges, in dealing with this question, are hampered with a great many old decisions with regard to larceny and embezzlement that they are bound to follow; but in the Penal Code there is nothing of the kind. Criminal breach of trust is committed when a man is entrusted with money and he deals with it wrongfully or in a manner opposed to the terms of the trust with a dishonest intention, and that it is all you have to prove. But in the English law it was different, and the reason of it was this—first of all they had larceny, and for larceny or theft it was necessary that there should be a specific thing stolen and that the taking should be wrongful. Now, when they came to deal with sums of money, of course they could not identify the actual shillings or sovereigns, but it was necessary to specify that a certain sum had been stolen, not to specify merely the number of shillings or pounds, but identify the sum in some way. Then, when they came to embezzlement, it was held that that differed from larceny in this, that the original taking was lawful. The money came lawfully into the hands of the man who afterwards converted it to his own use wrongfully and dishonestly, and that was the offence of embezzlement; and they held that he was to have the same particularity with regard to the sums embezzled, but there was very great difficulty in convicting where there was a running account, and where you could not put your hand on the specific item which had been misappropriated, although there might be no doubt of the misappropriation. Under these rulings you would have to specify the sums. There might be 500 sums, varying from one rupee up to Rs. 100. You had to take out some of these sums and say he has misappropriated these sums. In many cases, however, it is impossible to do that. A man may have your money as your agent, in *a till or a bag*, all mixed up together. He receives 500 different sums in the course of the month, and one day a creditor comes to him and says: 'I will put an execution in your house if you do not pay me what you owe me.' He puts his hand into the bag and pays the creditor Rs. 200 out of your money. You must say, out of all the 500 different sums he put into the bag, to which of these sums the Rs. 200 he took out was attributable. The criminal himself could not tell you that. He could only say: 'I took out Rs. 200, and God only knows — for no one else can tell you — to which of the 500 sums I had received in the course of the month it was attributable. All I know is that it came out of the bag.' Now that was one difficulty. This was got over to a certain extent by case law. Where there had been a weekly or monthly accounting, you were allowed to charge—although there

might be 500 items in the weekly account—the prosecutor was allowed to charge one offence committed by failing to account at the end of the week, although he was not able to say on what day the accused had taken the money, or which particular items he had taken. But when there was no weekly accounting or anything of that sort, the difficulty still arose, and then there came this further difficulty that you were not allowed under section 234 to have more than three offences of the same kind, and so in a recent case in the 24th volume of the Calcutta Series you will find a most interesting case in which there was a charge of embezzling Rs. 9,000. It appeared from the depositions that the Rs. 9,000 must have been made up of many hundred items, and the counsel for the prisoner took objection that the charge was bad. The learned Judge could not make up his mind, so he went and consulted the Chief Justice. Then he came back and said that [he found, according to the ruling and practice of the Court, that it was impossible to have this charge, because it was uncertain which particular items the accused had embezzled. It was evident, however on the depositions that there must have been very many more than three items to make up the Rs. 9,000, and therefore the charge was not admissible. In order to meet these difficulties the section 222, as it stands in this present Bill, was introduced, and on looking at it I thought these two points could be altered for the better.

"It has been objected to this whole section, and not merely to my amendments, that we are throwing the onus upon the accused by bringing a charge against him of a deficit in his accounts. But the answer, I apprehend, is this, that the Penal Code says what the elements of the offence are, and unless you prove the dishonest intention to the satisfaction of the jury, a man cannot be convicted, and it is not right to say that you throw the onus on him by saying that there is a deficit in his accounts. It is for the jury to judge whether what you have shown amounts to a *primâ facie* case. I can represent it in this way: a man is my agent, he has R50,000 a month passing through his hands. He sends me his account, and apparently is 8 annas short. Well, no Judge would consider that there was any evidence of an offence there to go to the jury. But if he spent R20,000 out of R50,000 and could give no account of it, the Judge would take a very different view of it, and so would the jury."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I am quite willing to accept this amendment. The Hon'ble Member and the Select Committee have one and the same object in view. I think the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Member carries out that view a little more effectually perhaps than the amendment suggested by the Select Committee. On that ground I have no hesitation in accepting the amendment, and I further agree with him in this that the object of our amendment is not to amend the Penal Code, but merely to get rid of a technical difficulty in framing a formal document, *viz*., the charge. The offence with which a man is charged is dishonestly misappropriating trust money or money otherwise entrusted to him, and the jury or the Judge who tries the case must be satisfied that he has dishonestly misappropriated the money. If the Court is satisfied on the evidence that the man has had the money entrusted to him, and has dishonestly converted it to his own use, then no technical difficulty in drawing up the charge ought to stand in the way of punishing that man. The act which is made an offence by the Indian Penal Code must be proved, but when it is proved we do not wish any technical difficulty to stand in the way of stating the offence, and this section only relates to the stating of the offence and not to the proof of it."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—"I fully recognise and appreciate the necessity for some legislation in regard to this matter, but I recognise also from the tone of the address to this Council of my Hon'ble friend who has proposed this amendment that he anticipates some difficulty in putting this portion of the law into operation. I also have some apprehensions, and my apprehensions are that it will operate severely against the defence of a person under trial. Now I do not wish it to be supposed that I have any particular sympathy with a man who has committed embezzlement or any other criminal offence; still I maintain that he is entitled to have a fair trial, and it seems to me that by enabling the prosecution to lump into one offence transactions that may extend over one year, and to charge him with not any specific act such as constitutes an offence, but

to charge him in the lump with having failed to account for or to deilver a certain lump of money which is found deficient on the taking of his account may lead to serious complications in the criminal trial, and will call upon a Court of Session as an Accounting Office to decide many intricate issues, which may be more properly tried in a civil suit. I am not prepared to oppose this amendment, but I venture to state some of the difficulties which have occurred to me. I shall be glad to give such a new law a fair trial, and if it succeeds I shall be the first to acknowledge that my apprehensions were groundless."

The Honbl'e MR. STEVENS :—" The criticisms of the Hon'ble Member who has spoken last are of a purely negative character, and I think it would have been more satisfactory if he had favoured the Council with some suggestions as to how the difficulty in question might be got over."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—" I beg to say one word in regard to the apprehensions of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep. He is afraid that it will bear hardly on the accused if he has a vague charge like this brought against him, but I wish to point out that if you can bring a more specific charge against him,f you can actually find out that he has embezzled a particular sum of money, you will always charge, that because it is so much easier to prove. But there are certain cases as I have said in which it is not possible to find the particular items embezzled, and it is not possible to find that there has been any accounting within the year. Then the matter stands as I said, that you have got the rupees as it were in a bag and no human being—neither the criminal himself nor anybody else—can say to which particular items what he took is attributable. Under these circumstances there should be some means of prosecuting ; there must be some charge which the Courts cannot throw out. As soon as the Magistrate or Judge finds that it ought to be it a civil case he will dismiss it and tell the prosecutor to go to a Civil Court for his remedy."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 227, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the word " alteration ", in line 1, the words " or addition " be inserted.

He also moved that in clause 228 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the word " alteration ", in lines 1 and 9, the words " or addition " be inserted.

He also moved that in clause 229 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the word " altered ", in line 1, the words " or added " be inserted.

He also moved that in clause 230 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the word " altered ", in line 2, the words " or added " be inserted.

He also moved that in clause 231 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the words " such alteration ", in line 6, the words " or addition " be inserted.

He said :—" These amendments are entirely verbal amendments. They are recommended by the High Court of Bombay and the Government of Bombay, and I am induced to move them to save the time of High Courts in the future from giving divergent opinions upon what otherwise is very plain English. The charge, my Lord, under certain circumstances may be altered, and the Select Committee have very properly inserted the words that the alteration may include an addition. Under the following sections when a charge has been so altered or added to certain consequences ensue. If it is unfair to the accused to go on with the trial on the new charge, the trial may be postponed, so that he is given time to prepare his defence. Throughout the sections the words 'altered' and 'alteration' are used. A plain man would think that a charge which had been added to was altered, but the High Courts will not say so. They will say—at any rate, the Bombay High Court seems to think—that the words 'add to' having been used in clause 227, that unless the corresponding words run through all the remaining sections, a Court may say that sections 228 and 229 do not apply to a charge that has been added to, and that consequently an accused may be deprived of

the benefit which sections 228 and 229 undoubtedly give him. It is a purely verbal amendment. As the Government of Bombay have thought fit to recommend it, I venture to lay it before the Council for their consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I see no objection to the Hon'ble Mr. James's amendment. I should have thought myself that an addition was an alteration. If I had an old house, and built a new wing to it, I think that would be an alteration. But I have no objection to adding these words. I should have thought that 'alteration' included 'addition', but as doubt is expressed about it by the Bombay High Court I see no objection to my Hon'ble friend's words."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP:—" I think it necessary in explanation of the Report of the Select Committee to remind my friend who has just spoken that several of its members were in favour of these words being added. Mr. Chalmers was against the insertion of these words as unnecessary in consequence of the new definition of 'charge'. It was the absence of such a definition which induced the Bombay High Court to put the interpretation which has been alluded to by my Hon'ble friend to the right (Mr. James). The Select Committee on this representation did not adopt what is the subject of this amendment, though some of us then thought, and still think, that the Bill in this respect was obscurely expressed, and that it would be more convenient that the words should be added to prevent any possible misunderstanding."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that to clause 247 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following proviso be added, namely :—

"Provided that, where the complainant is a public servant and his personal attendance is not required, the Magistrate may dispense with his attendance, and proceed with the case."

He said :—My Lord, this amendment is asked for by the Government of Bombay. It is partly to relieve public servants from unnecessary waste of time, and partly to prevent cases in which prosecutions are laid on behalf of Government —for instance in the case of offences against stamp, excise, forest and other laws—from being thrown out at once because the prosecuting official has got duties elsewhere. One of the Bombay officers whom I may quote remarked on the section :—

'When public servants are the complainants the "shall" is too strong. Take the case of a District Ábkári Inspector, or a Forest Ranger, who lays a complaint, against some one, of an ordinary ábkári or forest offence. Under section 247 that Government servant has to abandon his other and more important duties and dance attendance at the Magistrate's Court on *every* day on which the case may go on. The Magistrate cannot excuse his attendance after the first day, he cannot dispose of the case in his absence, the most he can do is to adjourn the case to some other day when he *will* be present. I know at least one Magistrate—and a First Class one too—who, if the original public servant who laid the complaint is transferred, will not accept the new incumbent as the "complainant," but demands that the transferred man shall attend, or the accused will be acquitted. This is no doubt an extreme case. But, nevertheless, the section should, I think, be so altered as to *empower* the Magistrate to acquit because the complainant is absent, but not to *compel* him to do so. And a paragraph should be added that when a public servant lays a complaint in his official capacity, his successor or *locum tenens* is to be considered the complainant for purposes of this section.'

" And from the Punjab comes a similar complaint :—

'There is no definition of complainant, so, read strictly, if the person who makes the complaint is absent on any day of hearing, the complaint is dismissed. It is advisable that the section be drafted in accordance with its meaning as it particularly affects cases under the Municipal Act. Such cases have to be instituted on complaint by some officer of the Municipality concerned, for instance, the Secretary. It has been held by some Courts that should the Secretary not appear, although the case is being conducted by the Municipal Pleader, the complaint must be dismissed. Though section 495 (2) allows a prosecution to be conducted by a pleader, yet section 247 insists that the complainant must be present.'

"The amendment is a small one, my Lord. It will enable the complainant having laid his complaint to go about his business, and if the Magistrate wants him the Magistrate can send for him at any time, but to make him waste his time dancing attendance on the Court is conducive neither to public convenience nor is it necessary in the interests of justice."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" This proposition seems to be a question for the Council to consider. It seems to me a reasonable proposition. It gives a Magistrate discretion where a public servant's evidence is not required to dispense with his attendance. Of course if his evidence is required the Magistrate must decide to adjourn the case or dismiss it."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said :—" I concur with this amendment but on a ground different from those mentioned by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment. In forest, excise, and similar cases a great number of unnecessary adjournments are given by Magistrates, with infinite annoyance and expense to parties and witnesses, simply because the complaining officer, who may have no direct knowledge of the affair, is not present, being detained by public duty elsewhere. The amendment will take away one great source of hardship to parties under prosecution for petty offences."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS :—" My Lord, I beg to support this amendment, which commends itself to me as highly desirable in the interests of the public service."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL moved that in clause 254 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, after the words "taken and made" the words "or at any previous stage of the case" be inserted. He said :—" The amendment which I propose in section 254 is most important. It is admitted on all hands that the privilege of recalling witnesses for the prosecution now freely accorded to the defence is constantly abused in the mufassal Courts, and it affords opportunities of tampering with witnesses and bringing the pressure of inconvenience to bear upon them, and that it ought to be restricted. The section as amended does something to remedy this evil, but I venture to think that a suggestion thrown out in the letter of the Bengal Government offers a further and reasonable safeguard :

" Mr. Bolton wrote :—

"I am to invite attention to the suggestion of some of the officers, to which the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection, that the Magistrate should be authorised to frame the charge as soon as he is satisfied that a *primâ facie* case exists against the accused, without necessarily first completing the examination of all the witnesses for the prosecution. The remarks made by Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner of Rajshahi, on this point are here reproduced :—

'The provision made in section 257 for diminishing the abuse of the right to recall witnesses for a second cross-examination will be of special use in Bengal. If it is not too late to offer such a suggestion, I would propose a further change with the same object. At present a Magistrate cannot frame the charge until the evidence for the prosecution is complete (section 254), and the defence has a right to reserve cross-examination until the charge has been prepared. It very commonly happens—indeed, it is the rule rather than the exception—that all the witnesses for the prosecution do not attend at the first hearing, and it is then in the power of the counsel for the prisoner to send those present away subject to the obligation of attending again for the cross-examination. It is the fixed policy of many mukhtars to exercise this privilege whenever they can, with the effect of increasing expenses and giving a chance for their clients to get at the witnesses, to arrange a breakdown in cross-examination. I would give the Magistrate the power to prevent this practice by framing the charge as soon as the crime imputed has been accurately ascertained, although the evidence by which it is to be established has not been completely heard. It ordinarily happens that the imputation is patent on the face of the complaint; it has been entered in the summons or charge sheet of the police; perhaps special sanction for its entertainment has been given under the Criminal Procedure Code, sections 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, or Chapter XXXV. Except in the rarest cases, the accusation has been thoroughly ascertained at the end of the first day's hearing, and the Magistrate is then in as good a position as he will ever be to prepare the charge. Why, then, should he be precluded by law from doing so? I see no advantage in this; and the disadvantages are obvious. The witnesses are harassed by two journeys when one would suffice, expenses are accumulated, there is some risk that they may not again be forthcoming when required, they may be tampered with in the interval, and the cross-examination, when it comes at last, is always bad, the mukhtars having forgotten what was said in the examination-in-chief. If it be said that the Courts may abuse their discretion by framing the charge at too early a stage, I would reply that the tendency of Deputy Magistrates is in the opposite direction to postpone this troublesome process as long as they can.'

"There is a very good article on the subject in the *Statesman* newspaper for the 12th March, 1897, from which I should like to read a few extracts as showing the effect which the provisions of the Code have had even in the presidency-towns (I have ascertained that the Public Prosecutor entirely confirms the statements made):

'In 1877 the Legislature, in order to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Magistrates in the presidency-towns, passed the Presidency Magistrates Act (IV of 1877). By this enactment, in cases in which a Magistrate had power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, a formal charge was necessary, and it could be drawn up *as soon as the Magistrate was of opinion that a* primâ facie *case had been established against the accused person.* It was not necessary for a Magistrate, before drawing up a charge, to examine more witnesses than were sufficient to convince him of its truth. He could then draw up the charge and call upon the accused to plead. If the accused claimed to be tried, he then had to enter upon his defence, and to commence *there and then* to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution.

'Now, it is right and proper to secure to the accused a full opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution *after* he has been informed of the nature of the specific charge which he is required to answer; and it will be observed that, under the Act already mentioned, this opportunity is afforded him at an early stage of the case. But the Legislature has, by the present Criminal Procedure Code, made an entire alteration in the law, and opened a door to temptation, bribery, and a host of other evils Any guilty man can, with the assistance of an unscrupulous and dishonest practitioner, not only inconvenience and harass the prosecution, which is a small matter, but what is worse, defeat the ends of justice.

* * * * * * * *

'A prosecutor is, under the present law, at this disadvantage, namely that he has practically to prove his case up to the hilt, and then close it, without the possibility of knowing what defence is going to be set up When, in the course of the defence, he does discover the case set up by the accused, and wishes to rebut it by further evidence, he is told that he has already closed his case There is no provision in the present Criminal Procedure Code empowering a prosecutor to call further evidence to contradict the case set up by an accused; but by section 540 a Magistrate conducting a trial in a warrant-case has the power to call any person as a witness at any stage of the trial.

'Now let us see what advantages the foregoing procedure places in the hands of an accused person, and how he can avail himself of them if he wishes. We will assume, for the sake of argument, that he has really committed the offence charged against him. Having heard the whole of the case for the prosucution, all he has to do is to apply for an adjournment and get a day fixed for the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. In the meantime he can, with the aid of his friends and advisers, more especially if he has money or influence, tamper with and buy over the witnesses for the prosecution, or the most important of them, and then proceed to concoct such false defence as may seem best suited to the occasion.

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'Applications to recall witnesses are made to cause delay, harass the prosecution, and in the event of the Court refusing to comply with the request, to raise a ground of appeal

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'Now, what we maintain is this: that the abuses to which we have called attention are the result of the legislation which compels the Magistrate to frame a charge at so late a stage of the trial and puts it in the power of an accused person to reserve cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution till the close of the case for the prosecution. Cross-examination might safely be reserved in enquiries into cases exclusively triable by a High Court; but in all other cases the proper and legitimate time for cross-examination of a witness is directly after his examination-in-chief If a man is innocent, he knows from the first what his defence will be, and he cannot therefore be prejudiced by disclosing it. On the other hand, a guilty man has everything to gain by delay, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, in its present state, affords him that advantage'

"It seems to me perfectly reasonable that the Magistrate should frame the charge as soon as he sees what the nature of the offence imputed to the accused is, and I propose to empower him to do so, just as under section 253 (2) he can discharge the accused at any stage. The amendments in section 256 are merely consequential."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"This is clearly a matter for the Council to consider, and I certainly sympathise strongly myself with the arguments His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has put forward. At home the procedure

adopted by section 251 is unknown. If a Magistrate is going to try a man himself, the man is charged as soon as he is put into the dock. The information gives the nature of the offence the man is going to be tried for, and I myself cannot see why a distinction has been drawn in India between trial on summons and warrant-cases in this respect. I quite agree that in warrant-cases you want a full record of the evidence. But why the procedure should be different I cannot myself understand. The difference is an arbitrary one. In a summons-case the man is told when he is brought into the dock what he is charged with, and I do not see why the same procedure should not be followed in warrant-cases. I brought this matter to notice of the Select Committee, but the members said that the procedure under which a man first of all took the evidence of the prosecution, then framed a charge, then, so to speak, committed the accused to trial before himself, as though he was a different person altogether, was so sanctioned by usage in India, that it would be impossible to go back on it. However, the amendment proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor seems to me to be a reasonable compromise between what I venture to think is the proper procedure and the procedure which long usage has sanctioned in India. There may be reasons that I am not aware of why, when a warrant-case is being tried by a Magistrate, that Magistrate should be considered to be two different persons, and should commit the case to himself. But I have no doubt that various Hon'ble Members who have Indian experience will be able to throw some light on this doubtful, and to me somewhat obscure, question."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"I quite agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU :—"I have serious doubts about the soundness of the amendment.

"The following are my reasons. It is a principle of criminal law that no accused person shall be called upon to state what his defence is before he is charged. But it is the duty of the accused to indicate his defence by the line of his cross-examination. To call upon him to finish his cross-examination before a charge is framed, as he must do if the amendment is accepted, is virtually to take away his right not to divulge his defence if possible and get rid of the prosecution. The difficulty is removed by his being allowed to conduct so much of his cross-examination as is directed to show the prosecution is unsustainable on its own merits. Thus there is in reality a great saving of time. This is my experience. Very often, many Magistrates go into the defence when it is once indicated, even when the prosecution is rotten, to avoid revision by High Court and remand. Thus there is often a considerable waste of time and needless expense to the parties. I can give a number of cases which I know of, but I think it is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :—" I only wish to say how very strongly indeed I support the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. If it leads to the defeat of justice in Calcutta, the Council may think what it means in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab—countries of vast distances and terribly severe heat. In Calcutta the Public Prosecutor or the Counsel for the Crown can easily get a man from round the corner, but what the Bill as it stands means is that the evidence for the prosecution may be taken, the charge made, and then it is to be at the option of the counsel for the prisoner to recall all those witnesses from fifty or sixty miles away. As the Code at present stands the Magistrate is not to make the charge until he has taken all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also all such other evidence as he himself may consider will throw light on the case. Now it must be familiar to every gentleman here who has ever tried cases in the mufassal that very often we have cases up with a complainant and four or five witnesses, and everything looks satisfactory, so satisfactory indeed that the Magistrate does not quite know whether it is true or whether it is all false from beginning to end, and he says 'Well, I won't charge the man until I have sent for one or two respectable persons who must know something about it.' In the meantime the witnesses have gone home, perhaps fifty or sixty

miles, to sow their fields and attend to their irrigation operations, and then as soon as the Magistrate is satisfied about the nature of the offence it rests with the accused, who had the opportunity all the time of cross-examining the witnesses, it rests with him to send for them back from their villages again. Now, my Lord, it is very easy to legislate, but you do not very often see what it means. It means in nine cases out of ten ruin to respectable people if they are not to look after the irrigation of, say, 10,000 acres at a critical time. It means ruin to them to be dragged about, and the result will be that when a case of cattle-theft or murder occurs in a village the zamindar will have the people up, and will say to them, 'You know what happened in the last case: my neighbour from the next village caught a professional, stealing camels. He collared him, sent for the Police, and went up to the sahib's camp thirty miles away. The sahib could not examine the first day: the second day his evidence was taken and he came back again, and then when he was in the middle of opening his canals he was sent for back again at the bidding of the accused, and then he had to go to the Sessions Court after that.' 'Now,' he will say, 'Why should we put ourselves to this enormous trouble for the sake of the Government? Let us give the man a thrashing, or fine him or fine his people. Anyhow, let us settle it amongst ourselves'. That will be the result, my Lord. You will simply not get crime reported, witnesses will refuse to give evidence at all, and crime will be suppressed and go unpunished. Vakils are past-masters in the art of using the provisions of the law to defeat it. When a case comes up, and the complainant and his witnesses are waiting outside the Court, the Vakil or his clerk will siddle quietly up to them, and say 'You are going to give evidence against so-and-so, are you? Very well, I shall not cross-examine, and you will all have to come back next week. Better think over what you are going to say,' and we know what the result will be. So I hope both for the protection of witnesses and in the interests of justice that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's amendment will be accepted. I have got two extracts from the Bengal papers which prove—the papers reek with proof—of the way in which the existing law is abused.

A Magistrate says :—

'I am absolutely in favour of restricting this right of cross-examination, which, as far as I have seen, is utilised in nine cases out of ten, purely for purposes of delay or to create an imaginary case of hardship on its refusal. The way this section is abused in Suburban Calcutta Courts is remarkable. I would even make section 257 (2) stronger and say "unless the accused can show to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that some new point has arisen since such cross-examination or opportunity of cross-examination which it is necessary for the purposes of justice to elucidate."

And the Judge of Durbhanga says :—

'The amendment (that is as originally proposed in the Bill) will, if carried, be one of the most satisfactory pieces of legislation ever enacted in India. The way in which witnesses were recalled in Durbhanga, for example, for cross-examination, weeks, sometimes months, after the affair had happened, was simply scandalous. I am, however, afraid that the effect of the amendment will be whittled away, under the concluding portion of sub-section (2), section 257, and I would therefore omit the words "unless the Magistrate considers that such application should be refused on the ground that it is made for the purpose of vexation or delay, or for defeating the ends of justice." If this is not done, witnesses will be recalled as freely as ever."

"The Lieutenant-Governor's amendment, I imagine, means that as soon as the witnesses have given their depositions and the Magistrate knows what it means—the stealing of a watch or knocking a man down or whatever it is—that the charge will be framed, and that the accused can cross-examine on that charge, and that afterwards when the accused is making his defence he shall not have the right to call for them, as the Bill gives it to him, without the sanction of the Magistrate. I trust therefore that the Council will pass this amendment, as it is one very urgently required in the interests of those poor creatures, the witnesses who receive far too little consideration at the hands of the law or the Courts."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—"In the course of a long service I have, had many instances brought to my notice of the annoyance and harassment that witnesses are unnecessarily put to, and I have realised the injurious effect

it must have upon the administration of justice by making persons reluctant to assist in it by becoming witnesses. When the preparation of this Code was commenced, my first care was to try to relieve persons who from the accident of their having in some way come in contact with the commission of an offence had become witnesses before a Criminal Court. My attention was principally directed to the amendment of section 257 so as to prevent, if possible, a witness before a Magistrate being unnecessarily summoned twice for the purpose of being cross-examined. There is no part of this Bill that has received such opposition, and I may say such unreasonable opposition, as this section as it was originally drafted. It certainly in its terms went a little farther than I desired, but it was sound in its original intention, and I was much disappointed when the Select Committee accepted in the place of the section as originally drafted, the section as suggested by the High Court of Calcutta. I should have preferred to leave the law as it was in the Code of 1882. The Lieutenant-Governor's amendment is, in my opinion, a decided improvement on the Bill, but I think that there are difficulties in the way of putting it into practice, and I wish the Council to consider these difficulties so as, if possible, to meet them. The matter requires some consideration. The Hon'ble Law Member has given me an opportunity to explain our practice in regard to the trial of cases before a Magistrate, and especially the distinction between the trial of a summons-case and of a warrant-case, and the reason for this. Now, the first reason is that a summons-case relates to an offence punishable with fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Such an offence is therefore, from its nature, a comparatively trivial offence, to be tried ordinarily by a somewhat summary procedure, and when a Magistrate is vested with special powers, he can try such an offence under what is termed summary procedure—a procedure more summary even than the ordinary trial of a summons-case. On the other hand the trial of a warrant-case is more formal and perhaps more complicated, because it relates to an offence for which a Magistrate can pass sentence up to two years ; and not only that, it often relates to a very grave offence for which the extreme imprisonment allowed by law may be for ten years. There is not in Indian law a broad distinction, such as in England, between felonies and misdemeanours. We have three classes of offences,—the first class consists of offences triable only by Magistrates, which, as a rule, are summons-cases ; the second class consists of offences triable both by Magistrates and Courts of Session, which are warrant-cases, and for some of these offences the law declares that the punishment may be imprisonment for ten years ; the third class consists of cases triable only by a Court of Session. The Legislature has declared that the trial of an offence of the second class, a warrant-case, shall be more elaborate than for a summons-case ; and that, except in some instances specially provided for by section 260, it shall not be in the form of a summary trial. The reason for this seems to be that, as for the nature of the offence an appealable sentence will almost always be passed, the accused is entitled to have placed before the Appellate Court a record which fairly represents the whole evidence against him. It also not unfrequently happens that from the development of a case, as the evidence is being taken, the offence assumes a greater gravity than it originally presented, and the Magistrate who, in the first instance, may have thought that he should himself try it, finds himself compelled to commit it for trial by the Court of Session In such a case it is always necessary that the Court of Session should have before it a more complete record than that of a summary trial, so as to be able to compare the evidence given in the Magistrate's Court before commitment with that on the Sessions trial. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that in some parts of India Magistrates are specially empowered to pass sentence up to seven years which may be in transportation, and some regular procedure not of a summary character must be prescribed for such trials. Under the present law such Magistrates hold these trials under the form prescribed for warrant-cases.

"The difficulty which presents itself to me in the amendment arises in the trial of cases regarding offences which are triable by a Magistrate or Court of Session. The Magistrate has jurisdiction to convict or acquit, but until he has heard the entire evidence for the prosecution he is not in a position to determine whether he shall hold the trial or commit the case to the Court of Session. If he draws up a charge he must convict or commit or acquit. He cannot then dis-

charge the accused. Now, it has frequently happened that in cases of this description a Magistrate takes an erroneous view of the evidence, and under the present law discharges the accused. The present law provides an easy remedy to repair such an error, for it enables the High Court, Court of Session or District Magistrate to consider such cases as Courts of Revision, and, if necessary, to order a further inquiry to be held, which means that the proceedings are reopened. A charge can then be drawn and a trial held as of a warrant-case, but that would happen only after all the evidence of the prosecution had been taken and a *prima facie* case had been established for the accused to meet or the case may be committed to the Court of Session. But this will not be possible, if under the amendment a charge is drawn before the Magistrate is in a position to judge whether he shall try the case himself as a warrant-case or deal with it as a case in which he is holding an inquiry as in a Sessions case, and if on an erroneous view of the evidence he finds that no case has been made out by the prosecution he must acquit, and then the only course to remedy a failure of justice from his having acted on an erroneous view of the evidence will be either by an appeal on the part of the Local Government against the order of acquittal or by application to the High Court as a Court of Revision. The remedy will be much more difficult. The Local Governments very properly are reluctant to appeal against orders of acquittal, and I believe refuse to do so except in cases of importance or of gravity. On the other hand, in an application to the High Court as a Court of Revision against an order of acquittal, the Prosecutor is in a very different position from what under the present law he would be if he were moving that Court, or even an inferior Court, against an order of discharge. The result of this amendment if it be accepted in its present form, will, I fear, be that justice will suffer from placing too large a discretion in the hands of a Magistrate to deal with such a case before he has become acquainted with its real character after hearing the whole of the evidence for the prosecution; and if he acts precipitately or yields carelessly to the importunities of a pleader for the accused so as to draw up a charge before the evidence of a case has become developed, a failure of justice will frequently occur, for which it will be almost impossible to obtain a remedy. On the other hand, under the present case, an easy remedy is provided, the order challenged being a discharge, and not an acquittal. If some course could be devised for meeting this difficulty, I should heartily welcome the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, because it would remove what has become a scandal to the administration of justice, the harassment to which witnesses are often unnecessarily subjected by allowing an accused to recall them for a second cross-examination, and for no other purpose than to entangle them and to take advantage of defects of memory which from the lapse of time are inevitable."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBHAR NATH :—"I beg to oppose the motion, as, in my opinion, the insertion of the words suggested to be put in by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would operate to the prejudice of the accused. I would, therefore, leave the clause to stand as it is."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—"I will only say that I am well satisfied with the course of the discussion. I would point out, with reference to the remarks of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Charlu, that what we have provided for is simply that the Magistrate should have discretion to frame a charge as soon as he knows the nature of the offence, and that the amendment has not exactly the force the Hon'ble Member attributed to it. There is no doubt, as the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep has pointed out, that the effect of an order of acquittal is different from the effect of an order of discharge. If after the charge is framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he must record an order of acquittal. As far as the Government and those interested in the administration of justice are concerned, I am prepared to accept the inconvenience, because I consider the inconvenience caused by the present practice is very much greater. I see no reason to grieve if the accused gets the benefit of a full acquittal instead of a discharge The Government has the right of appeal against the order of acquittal, and there is also, as was pointed out, the power of revision, but the case could be

fully met if it were thought desirable by adding to section 258 these words. Section 258 stands thus :—

"(1) If in any case under this chapter in which a charge has been framed the Magistrate finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal."

"(2) If in any such case the Magistrate finds the accused guilty, he shall pass sentence upon him according to law."

"Then you might add "if he is not satisfied of such guilt he shall discharge the accused.' But I do not think really it is necessary myself. I am quite content to leave my amendment as it stands."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR ANANDA CHARLU moved that to clause 255, of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following proviso be added, namely :—

"Provided that in cases under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code the accused shall be committed to the sessions if he claims to be tried by such a Court or he be tried with the help of a jury, if he claims so to be tried."

He said :—"We have been alternating during this session between two propositions, *viz.*, (1) what in England is sound and good law must be good law for India; (2) diversity of the conditions in England and in India makes a law good for the former, not necessarily so for the latter. One or other of these was brought before the eye as the legislative thaunmetrope revolved before us. I for one unconditionally accept the truth in each of these. There can be no dispute about them so long as they are enunciated in the abstract. But the hitch is felt in their application to concrete cases. The solution, however, is perfect and simple if we go on the right path. Where cognizance has to be taken of special data, characteristic of the one community and totally or substantially absent in the other community, the second proposition is true and ought to be decisive. In every other case the first proposition is true and must command ungrudging acceptance as the upshot of a well-attested experience and dependent mainly, if not solely, on the fundamental and immutable features of human nature. To submit to a trial by one's own peers and unhesitatingly to bow to their verdict is a disposition, as to which the question has been asked whether it depends on anything peculiar to the Western communities, or whether it is based on ultimate facts of human nature, common to mankind at large and conducive to good everywhere. There is an opinion that it is of the former kind; but with all deference to those who hold it, I have good reason to demur to it. That opinion to which I do not agree is the unconscious expression of national egotism and of unconsidered dogmatism. This may sound like a bold assertion. But it is nevertheless an assertion, as to the soundness of which I am quite convinced on a solid basis in facts. To begin with, let us formulate to ourselves what is the essence of a faith in trial by jury and what is at the root of it. In a passage which I have already quoted more than once, an eminent English Judge thus describes trial by jury :—

'It is one of the peculiar advantages of our (English) jurisprudence that the conclusion is to be drawn by the unanimous judgment and conscience of twelve men conversant with the affairs and business of life......and not of one or more lawyers whose habits might be suspected of leading to the indulgence of too much subtlety and refinement.'

"I ask, in all humility, whether there is in the above statement any reference to anything *special* to the English *nature* and not equally predicable as to the Indians? To the best of my lights I discern none.

"The twist that the mind of the lawyer, pure and simple, receives is here noted as tending to lead him astray. No less is this the case in India than elsewhere. The business capacity, the sturdy commonsense and the unsophisticated conscience of a body of men of ordinary intelligence, chosen irrespective of their likes and dislikes, are set down as fairly infallible guides to truth and as safeguards against error. These features are no less patent and no less potent in the fairly cultured Indians, from among whom the jurors are drawn. So far there are no appreciable grounds to differentiate between the Britisher and the British

Indian. What is thus manifest from an analysis of human nature is capable of being established by abundant illustration. What is the Indian's traditional trust in the *panchay.t* as a tribunal of last resort? What is the very meaning of the term *panchayat*, except this, that the person complained against is ready unconditionally to abide by what *five* men of his choosing, without any special leanings for or against him, might decide? What again is at the root of the peculiarly Indian system of disputants submitting to the arbitrament of men freely elected by them but a confidence in their decision? What is the underlying principle of the method known in Hindu society as excommunication, if it is not that the offender has belief in, and is therefore ready to bow to, the united vote of his brethren in his caste or creed. What again is the overruling force in the deliverances of bodies known as *parishats* in matters social and even spiritual, but an unqualified credence in the sense of justice and fairness in the guilty man's cultured fellow-countrymen. With so many and so palpable manifestations of the Indian's fidelity in the rectitude of the *four*, the *five* and the *ten* of his own fellows, as the public are called in various parts of the country, it is somewhat grotesque to ignore them and proceed to work as if to the Indian the system of leaving his guilt or innocence to be decided by his brethren is unsuited. What is called trial by jury in legal nomenclature is in essence nothing new to this country. It is only an indigenous plant, pruned and trimmed according to the modern methods and christened with a modern name. These considerations ought to put an end to all dispute on the subject. But there are other valid grounds as well to entitle the Indian to this privilege, hoary as regards him and consonant to the genius of his people.

"Those in the legal profession, who have had an extensive practice in the Original Courts, must have been struck, as I have been, as to how a suitor, who believed in the justice of his case, readily and cheerfully submitted to arbitration by his own countrymen, and how the opposite party with a dubious case resolutely fought shy of them and preferred the toss-up in the regularly-constituted Courts where technicalities play an important part. This single fact, if people had used their eyes and their wits, ought to suffice to carry conviction to the most sceptic hearts as to the value of the jury in discovering truth and minimising the chances of grievously missing it. It would be a great pity if the Indian should lose his customary advantage by becoming a British Indian."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS: "On behalf of the Government I must oppose this amendment, and I may point out that my friend's argument in support of it, if it is valid at all, goes much farther than he intends to carry it. If my friend's argument is carried to its logical conclusion, no case must be ever tried by a Magistrate at all. Every case of every sort, of every character, of every kind, must be tried by a jury. That is the logical result of my friend's argument. As regards this particular case, it is part of the policy of the Government that small and trivial offences under section 124A should be capable of being disposed of before a Magistrate. I am not going to follow my friend into his eloquent panegyric on the jury system, but speaking for myself, and myself only, I will say this, that I have tried a very large number of cases as a Judge with juries in England, and as the result of those trials I have formed the very highest opinion of English juries. In all the many cases I have tried with juries I can only recollect two in which I disagreed with the verdict of the jury, and in those two cases I had materials before me which were not accessible to the jury, which led me to come to the conclusion that the jury had arrived at an erroneous verdict. But it so happens that I have tried a certain number of jury cases outside England, and I can only say that my experience in trying cases with juries outside England is that they are a dismal failure. For the success of a jury trial you require certain conditions, and those conditions are, as far as I am aware, that you have a homogeneous people, a people who make their own laws, and who, moreover, are determined that those laws shall be enforced. With those conditions present I know of no better tribunal than a Judge and a Jury, and with those conditions absent I know of no worse form of trial than a jury trial. I need not, however, go into the general question upon this amendment. The proposal of the Government is that certain cases under 124A which the Magistrate does not think fit to commit should be triable before a Magistrate. I must oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI: "I am in favour of the amendment. It will make the law practically the same both for Europeans and Natives. At the same time, where the offence is trivial or the offender is an unimportant person, it is highly probable that the application contemplated by the proposed amendment will not be made. I trust, therefore, the proposed amendment will be agreed to. In fact, the proposed amendment appears to me to be in the nature of a compromise. As to the objection that every accused person will under the proposed amendment if adopted claim to be tried by the Court of Session or by a jury, it does not appear to me to be well founded. Cases under the section will not be trials of strength between two subjects. On the one hand, there will be the Government represented by the District Magistrate, on the other hand, there will be a subject. The probabilities, therefore, are that, except in important cases, which will be very few indeed, Government will be satisfied if the accused person is bound over or nominally punished, and there will be no necessity for having the trial transferred to the Court of Session or being decided by a jury. On the other hand, where the offence is a grave one or the offender is an important person and Government considers it desirable in public interests to make an example of the accused person, it will be satisfactory for Government itself to have the case tried before a Court of Session or by a jury. Accordingly, from whatever point of view the matter is lookd at, I humbly think the proposed amendment is a desirable one and will, I trust, be accepted, inasmuch as the object Government have in view, namely, of having a workable procedure whereby offenders may be promptly brought to book will be fairly accomplished, whilst those cases which ought to be formally tried will be tried accordingly."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND: "My Lord, it is not my intention in discussing this subject to follow my Hon'ble friend Mr Ananda Charlu into high disquisitions upon the subject of human nature, or to point out that human nature in the West and human nature in the East correspond in their elementary properties But when he says that in matters relating to this particular amendment, and matters relating to trial by jury the same qualifications which exist in England also exist in this country, I distinctly join issue with him. The reason why trial by jury is an eminently successful system in England is that the Englishmen are born with a respect for the law because it is the law, and that by long tradition they have a reverence for the tribunals in which that law is administered. We have had an object lesson before us during the last six months which shows what a vast difference there is in this respect between the feelings of certain people in this country and the feelings of the people of England. The Hon'ble Member proposes to apply the system of trial by jury specially in regard to the offences under section 124A. It is with respect to this section that that object lesson during the last six months has been read to us Has there been, I would ask, in the discussions in the Native Press, any symptom of that respect for the tribunals in which justice is administered which will be found in the English Press? For six months past a constant stream of invective has been directed against the learned Judge—not who found the prisoner at Bombay guilty, for that was not his business—but who presided at the trial where he was found guilty. That stream of invective is even at the present day continually recurring. Nay, more, the High Court of Bombay, one of the supreme tribunals in this country, has been attacked in the same unmeasured terms only because it supported that Judge in his decisions. Even beyond this has the Press in this country ventured to carry its attack. A paragraph that appeared in a newspaper not long ago asserts that the Lord High Chancellor of England, the supreme representative of the judiciary of the empire, from corrupt motives went out of his way to take part in the trial of the Tilak case in the highest tribunal of the Empire—the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and that he was rewarded for having done so by having an Earldom bestowed upon him by Her Majesty the Queen, of course at the instance of Her Majesty's Ministers. I am not quoting from any hole-and-corner paper; I am quoting from what on this side of India puts itself forward as the leading organ and chief representative of what is termed the Congress party. If Members will turn to the columns of the *Indian Mirror* of Thursday, 27th January, they will find that I am giving a correct account of the aspersions there cast upon the highest judicial officer in England. My Lord

I do not deny that there are newspapers of a low grade even in England; newspapers which fortunately I never see; but I doubt altogether whether, even in those newspapers, aspersions of this sort upon the highest tribunals would be tolerated. Well, my Lord, I bring forward these instances as evidence of the principal difference that exists between the attitude of the people of England towards their tribunals and the attitude of the people of this country. When a jury is selected from English people to sit upon a case in England, they feel themselves influenced to some extent by the glamour of their judicial position; they feel the responsibility that is cast upon them, and they do their best according to their lights to deliver a verdict which shall be impartial and not based upon their own sympathy; but in this country what is it that we have seen before us? Writers in newspapers who, socially at least, are drawn from the same class from which our juries in this country are chosen, have made it manifest in their writings and stated practically in so many words that they do not trust the tribunals, that they do not approve of the law, and that if they had it in their power they would have given a decision in the case which would have been based upon their own sympathy with the accused and not upon the law as it stands. Their notion rather is that if they do not approve of a law, they ought to take it that it is their duty as members of a jury to interfere with its operation, and although I am sure that the Hon'ble Member who proposed this motion is very far above any feelings of that kind, yet I am perfectly convinced in my own mind that if his motion were carried, the only result of it would be that the administration of the law in this country would be over-ridden and the decisions on questions tried under the section referred to in the amendment would not be decisions according to law but decisions according to the sympathies of the members of the jury."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. "One great objection I have to this proposal is that it seems to me as it stands by itself not to give effect to the intentions of the Hon'ble Member. Trials in Courts of Session are not always held with juries, and in a great majority of districts they are only held with the aid of assessors, and therefore I infer that he proposes that the Magistrates should act only with the aid of juries.

"But in the opinion of a great number of authorities that is as applied in the case of European British subjects, probably the most unsatisfactory feature in the whole administration of justice at the present time. I think to give effect to the Hon'ble Member's proposals we should have to *tear* up the Code and provide a large number of sections which he does not attempt to move. I am not going into the general question of the system of trial by jury. We have it here in the country, and in certain classes of cases I am perfectly prepared to admit that juries have done extremely well. I have never been one of those who have objected to jury trials in certain cases, for instance for offences against property, but I have no doubt whatever that there are many other classes of cases in which jury trials are not satisfactory; and, if there are any classes of cases to which that description applied, I should say it would be those under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code. We do not wish our jury trials to be converted into political demonstrations."

The motion was put and negatived.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL moved that for clause 256, sub-clause (1), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(1) If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be required to state whether he wishes to cross-examine any, and if so which, of the witnesses for the prosecution *whose evidence has been taken*. If he says he does so wish, the witnesses named by him shall be re-called, and after cross-examination and re-examination (if any) they shall be discharged. *The evidence of any remaining witnesses for the prosecution shall next be taken, and after cross-examination and re-examination (if any) they also shall be discharged.* The accused shall then be called upon to enter upon his defence and produce his evidence."

He said :—"This is merely a consequential amendment to give effect to the motion which the Council have adopted with respect to clause 254."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS : "It is a consequential amendment, and the Council have already practically agreed to it."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH : "I am not in favour of the amendment. I am rather in favour of the clause as it stands in the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES : "With Your Lordship's permission I will withdraw the amendment I have given notice of, *viz.*, that clause 256, sub-clause (1), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee stand as in the original Bill, namely :—

'256. (1) If the accused refuses to plead, or does not plead, or claims to be tried, he shall be called upon to enter upon his defence and to produce his evidence, and shall, at any time while he is making his defence, be allowed to re-call and cross-examine any witness for the prosecution present in the Court or its precincts who has not previously been cross-examined as to the facts constituting the charge.'

Defence

"I only proposed it in case His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's amendment were not agreed to."

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that in clause 259 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the words "and the offence may be lawfully compounded" be omitted. He said :—"I beg to propose that the words 'and the offence may be legally compounded' be omitted from the section 259. My personal experience goes to show that in the mufassal there often happen cases which are of such trivial nature that it is not worth while summoning the complainant to produce his witnesses and to go on with the case when evidently by his absence he shows that he intends withdrawing from it. What I mean is this, that the dismissal of a case ought not to depend on the case being a compoundable one. In the majority of cases, when the complainant does not wish to continue the prosecution, the parties make matters up between themselves, through the influence of friends who are very often the witnesses in the case, so that the evidence which the Magistrate gets is of a very flimsy nature. The case is dismissed as usual, only the time of the Court is taken up, and that, too, for no purpose whatsoever. Again, even if the words 'and the offence may be legally compounded' be omitted, the section leaves discretion to the Magistrate to go on with the case should it be an important one and justice require that the case should be proceeded with in spite of the complainant's desire to withdraw from it. I therefore think that the words 'and the offence may be legally compounded' may be safely omitted from the section."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS: "I do not think this amendment ought to be accepted. If the offence is compoundable, there is no objection to the parties making an arrangement out of Court."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that in clause 260, sub-clause (1) (i), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, between the figures "448" and the words "of the same Code" the words and figures "and offences under sections 451, 456 and 457" be inserted. He said :—"I beg to propose that offences under sections 451, 456 and 457 of the Penal Code be included in the list of summarily triable offences, as enumerated in section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code. My reason is this: generally cases that occur of house-breaking are of a very simple nature—the lifting of a small bamboo screen often comes under this category. I think it would be wise to make such petty offences sum-

marily triable, for it would save much valuable time of the Courts which have many important cases to try. In support of my statement, I would beg leave to quote what the Additional Sessions Judge of Nerbudda Division says on the subject:—

'Much of the crime against property,' writes he to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, 'consists of petty house-breakings, with intent to commit theft. Except in towns, the walls of houses are usually built of mud, and the house breaking is accomplished by digging a hole in one of them. As only Magistrates of experience have powers under section 260, offences punishable under sections 451, 456 and 457, Indian Penal Code, might be added to the list.'

"I may add, my Lord, that the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces thinks that this suggestion of the Sessions Judge is a good one and its adoption would effect a great saving in the time of the Courts.

"I do not say that at times serious offences do not come under these sections, but the addition of the new proviso 2 to section 260 which makes it discretionary with Magistrates to try the cases summarily or otherwise is an ample safeguard for important cases being tried in a regular manner."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS: "I venture to think that this is an amendment the Council might very well consider. So far as I myself am concerned I see no objection to it: but I would rather have the opinion of those experienced Magistrates who are present as Members of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. NICHOLSON: "I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis in his amendment, and for the reasons stated by him."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE: "I also support the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES: "I also beg to support it."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP: "It appears to me, My Lord, that this amendment goes rather beyond the original scope of the section. In some respects it includes offences which are triable by a Court of Session and in which the maximum punishment which can be awarded may be so far as seven or even ten years. Now, if you come to look at the section, you will see that its operation is extremely limited in the case of theft which is a cognate offence, and theft is an offence of very much less gravity than any of the offences covered by the amendment. For house-trespass in order to commit theft, the maximum term of imprisonment is fixed at seven years; and although the extreme sentence for lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking by night is imprisonment for three years, the offence is triable by a Court of Session; while an offence under section 457 is punishable with imprisonment for five years, and if it is committed in order to commit theft, the sentence may be one of imprisonment for fourteen years. Now, if the Council will turn to the offence of theft so far as it is made to form the subject of a summary trial, it will be seen that the jurisdiction of the Court is limited to theft in which the value of the property does not exceed R50; that is a case of a very petty character, whereas the offences under 451, 456 and 457 seem to me to be offences of great gravity, which should not form the subject of a summary trial."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS: "I concur entirely with what has fallen from Sir Henry Prinsep. It appears to me that these cases are far too serious to be tried summarily."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: "I agree with Sir Charles Lyall that these cases may be serious or not. Very often one of the most trivial offences that can come before the Courts is what is termed in the Code house-breaking by night. Many such cases ought to be tried summarily. I would leave the Magistrate to suit his procedure to the nature of the case. If the Magistrate sees fit he will try it in the ordinary way. I support the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI moved that in clause 275 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee after the word "Session," in line 2, the words "or the High Court" be inserted. He said:—

"If my amendment is accepted, the law regarding the constitution of juries in the mufassal and in the presidency-towns will be the same. It will be generally admitted that the native inhabitants of a presidency-town are more advanced in education than their fellow subjects in the mufassal. If so, it necessarily follows that they are better qualified to act as jurors. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why in a presidency-town the accused person should not be allowed to be tried by a jury the majority of which consists of his countrymen. My amendment, therefore, is, *primâ facie*, a reasonable one. It was contended that the jury question is a large question, and had been recently considered, and that it was not desirable to re-open it. I submit that as the Criminal Procedure Code is now being consolidated, this is the proper time to consider the jury question which forms a part of the Code. I am not fully aware of the exact grounds on which the jury in the presidency-towns was allowed to remain in its present state when the question was last considered. But it seems to me that such grounds could not be strong or reasonable, for after all the main ground can only be with reference to the qualifications of the native jurors to be able to discharge their functions properly, and *a fortiori* the native inhabitants of the presidency-towns are better qualified for this duty than those of the mufassal. It is stated, however, that the accused person in the presidency-towns has certain advantages over the accused person in the mufassal regarding the constitution of the jury in the way of challenging a certain number of jurors and otherwise which counterbalance the disadvanges. I humbly submit that that is not the proper way of approaching the subject. The only consideration ought to be whether, if an accused person in the presidency-towns is allowed to be tried by a jury, the majority of which are his countrymen, will the trial be prejudiced? I am not aware of any circumstances which will so prejudice the trial, in other words, enable the accused, although really guilty, to escape. On the contrary, I think, there are stronger safeguards against this danger in the presidency-towns. The High Courts' Sessions are presided over by the best Judges in the land, there is the Press, both Anglo-Indian and Vernacular, and also public opinion. I humbly trust, therefore, my amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS: "I must oppose this amendment. We do not propose in this Code to cast the existing jury system into the melting pot. It would involve the breaking up of an illogical compromise perhaps, but one which at this stage of the Bill we are not at all inclined to enter upon. I would only point out this to my Hon'ble friend with reference to his remark about the distinction between juries in the presidency-towns, and juries in the mufassal. In the presidency-towns all trials in the High Court are conducted with juries. In the mufassal the jury system is only extended by order to certain Courts, and when the jury system is extended to certain Courts the order defines what particular classes of offence are to be tried by the juries. The Local Government in extending the jury system to Sessions Courts considers what classes of cases are to be tried by a jury and what are not. There is, therefore, no real analogy between the system of jury trial in the mufassal and in the presidency-towns, which latter is practically the English system. In the presidency-towns, as I understand, the juries are chosen from one general list of capable citizens, and it is desirable that the juries should be chosen from the general list as at present."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS: "I would only observe this, that I do not think any inhabitant of a presidency-town ought to vote for this amendment. The jury system in the presidency-towns is very old indeed. It goes back to the time of the old Supreme Court, and it is the English jury system. As a matter of fact in the mufassal it is a recent introduction with many limitations, and if once it were to be held that whatever was right in the mufassal was right in Calcutta, the consequence would be that we should be in the same precarious state as regards the jury-system as they are in the mufassal. There would be no reason why certain offences should not be excluded from jury trial in the presidency-

towns as in the mufassal. Those who are not satisfied with the privileges they enjoy in the presidency-towns are hard to please. They are like the dog who dropped his bone to catch its shadow.

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY PRINSEP: "In addition to the arguments which have been advanced against this amendment, I would point out, as mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, that the law in respect of juries on trials in the sessions of the High Court has hitherto been uniform ever since the original constitution of the old Supreme Court more than a century ago. A native, that is to say, a person who is not an European or an American or an European British subject, can be tried by the High Court Sessions, first, if he is amenable to the ordinary criminal jurisdiction in the presidency-towns, or, second, if he has been committed for trial with an European British subject charged in the same proceeding. Now there is no reason why the practice which has been in force in the presidency-towns for more than a century should be altered. If, however, his case comes under the second category, that is to say, if he is brought under trial together with an European British subject, he will get a trial in the High Court and he can claim a separate trial, so that he is not tried by a jury of an alien race He will be tried by the High Court just as if the offence had been committed in a presidency-town, and he would therefore be placed on the same footing as those who live in presidency-towns, and who are supposed to enjoy special privileges, if they are charged with offences committed in the presidency-towns. He has moreover been brought into a Court of higher jurisdiction, and he can have a separate trial and a peremptory right of challenge which he would not have enjoyed if he had been tried in any ordinary Sessions Court, and, as has already been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, if he were committed for trial in a Sessions Court, he would not necessarily be tried by a jury at all. I therefore ask the Council to consider why, if he happens to be committed for trial under these special circumstances to a superior Court, such as the High Court of a presidency-town, he should be placed in a better position than if he had been amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction, or why he should be placed in a better position than those who are now residents of presidency-towns."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that in Chapter XXIII-L.—*Special Provisions for High Courts*—of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, it should be provided that "in a trial by jury before the High Court in a presidency-town of a person not being an European or an American a majority of the jury shall, if he so desires, consist of persons who are neither Europeans nor Americans." He said:—"I see no necessity for expatiating upon the reasons I have already submitted in regard to composition of the jury, or an extensive application of their powers in trials before High Courts in presidency-towns, of persons not being Europeans or Americans. The distinction hitherto observed is, to say the least, illogical; and the sooner it is removed the better. It is not at all a valid argument that the jury system is not suited to the peculiar conditions of this country. It has been tried long and worked well with this one exception, that it has unfortunately proved disastrous in a majority of trials held with the help of a mixed jury, where Europeans or British-born subjects were concerned in the commission of offences against native Indian subjects. But its partial failure there, however deplorable it may be, does not argue that it should not be extended further or utilised to a legitimate extent, with all its privileges and without any racial distinctions."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 345, sub-clause (2), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the word and figures "section 325", in line 3, be omitted. He said:—"The Bill originally proposed that several dangerous forms of mischief should be made compoundable, as well as grievous hurt under section 325. I am glad to see they have all been withdrawn except one, and that is clause 325, which I suggest to the Council should also be withdrawn. It is perfectly true that many offences are only technically grievous hurt. A blow that

makes a permanent mark on a man's face, tripping a man up so as to knock out a tooth, is grievous hurt, and with the permission of the Court there is no valid reason why such should not be compounded, but if you allow very trivial cases of grievous hurt to be compounded with the permission of the Court, you will also have to allow most serious ones to be compounded. Now, my Lord, it will save time if I read an extract from one of the Bengal papers :—

'Most native races are not at all vindictive when there is no old standing personal quarrel. A man nourishes no enmity to the hired clubman who has nearly killed him, though he may be never so well inclined to murder the clubman's employer. He will, therefore compound, if he can get money by doing it, and, as I have said, the vast majority of Native Magistrates will never oppose his doing it.

'I have seen horrible cruelty inflicted by burning, and in other dreadful ways upon little girl children, and I have found Native Magistrates, men generally of sound judgment, so oppressed by ideas of saving family honour, and the general tendency to compromise everything, that they would allow these horrors, things only adequately punished by long imprisonment, to be compounded.

'It is to be remembered, too, that cruelty to children is to be compounded by payment to some other persons [clause (4)], and that in the very worst cases that have ever occurred, the offender is the child's mother-in-law, and the person who compounds the offence is her own son, the child's husband living in commonsality and probably maintaining her.

'I trust that the Legislature will not do anything to make easy the ways of torturers and of such assassins as merely fail of complete success.'

"I, my Lord, have seen myself the tortures on children alluded to, and there can be no doubt that, excellent as most Native Magistrates are, in matters like these they are weak. Only the other day I had an atrocious case of attempted murder, where a Magistrate, a most respectable man of long service who had recently retired on his pension, was undoubtedly conniving, to say the least, in hushing it up because the murderer was a lad with respectable connections in the town.

"It is really a matter for the opinion of the Council. Those Members who have risen from the lower grades of the Magistracy like myself will see, I think, that these arguments are extremely powerful, that by allowing Courts to compound, although I am all in favour of trusting our Courts, yet in some instances it is well that the case should be dragged to the light of day and fought out to the bitter end. Compounding is always a matter that requires careful looking after, and for myself, although I say that if my tooth was knocked out I should be allowed to compound for payment to get a false one, yet when it comes to the cases of little helpless children being tortured, and their relations compounding for them, the Legislature should interfere and prevent such offences being compounded."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS : "I must oppose this amendment ; it is a matter purely for the Council. I am not opposing it as a Member of the Government, but simply as Chairman of the Select Committee. We considered this question very carefully, and we came to the conclusion that the offence of voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt was eminently one where the Court should exercise its discretion. My friend Mr. James has quoted one or two cases where the Court has erroneously exercised its discretion. Well, we cannot help that. What we must look to is not individual, hard cases, but what is a sound general rule. In most cases of hurt the offence is eminently one which ought to be compoundable. In England most of these cases in which prosecutions are brought here would be treated as the grounds of a civil action for damages. If by negligence serious hurt is inflicted by one person on another, no doubt he has committed a criminal offence, but if he makes an adequate compensation to the person injured and if the Court is satisfied that public justice is not being defrauded by the case being stopped, I see no reason why the compensation should not be accepted and why the offence should not be compounded. This is one of those matters where one has to legislate for the general rule and not for particular hard cases. In particular cases you must trust to the Magistrate's discretion not to allow compensation to be accepted."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said : "I oppose the amendment. As stated by the Hon'ble Mover himself, many cases falling under the definition of 'grievous

hurt' are of a trifling character and may be the result of a petty assault; most cases are of no public interest, but affect only an individual and arise out of some private and perhaps sudden quarrel.

"Moreover, cases under this section are only compoundable with the permission of the Courts, who may be trusted to deal discreetly with cases which ought not to be compounded. If cases come up in which the offence is the result of a public breach of the peace or where persons unable to protect themselves or their interests are the object of injury, the Magistrate will doubtless refuse his consent to compensation. I do not see why we should prevent the compounding of these cases in general, because of some possible cases of hardship."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE : "I think the Hon'ble Member who has moved this amendment has given us quite as many and as strong reasons for rejecting it as for accepting it. The Magistrate's opinion which he read was fully considered by the Select Committee, and we came to the conclusion that there are many trivial offences which come under the definition of grievous hurt, and we thought that we ought to trust to the ordinary good sense and discretion of the Magistrates."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS : "I also oppose the amendment. In most of these cases unless the complainant rushes into Court at once these matters are settled by compensation. Money compensation is the only thing that will do any good when the man is injured. If the offence is such and is so deliberate that he does not wish to take money for it, the case can go on. The case of the little children is a very exceptional one, and one would trust that the Magistrate would not allow cases of that kind to be compounded. There is no doubt that as regards most bodily injuries money compensation is the best thing for the man who is injured. Many of these cases of grievous hurt are cases of negligence or sudden passion in which the man who committed the offence is afterwards very sorry and is quite ready to make compensation, and the injured man is ready to accept it. The question is whether he should be debarred from receiving it by the fact of his having instituted the case."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS : "My sympathies are entirely with the Hon'ble Member who moves the amendment—in his motives—but I am not able to support the amendment. Strong reasons have already been given why this amendment should not be accepted. I would merely point out that the arguments of my Hon'ble friend Mr. James apply with only less force to the offence of causing hurt, and with more force in this respect that in the Code we have provided that the offence of causing hurt may be compounded even without the consent of the Magistrates."

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR : "I am not able to support the Hon'ble Member, because his speech logically ought to have led to the removal of this entire sub-section. Logically he ought to have moved the omission of the clause. However, I am quite content to leave the thing to the discretion of the Court, which will deal with petty cases in the proper way and serious cases in the way in which they ought to be dealt with."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 349, sub-section (1), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "and forward the accused", in line 12, be omitted, and that in sub-clause (2) of the same clause, after the words "if he thinks fit" the words "transfer the proceedings to another Magistrate having jurisdiction and direct that the accused be forwarded to such Magistrate, or he may direct that the accused be forwarded to his own Court, and he may, or the Magistrate to which such proceedings are transferred may, if he thinks fit," be inserted. He said :—"This is an amendment of the Government of Bombay, and personally I feel great interest in its being passed, because of the very great convenience it will be in the Punjab and Sind. I suppose, my Lord, I may explain that in my own province at least, the Subdivisional Magistrate always for four or five months in the year comes into head-quarters, and possibly the most extreme point of his division is 100 or perhaps 150 miles away. A man

is caught thieving and is brought before the local Magistrate, who can only give him a month or perhaps six months. The Magistrate tries the case, and finds possibly that the man has been convicted before or that there are some circumstances which make it necessary that the convicted person should have a greater punishment than he himself under the powers given him by the Code is able to inflict. He therefore sends the proceedings to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate, who goes through them thoroughly, as if he were an Appellate Court so to speak, calls for further evidence if he considers it necessary, and then passes sentence. By the Code, as amended by the Select Committee, it is necessary that the Magistrate who convicts the accused should forward him 'at once to the Magistrate to whom he is subordinate. The effect of my amendment will be that the accused need not be sent at once. The proceedings will be sent to the Magistrate 100 or 150 miles away, and the Magistrate will then go through the proceedings, and if he considers it necessary will send for the accused, and such evidence as he requires, and dispose of the case, and give the sentence required. But—and it is an arrangement we have been endeavouring to extend of late years—we have been in several instances, on account of the very great distances, placing Magistrates of high powers far away in remote corners. These Magistrates are First Class Magistrates, who have passed precisely the same examinations to get their first class powers as ordinary Covenanted Civilians. They all speak English, and while the Civilian and the Native Magistrates are on precisely the same footing as regards tests, the Natives are also chosen on account of their general capacity. Well, the result of my amendment would be that in the hot weather, when the thermometer is 128° in the shade, instead of the prisoner being sent straight off to the Subdivisional Magistrate who may be very many miles away, the papers will be sent by post to the Subdivisional Magistrate, and he will probably say, after looking at them, 'Oh, well, the Sub-Magistrate who tried the case can only give him a month, and he probably ought to have three, so I will send back the papers to the First Class Magistrate on the spot having jurisdiction.' Then he will take the place of the Subdivisional Magistrate and he will call for any further evidence required, and will pass sentence. It will be a very great convenience indeed to the witnesses and every body concerned that the case should be disposed of on the spot, and the Government of Bombay have asked for the amendment on those grounds."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS: "This is purely an amendment for the Council to consider. I do not remember that we discussed the point in Select Committee, but I myself can form very little of an opinion on it. Personally, I suppose my prejudices as an English lawyer are against the Indian system, under which one Magistrate tries a case and another Magistrate who has not tried the case passes the sentence. My own personal prejudices are against extending jurisdiction under that system at all, but it is a system which has a deep root in India, and how far this amendment may work for the convenience both of Magistrates and accused persons I do not know. It is a question which I must leave to those who have practical experience in the matter."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP: "I have already pointed out that the amendment aims at altering the section, which has never been questioned at the present day. It seems to me that the result of this amendment will be to keep the person who is under trial a longer time under trial than would happen under the present law. I think this alone is a great objection to the amendment. In the next place, the law contemplates that the case shall be at once sent to the superior officer having local jurisdiction, that is to say, either to the District Magistrate, or, in the event of there being smaller local jurisdiction, to the Subdivisional Magistrate, and that the case should then and there be decided by that officer or, if necessary, by some officer at that station who may have jurisdiction to deal with it. In that case if, as is contemplated by the finding of the first Magistrate, a sentence of imprisonment be passed, the imprisonment will at once commence at that place where the gaol would be situated. I do not understand why it should be necessary, as proposed by the Government of Bombay, that it should be provided that the cases submitted by a Third Class Magistrate should be triable by a Second Class Magistrate. It seems to me that the law is sufficiently wide to provide for such a

case. It might happen that the Second Class Magistrate might find himself unable to pass an adequate sentence."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that, at the end of clause 406 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "or the Sessions Judge, respectively," be added. He said: "I think it is desirable that when a person is ordered to give security for good behaviour under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate, such person should have the right of appeal to the Sessions Judge, subject, of course, to a further right of revision by High Court. The law, as is now proposed to be passed, makes an order of the kind, if made by District Magistrate, subject to revision by the High Court. But the High Courts, as a matter of general practice, do not, in the exercise of their revisional powers, enter into an examination of questions of fact or those of appreciation of the weight of evidence. The effect substantially of the rulings of those Courts upon the point, is that the probative force or effect of evidence is a question of fact; where there is evidence to be considered and weighed, a judgment of conviction will not be set aside by a Court of Revision."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS: "I must oppose this amendment. The proposal, as I understand it, is that instead of the appeals from the orders requiring security for good behaviour under section 118 going to the District Magistrate they are to go to the Court of Session, or there is to be an option to appeal to the Court of Session. But the District Magistrate is the person responsible for the peace of the district and not the Sessions Judge, and it must be borne in mind that the District Magistrate is an officer of equal or even superior standing in the service to the Sessions Judge. There is no reason whatever for altering the law and giving the appeal from a Subordinate Magistrate to a Sessions Judge, instead of to, his own superior, the District Magistrate."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that in clause 408 (c) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the word "District" be omitted. He said:—"I propose to omit the word "District" in clause 408 (c). The present clause runs as follows:—

> (c) when any person is convicted by a District Magistrate of an offence under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, the appeal shall lie to the High Court."

"I propose to omit the word "District" because of an amendment which I am going to propose later on. I need not discuss that amendment at the present stage; the omission of the word "District" here will have no effect. This clause will have the same effect whether the word "District" remains in or not, but I propose the omission with reference to the amendment that will be discussed later on."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH: "Without meaning any disrespect at all to the Hon'ble the Legal Member, whose sense of forbearance and courtesy towards others is remarkably exceptional, I observe that the high position he occupies in the Council often compels him, I believe against his own inclination, to assume, out of necessity, an unenviable attitude of a hostile critic or opposer in relation to amendments that are moved by his colleagues. It is not, therefore, in any other spirit than that of consistency on my own part, that I regret, I must oppose the amendment moved by the Hon'ble the Legal Member.

"There is no question, if I may be permitted to say so, of 'raising or lowering the elevation of martyrdom'; the question is really one of a fair trial before an independent tribunal. District Magistrates, being ordinarily local Executive Officers too, would generally be concerned in advising or initiating proceedings under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code; while First Class Magistrates do not, as a body, command the same amount of confidence, in point of experience

or competency, as District Magistrates would otherwise do. The proper tribunal for trial of offences involving sedition under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code would therefore be the Court of Session aided by a jury or assessors, as difficult or complex questions of interpretation of a Vernacular language are most likely to arise in connection with such trials."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL moved that in clause 411 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the word "three" the word "six" be substituted. He said :—"This amendment merely gives effect to the scheme of restoring the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates which I referred to yesterday and is consequential on that proposal."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS : "It is consequential on what has already been done and we can certainly accept it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that in clause 435, sub-clause (*3*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words and figures "Chapter XII and" be omitted. He said :—"These words were not in the Act of 1882 nor were they in the Bill submitted to the Select Committee. But they have been inserted by the Select Committee, and the effect of them is to take away the revisional power of the High Court in cases falling under Chapter XII. That Chapter deals with cases under sections 145, 146 and 147 of the Code. The discussion we had yesterday must have satisfied the Council that there are a great many difficult questions arising under these sections. The question of what constitutes possession in law is not an easy one. Then again the questions arising under section 147, disputes regarding easements, right of way and all other kinds of easements, are often difficult; but in addition to this I must call the attention of the Council to another thing, which is that Magistrates do not always exercise their powers in accordance with the sections at all. I had a case the other day of a *char* and the Magistrate examined all the papers, and took a good deal of evidence, and he said, proceeding under section 145, 'that it is impossible with regard to new *chars* ever to find out who is in possession of them, and therefore I will hand it over to the man on whose estate I think it has arisen as a re-formation.' That is not the thing the Act told him to do. The Act told him that he was to ascertain possession, and if he could not do that, he was to attach the *char*. Then when the High Court called upon him to explain, he said, 'I did not attempt to ascertain who was in possession, because it is a waste of time to do so.' Now, some people think this is quite right : that Deputy Magistrates with first class powers should go about, and affect to go about and pass orders dead in the teeth of the sections which they are supposed to be proceeding under, and thus deprive persons of the property and yet that there should be no means of quashing these manifestly illegal orders. Some revisional powers are necessary, for if these people find there is no revising power of any kind whatever, it will be very difficult to keep them straight at all. Now it must be remembered that at the present time the orders under section 144, which alone are exempted from revision and which can only be made by a first class Magistrate if he has been specially entrusted with these powers, are the urgent orders, temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or of apprehended danger. They are *quasi*-executive orders which can be made without examining witnesses. But it is quite evident that section 145 was never meant to enable a Magistrate to give one of these *quasi*-executive orders. It is there provided that the parties should send in their statements of each side of the case, and it is also provided that there should be a full examination of all the witnesses, these orders can be made by any Magistrate with first class powers because they are safe-guarded by the power of revision. Now it is proposed to take away in these particular cases the power the High Court has with regard to all judicial proceedings. With regard to all judicial proceedings they have the power to see that they are taken according to law. I quite admit that there have been cases in which some Benches of the High Court have

sometimes interfered with orders under section 145 which they would have done better if they had left alone. But I do not think a sufficient case has been made out for taking away the power of revision which has existed for all these years, for, if it is taken away, nobody whatever will have any power to see that all these delicate provisions which we have been discussing are ever carried out at all. The Magistrate, as in the case I have quoted, will make some sort of summary order, and whether it is according to law or not will be quite immaterial. It is said, on the other side, that this is merely a summary order of possession, and it is followed by a civil suit. But with regard to these matters, it must be remembered that the man who is out of possession may have his civil suit go on for years, and by the time it has gone up to the Privy Council and been finally settled it may be four, five, six or ten years. Take, for instance, a case where a man has sown indigo on a *char*, and another man has sown mustard on the top of it—it is a very common case. It is not much use to say to the man who has sown the indigo, 'Oh you will have your civil suit.' It will be perfectly impossible to assess his damages. The Magistrate may say that he thinks the *char* belongs to so and so, and will give his decision accordingly; but he may also say that, 'I do not know which was sown first, the mustard or the indigo, and I am not going to enquire who was in possession last year.' Now what I want to put to the Council is this, these orders are generally made by an inferior class of Magistrates. At present there is power in the High Court, the Sessions Judge and the District Magistrate to call for the record and exercise control over the inferior Magistrates. It is the basis of our system, and is the only way they are kept straight. But by this change you sweep away all control and supervision. Neither High Court, Sessions Judge nor District Magistrate can say anything however outrageous or scandalously absurd the order may be. Such uncontrolled powers have never before been entrusted to inferior Magistrates involving the disposal of property frequently of immense value. If you are afraid of the High Court, cannot the District Magistrate be trusted to see fair play? It is easy to foresee the results. *Char* districts ought to be much sought after by the inferior Magistracy."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—" This is an important question, and it is one for the Council to consider. It is a matter on which I have no personal experience, and on which my opinion is absolutely useless. But I must point out, and I hope Hon'ble Members with personal experience will point out, that there are strong arguments on the other side. My Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans points out that this particular provision which he proposes to expunge was not in the copy of the Bill submitted to the Select Committee, but a corresponding provision was inserted in section 145. That provision was taken out of section 145 and was moulded into the form which this provision now takes in section 435. This was one of the points which was carefully considered by my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep in Simla, and Sir Henry Prinsep in his original memorandum very briefly stated what I may call the arguments on the other side. Perhaps I may read three or four lines of that memorandum which put the other side better than I can put it myself. He says :

'It has been considered necessary to make the Magistrate's order in such a case final. It is very desirable that such matters should be summarily dealt with, and that any party disputing a Magistrate's order should seek redress at the Civil Court as is contemplated by the law, and that recourse should not be had to a Court of Revision whose interference only tends to prolong the termination of the dispute and a final summary adjudication of rights raised.'

" I do not know if anything that has taken place since has altered my Hon'ble friend's opinion, but if it has altered his opinion, I have no doubt he will give us the benefit of the reasons which he thinks now ought to prevail."

The Hon'ble Mr. LATOUCHE :—" Something may be urged in favour of the view that Magistrates should not have the summary powers conferred on them by clause 145. This question was fully debated yesterday and the Council decided that Magistrates should exercise these powers. That being so the order of the Magistrate should be summary and final subject to the ultimate decision of

the Civil Court. In Bengal there has been a tendency to bring all these cases before the High Court on revision, and to attempt to make the High Court a Court of appeal before which the whole question may be litigated afresh. This practice should, in my opinion, be stopped."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :— "I thoroughly agree with what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Mr. LaTouche."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—" My Lord, my object in recommending for the consideration of the Hon'ble Member in charge of this Bill—and he has accepted my recommendation—alterations in section 145 in the Code and also the amendments which are now called in question, was to endeavour to ensure a summary final decision of the Magistrate, so as to put an end to disputes so far as his Court was concerned, and to leave the ultimate decision of the matters in contention between the two parties to a competent Civil Court. It must be recollected that the order of the Magistrate is a very special order, justified only by the special circumstances of the case, that is, to prevent a breach of the peace, and to remove the disturbing element by declaring and maintaining in possession one of the disputing parties. The Council in the debate we had yesterday did not accept the principle that I contended for, which was that there should be a simple matter in issue at the time of actual possession; what I desired was that there should be a simple issue such as would be understood by the parties, and could be easily decided. Under sub-section (5) as has been already mentioned by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, I have succeeded in obtaining the approval of this Council—for that part of the Act has already been assented to to this principle that the High Court shall not get behind the proceedings on the ground that they are ***ab initio*** bad from some preliminary flaw in the Magistrate's proceedings. Now what has taken place in many reported cases is that the High Court has invariably considered, even when raised before it at the ultimate stage of the case, whether the Magistrate had sufficient grounds for initiating the proceedings, that is to say, whether there was sufficient material before him to be satisfied in the terms of the law that there was an imminent breach of the peace. I have always myself, in the cases which have come before me in that Court, refused to attend to such a plea raised at the ultimate stage of the case, and I wish I could have succeeded in getting other Judges to follow an excellent decision passed many years ago by Couch, C.J., who held that, after the parties had submitted to the Magistrate's jurisdiction and obtained an order from the Magistrate, one of them could not reasonably complain that the whole proceedings were without jurisdiction. That to my mind has always been a sound principle to go upon, and it was with that view that I have succeeded in obtaining the alteration of the Bill in so far as to prevent the interference of the High Court, where without any objection the Magistrate had proceeded on grounds upon which he was satisfied that a breach of the peace was imminent. It was open to either party in the course of the proceedings to call this in question by showing that the Magistrate had no grounds to proceed upon, and if he did not choose to do so, it seemed to me that he should not be allowed to do so when he had submitted to jurisidiction and had objected simply because he had been defeated by an adverse order on the merits. The object in view is to obtain finality on proceedings under Chapter XII, in which only an ***ad interim*** order can be passed and to make the parties have recourse to the Civil Court to which admittedly they must ultimately go. I should have been glad to have had the benefit of my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans' arguments yesterday when I was trying to convince the Council that the Magistrate's jurisdiction was very often dangerously exercised, for I am quite sure that what he said to-day in endeavouring to show that the Magistrates do not exercise a proper discretion in such cases and mischievously interfere in matters more properly cognizable by the Civil Courts, would have been of the greatest assistance to me then. However, the Council will, on the other hand, believe that although I endeavoured to restrict the jurisdiction of the Magistrates yesterday within what I considered legitimate bounds, I am in no way in favour of restricting their jurisdiction when it has been so exercised without objection raised at the proper time. Sir Griffith Evans has referred with great sorrow to a case which was brought before him of possession of a ***char*** in which the Magis-

trate refused to consider the question of possession. In regard to this I have no doubt that the Magistrate had facts before him to justify his opinion that in a newly-formed *char* it was really impossible to ascertain who was in possession of it. Of course he ought to have endeavoured to do so. I do not mean at all to justify his action. I do not know the number of years that Magistrate had been in the service, but I should say he had been reading Act IV of 1840, section 5, for he followed the law as there expressed. That section I submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for his opinion in connexion with the matter under discussion. It is a section that expressly declares that in the case of a *char*, or newly-formed lands, the Magistrate should decide in accordance with the right of the parties. That section was repealed when the Code of 1861 came into force, but it was to some extent replaced by the section which now appears as 146, which enables the Magistrate to attach property if he should find on the evidence that neither party has satisfied him that he was in possession. Instead, therefore, of enabling him to exercise the rights of civil jurisdiction, the law empowers a Magistrate summarily to attach the property and hold it until the conclusion of the suit before a Civil Court. I wish now to refer to the case upon which the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans laid great stress yesterday, and I am not quite sure whether he mentioned it as against the High Court or that it had his approval. It is the case known as the Katras Jherriah case. The parties were in possession, some of one portion of the property and some of another, and the learned Judges came to the conclusion that it was quite impossible to say who was in possession of any particular portion, and so they attached the entire property. In that case it was not the Magistrate but the Judges of the High Court who refused to decide, or considered that the evidence was not sufficient to enable them to decide, who was in possession. The long and short of this matter is that the contending parties must eventually go to the Civil Courts, and they will have before them an order of the Magistrate on facts submitted for his decision as to actual possession. If the party to whom that order is adverse desires to get it set aside he should do so by some suit in the Civil Court. It may be that he can obtain relief only by proof of his own title to the property. But the sooner the parties leave the criminal jurisdiction the better. I can point out cases which have been before the High Court in which there have been remands for further inquiry by Magistrates, certainly once if not twice, and that these proceedings which profess to be summary, and should be summary, have extended over years. No doubt such cases are exceptional, but they should not be possible."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said:—"My Lord, I am pleased to find myself to-day on the same side as the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep.

"I trust that nothing which I said in discussing section 145 of this Bill implied, and that nothing which I am about to say will imply, any disrespect to the High Court or any depreciation of the immense value of the Court in supervising and keeping straight the Courts which are subordinate to them. But it must be owned, I think, that with regard to Chapter XII of the Code the interference of the Court has had far from satisfactory results.

"I shewed when dealing with section 145 that the High Court's predecessor, the Nizamat Adalat, had no power whatever to review an order passed under Act IV of 1840, which was analogous to Chapter XII, and it was only after the passing of Act XXV of 1861 that the High Court for the first time claimed the power to revise such an order.

"As to the general nature of the interference now exercised, I cannot do better than refer the Council to a note in Sir Henry Prinsep's edition of the Criminal Procedure Code.

'Thus' (it is said) 'the result of proceedings inconsiderately taken by a Magistrate is sometimes to disturb a long and uninterrupted possession and to be the means of at least seriously imperilling titles to valuable properties It will be observed that in reported cases the High Court, probably for these reasons, has shown a great inclination to restrain the action of Magistrates, and to set aside their orders on grounds which are sometimes very technical.'

"In other words, because Magistrates sometime make mistakes in working the law, the High Court set themselves to render the law generally inoperative.

"I think that a Magistrate required to act rapidly in the preservation of the public peace should not be subject to th s sort of restraint.

"In speaking on section 145 I quoted a ruling of the Court in which it was said that 'the law contemplates that the time of the institution of proceedings and the time of deciding the case is practically identical.' I will now read some observations made by the Court in case of *Read* v. *Richardson*, printed in I. L. R. 14 Cal. 362 :—

'We have considered this case at great length, and, departing from the ordinary rule which the Court prescribes to itself in cases of revision, we have thought it desirable to go into the whole of the evidence in the case, with the view of putting ourselves in full possession of all the facts appearing upon it, and we have also kept in mind the circumstance which is constantly brought before us in these cases that, as between the two parties to the present dispute, section 145 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is being used for a purpose wholly alien to that for which it was originally intended, and one calculated to produce, in whosoever's favour it is made, very unexpected and unfair results; in fact, that a squabble about sown grass is to be turned into an important judicial decision as to the boundary of two large estates. That is a state of things which we regard with great disapproval, and which it is the object of this Court to discourage as far as possible; and as we see in this case that the decision, whichever way it went, is calculated to have this effect in a very high degree, we have felt it necessary to scrutinize with great minuteness the legal grounds upon which the decision rests, and the adequacy of the evidence which supports the decision at which the Magistrate has arrived.'

"In other words, the learned Judges appear to have had regard entirely to the private interests of the parties, and to have disapproved of their being put in jeopardy by proceedings under section 145; they therefore 'scrutinized with great minuteness' the legal grounds of the Magistrate's order and examined the adequacy of the evidence. This is a case in which, as the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment will see, the High Court has gone into the evidence.

"At one time it is held that a separate case should, strictly speaking, be instituted in respect of each plot held separately by any person or persons. Yet we have it on Sir Henry Prinsep's authority (which I have not thought it necessary to examine further) that in another case 109 plots held by various tenants of different contending villages were dealt with in the same proceedings, and in another that the right to receive rent from land comprising more than 300 villages in two parganas was in dispute and dealt with in one case.

"The Court examines a case with the object of seeing if the breach of the peace is 'imminent,' that is to say, of seeing if the dispute has been allowed to go so far that the danger is great and serious. They see whether the Magistrate's action is technically justifiable by the sufficiency of the information on paper.

"In short, if the purpose of the revising authority has not been done to restrict and render nugatory the law which is intended to give the Magistrate a rough and ready means of ensuring that the peace shall be kept, that has certainly been the result of their action.

"I cannot dispute that Magistrates are sometimes careless and inconsiderate; and I should never think of denying that the High Court may sometimes detect errors, and that upon the whole their deliberate judgment formed with the assistance of a powerful Bar is likely to be more accurate than that of an officer who has to consider rapidly rather the immediate good of the public than the effect of his order on the private rights of the contending parties. Yet, I think, that a body so unfriendly to the administration of the law by the Magistrates, as the High Court admittedly has been, is not well suited to control that administration.

"One unfortunate result of the system of revision, which has grown to be very nearly a system of appeal, has been greatly to protract enquiries under this chapter and to deprive them of that summary character which was so much, and so rightly, insisted on yesterday by my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep, and which to me also appears to be essential to the useful working of the law. However rapid may be the proceedings before the Magistrate, the case is not over till the High Court has done with it. But the Magistrate himself is likely to elaborate proceedings which will possibly be subjected to acute and hostile criticism. Upon the whole, and

admitting that there is something to be said on the other side, I think it is better to risk mistakes on the part of some Magistrates than to perpetuate the condition of perplexity and difficulty in which all are kept under present conditions. I am constrained to vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBER NATH :—"I am entirely in favour of the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans. I must say I have heard with great surprise some doctrines enunciated in this Council recommending as it were the establishment of a 'benevolent despotism." With due deference, I beg I may be excused for taking exception to the remarks that have unfortunately been made reflecting upon the character and duties of lawyers as a body, or upon the position of confidence and trust which the Chartered High Courts in the country have, justly occupied."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—"My Lord, I do trust that nothing will be done to take away the summary character of the proceedings under section 145. We passed yesterday the section which declared that the Magistrate's orders were to be final, and, although it may be said that revision is different from appeal, we have the evidence of the High Court itself to show that the effect of dealing with these cases on revision is the same as dealing with them on appeal. I will not trouble the Council with long quotations—we have had perhaps enough of them—but if Hon'ble Members refer to the opinion of Mr. Justice Rampini they will see why there ought to be no powers of revision under this section.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' amendment was yesterday negatived though much has since transpired to show that the mere fact of the Magistrate having to carry back his enquiry a few weeks makes little practical difference in the proceedings. For instance repeated mention has been made of the Khattras Jherriah case. I will only say that the curious fact in connexion with that case is this that the Judges said then that no hard-and-fast rule, as to the exact point of time to which an enquiry should be directed could be laid down: and they pointed out the absurdity of precluding the Magistrate from enquiring into anything before the date of his order, especially as the Magistrate had recorded that he ought to have recorded this 13 days sooner than he did.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"I hope I may have misheard the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, but his words as I took them down were that 'the High Court was hostile to the administration of the law.' I do not know whether he meant this law or the law in general."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS :—"Unfriendly to the administration of this law by the Magistrates."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"Even that seems rather a strong thing to say. However I will let my hon'ble friend settle his account with the Hon'ble Member of the High Court who is next to him, and I will proceed to the other matters. I am very much obliged to the Hon'ble Member for having recalled to my memory Richardson's case, in regard to which the High Court did depart from their usual rule and scrutinised carefully the evidence in the case. It was, as you will find on looking at it, a case in which there had been a *mala fide* and very improper use made of this section. Under the circumstances the High Court made an exception of the case. I do not think that is a case in which the High Court should be quoted as having wrongly exercised its powers of revision considering the nature of the case, and the fact that they substituted for the erroneous order another order equally effective for keeping the peace. Then the other case the Hon'ble Member has presented me with is a still more startling instance of the absolute necessity for revision. It is what is known as the Bijni case, and I am glad my Hon'ble friend has recalled it to my mind. The case was this: there were three hundred and odd villages, the whole of the Bijni Raj covering two very large Parganas. The Magistrate had simply considered who was in possession of the central cutcherry and had not considered the evidence of possession in the various villages and the order was manifestly wrong. My Hon'ble friend has also

reminded me of another case. I have known all these cases because I have been in a great many of them and my Hon'ble friend has refreshed my memory. It was a case of over one hundred separate plots of land. The High Court said the order was entirely contrary to the true meaning of the Code. Now the point of it is that these orders were absolutely wrong and irregular. According to the view of some Hon'ble Members it does not matter what is done: but once let the Magistrate dispossess you of your land, and what is the result. In these *char* cases the question of who is in possession will frequently determine the fate of the case, because in regard to many of these *chars* it is often impossible to establish a title. The man who has possession keeps them for ever, so that you must remember that in sending him to law which you do so gaily by means of these absolutely wrong orders—orders in contravention of the law—you are in many cases depriving a man of the land altogether. If it seems to the majority of this Council right to arm the inferior Magistrates with these despotic and uncontrolled powers of dealing with property, they have the power to do so. It will be interesting to watch the result."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—6.	*Noes—12.*
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.	The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.	The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.	The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.	The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani.	The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
	The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
	The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.
	The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
	The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn.
	The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland.
	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that sub-clause (5) of clause 439 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted. He said: "In moving this amendment, which also stands in my name, I need not expatiate upon the reasons that I have assigned in its support. I may be permitted to call attention to my note of dissent, appended to the Report of the Select Committee, which forms a part of the proposed Bill as printed. The paragraph bearing upon the point runs thus:—

'*Clause 439(5)*.—This sub-section (5) tends to deprive the accused of the benefit of double remedy, which has been allowed to him under the existing law. It is rather unreasonable that while the High Court is to exercise, on its own motion, the power of revision, even in a case of this description, the party aggrieved is denied the right of moving it for the same purpose.' "

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"I must oppose this amendment. This is a matter which was very carefully considered by the Select Committee. The Committee came to the conclusion that where the law gave an express appeal then that the person to whom that appeal was given ought to take advantage of it and ought not to have, so to speak, two barrels to his gun. The clause as amended by the Select Committee is carefully drafted so as not to interfere with the power of the High Court to move *ex proprio motu*. It is only where an accused person has an appeal, that the section provides that he shall not proceed by an application for revision. The High Court can still interfere of its own motion if it thinks fit."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI:—"I am in favour of the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that the following proviso be added to sub-clause (6) of clause 439 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

> "Provided that applications from parties for the exercise of the High Court's powers of revision shall be in writing and be submitted in the first instance to the Court which passed the order or sentence complained of, and that that Court shall be bound to forward them forthwith direct to the High Court with such comments or report thereon as may assist the High Court in coming to a conclusion."

He said:—"My Lord, I invite the Council's attention to the proviso proposed for this reason. The sub-clause emphasises and brings to notice the enormous powers of revision the High Courts have got. Scattered all over the Code are allusions to the High Court's powers of revision. Now, one of the blots on our system is that there is no finality in our judicial proceedings. There is the first appeal, the second appeal, and then an application for revision. Now by the original Code the High Court—then called the Sadr Court—could only revise at the instance of a District Magistrate or a Civil Court. It could only pass orders on proceedings called for of its own motion on a point of law. Gradually the powers of the High Court have been enlarged, and the result is that in many places a person dissatisfied with the way his case is going rushes off at once to the High Court and gets an *ex parte* order to stay proceedings. Now, my Lord, it seems to me that this is hardly judicious. At any rate the High Court might wait until the proceedings in the Lower Court are ended, and supposing a Magistrate has convicted a man of a crime and an appeal has been brought to the Sessions Court, and the Sessions Court has rejected it, the case should ordinarily end there. But the convicted person being made aware by his pleader of this sub-clause will, if he is rich enough, probably apply to the High Court for revision. I admit that for extreme cases the power exists already, it would be difficult now to limit it, as at first, to points of law only, but the use of the power is becoming something like an abuse. It appears to me, therefore, only reasonable that the High Court should not issue orders in too great a hurry, assuming that the lower Court is probably wrong, and on *ex parte* statements, but that when an application is made by a private person to revise a Lower Court's proceedings, it should not interfere with those proceedings until it has heard what the Lower Court has got to say first. The new sub-section is sure to greatly stimulate applications for revision. Therefore I venture to suggest that the proviso of which I have given notice should be added to the sub-section."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"I do not myself think that the amendment ought to be accepted, and will very briefly state the reasons. In the first place, the High Court have ample powers to make rules, and if this is a desirable rule to make they could include this provision in a rule. But then I do not see the necessity for it at all. If I understand the Hon'ble Member, the point seems to be this, when an application for revision is made he wants the application to be made through the Lower Court which passes the order so that that Court may have an opportunity of giving any explanation that is necessary. Well, I think that amendment must be proposed under a misapprehension. I cannot imagine a Court of Justice listening to any reflection on a judicial officer without giving that officer the most ample opportunity of explanation. I cannot imagine a Court of Justice doing it, or a body English gentlemen doing it. I am perfectly certain that the practice of the High Court must be that, if they take notice of any allegation against a Magistrate, if they do not dismiss it as absurd and ridiculous, that they would call upon the Magistrate for an explanation and give every weight to that explanation. It seems to me that this proposed amendment of my Hon'ble friend's must be founded on a misapprehension as to what takes place."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said:—"There are several objections to this amendment, but I will only mention two, *viz.*, that it is both unnecessary and burdensome.

"The object of the amendment is that due representation of the Magistrate's view of a case shall be laid before the High Court before it proceeds to dispose finally of an application for revision. Now, as presumed by the Hon'ble the Legal Member, this is amply provided for in practice; in the Calcutta and Madras High Courts to my knowledge, and presumably therefore in all other High Courts. That practice is as follows: when an application for revision is actually admitted, the High Court addresses proceedings to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction, calling upon him to submit the record and to show cause why the application should not be granted. The District Magistrate accordingly submits the record with the observations of the Magistrate whose order is in question, supplemented by his own. This is not all; the High Court simultaneously sends to the Public Prosecutor (Government Solicitor or Legal Remembrancer) a copy of its proceedings addressed to the District Magistrate; the Public Prosecutor addresses the District Magistrate for instructions as to opposing the application, and it is, I believe, understood that in all such cases the Public Prosecutor may, and in all important cases that he should, appear in support of the order. Hence there is the amplest provision that no order shall come under revision without the fullest representation of the Magistrate before the High Court; the amendment is therefore unnecessary.

"The amendment would also be burdensome on the Magistracy, who would have to report upon *every* case in which application for revision might be made, whereas at present they have to report only upon such cases as are actually admitted and referred for records; these of course, are far less numerous than applications, of which large numbers are rejected upon mere presentation.

"I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson has correctly stated the practice as it is in the Calcutta High Court. What happens is that no order is made calling for the record unless a good case is made out. It has to be made out on affidavits, and in almost all the cases it is necessary to have copies of the various orders which are relied on and which are alleged to be erroneous, and they are laid before the High Court. Then, if the Court considers that a sufficient case has been made out, it issues a rule on the opposite party, if there is one, and on the District Magistrate to show cause. Then cause is shown in due course with the explanation of the Magistrate. But of course the fate of an enormous number of these applications for revision is that they never come to anything at all, being rejected. Now the effect of this amendment is that these frivolous applications, instead of being rejected, should be sent down, in the first instance, to the local authorities, and that they should report upon them before the High Court should be at liberty to reject them."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson has stated the practice in Madras most accurately, and I have no other remarks to make on the subject."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP:—"I would point out that there are two classes of cases which come before the High Court for revision. One is where a case is referred by a Sessions Judge or District Magistrate to the High Court for the correction of some order which has occasioned a failure of justice. The other is when the High Court is moved either on the application of one of the parties or acts of its own accord. Now, in the first instance, under the orders of the High Court of Calcutta, the explanation of the Magistrate concerned should be submitted along with the reference or report. In a case of the other class that is when action on revision is taken directly by the High Court, it is the invariable practice to give a rule on the District Magistrate or the Sessions Judge. By this means in both classes of cases before any order in revision modifying or setting aside an order by an inferior Court is passed the High Court in revision has either the explanation of the particular Court concerned or has presented before it that explanation if it be desired to defend that order. The rule is directed to the District Magistrate rather than to the inferior Magistrate who may

have passed the order in position, because the District Magistrate is responsible for the whole work of the district; and he invariably obtains, if he thinks it necessary, the explanation of the particular officer concerned, or he asks the Legal Remembrancer through the recognised Government Law Officers to appear to defend the order. The practice of the Calcutta High Court is, as my Hon'ble friend on the right (Mr. James), would have it. I am not able to speak of the practice of other High Courts. But the amendment seems to me to be open to first objection as it would interpose great delay before an order which is undoubtedly illegal and most unjust could be set aside: it would fetter the action of the High Court: and it would interpose great delay which can easily be avoided under a practice such as I have described as in force in Bengal."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS:—"I do not know that I can add much to what has been said already, but I may say that, in the course of an unusually long experience as a District Magistrate, I have never known a case in which the procedure described by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Prinsep has not been followed. Therefore I think this amendment is unnecessary. I think it is open to objection as causing a great deal of unnecessary work for, and I might almost say imposing needless anxiety on, subordinate officers."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR:—"I would ask the Hon'ble mover of the amendment whether he did not intend his proviso to refer to applications for transfer rather than to applications for the exercise of the power of revision."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES:—"I certainly, as I mentioned to the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, intended moving that a similar proviso should be added to clause 526, where it is even more wanted than to this clause; but after discussing it with other Hon'ble Members I thought that it would only be a waste of the time of the Council to attempt to limit the power of the High Court in that particular, and therefore I abandoned my intention."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR:—"I should have been prepared to accept an amendment of section 526 in the sense proposed, but I see no occasion for such an amendment in connection with applications for revision."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS moved that sub-clause (6) of clause 439 of the Bill as amended be omitted. He said:—"My Lord, it is not necessary that I should detain the Council by arguing at any length regarding this amendment. Sub-clause (6) was inserted in the Bill (as the Report of the Select Committee shows) in order to make it clear that orders passed under section 108 of the Code should be subject to the revision of the High Court. I believe that the Committee were unanimous in thinking that they ought to be subject to such revision. On looking again at clause 435 of the Bill, I find that the High Court or any Sessions Judge or District Magistrate or duly empowered Subdivisional Magistrate may call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court. This appears to me clearly to cover the case of proceedings under section 108 of this Code; if I am right, the necessity for sub-clause (6) does not exist. It is open to objection in that it seems likely to have a more far-reaching effect than was intended by the Select Committee. Since it is apparently superfluous in any case, it is better that it should be omitted from the Code. Accordingly, I move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"I think that, on the whole, this amendment is right and that sub-section (6) is unnecessary. If you look at the opening words of the section,—sub-section (1) runs:—

"In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself or which has been reported for orders, or which otherwise comes to its know-

ledge, the High Court may, in its discretion, exercise its powers of revision.'

"Well, those proceedings are referred to in the section quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, and I think the newly-added section may be open to objection from two different aspects. In the first place, it may seem to imply that in the case of any order the High Court is bound to exercise its powers of revision and is not merely authorised to exercise them as in the case at present. It would seem to override the existing discretion of the High Court in dealing with applications for revision. But there is another objection to the sub-section. It might be held to limit the powers of the High Court in revision. There are many proceedings which cannot be correctly described as orders which the High Court has power to revise As the sub-section stands it might be contended that the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court was intended by this to be confined to orders, and not to proceedings which may not necessarily involve an order. For these reasons, I am inclined to agree with the Hon'ble Member's amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"I agree with the amendment. It seems to me that the sub-section is absolutely unnecessary when the fullest powers are given in section 435. You cannot make them fuller, and the only result of this will be to introduce confusion. It cannot possibly do any good."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBHAR NATH:—"Without meaning to oppose the motion I think I may be permitted to remind the Hon'ble the Legal Member, that the sub-section now proposed to be cut out, was added in the Select Committee, by the Hon'ble Member himself with the object of making it positively clear that the revisional powers of High Courts were to be exercised generally, unless expressly prohibited by any specific provision in the Bill. I have a distinct recollection of the fact, and consider it desirable simply to allude to it."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:—"Much of what I intended to say has been anticipated by the Hon'ble Members who have spoken, and I will be as brief as possible. The sub-section is not required and its introduction is open to serious objection. There is, however, no room for doubt that the High Court will possess the requisite power without any express provision. Its revisional powers are very wide. Under section 15 of the Charter establishing the High Courts (24 and 25 Vict., c. 104), these Courts are vested with superintendence over all the subordinate Courts, and may sent aside any order made by such Courts without jurisdiction. Under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the High Courts may call for and examine the record of *any* proceeding before an inferior Court, and, under section 439, may, on such inspection, set aside any order which is incorrect, illegal, or otherwise improper. Any limits to the inerference of the High Courts are such only as the Judges themselves may think fit to impose, and it rests with them, on consideration of the circumstances of each case, to decide whether or not they should interfere. Individual Judges make large use of this discretion in rejecting applications which appear to them trivial or which relate to orders that do not, in their opinion, affect the just decision of the particular case. It is much to be desired that the Court should lay down for itself sound rules of practice on this and many other points. At present there is great dissimilarity between the practice of different Benches, and I trust the present Chief Justice will find time to deal with the matter. Meantime I may observe that, there being no provision in the Bill to the contrary, the High Court will obviously possess, in respect of orders under section 108, the same powers as it is competent to exercise in regard to all other orders under the Code, and any express provision, vesting it with such powers, would be superfluous. In any case, such provision, if insisted on, should have reference *specifically* to that section, and should be added to it. The new sub-section to section 429, being of a general character, thus goes beyond the requirements of the case. It is further calculated to have far-reaching effects which are not contemplated. It declares *every* order of an inferior Court subject to the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court, and cannot but encourage the filing of applications for revision in

respect of many orders which have hitherto been usually acquiesced in. This encouragement it is not desirable that the Code should give. Already the privilege of moving the Superior Courts in their revisional jurisdiction is greatly abused. The High Court's last Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice, that for 1896, shows that, in that year, motions for revision were made to the High Court in 722 cases, of which no less than 404 were rejected summarily, while 59 were rejected after the issue of a rule. In the Courts of the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, the applications of 5,291 persons, out of a total of 7,731 who applied for revision, were rejected summarily, or after the issue of notice on the opposite parties. These figures indicate the extent to which the time of the superior Courts is wasted by groundless applications for revision; and they imply, besides, much needless harrassment and expense to the prosecutors, who feel constrained to appear and resist such applications. This evil would be greatly aggravated if the new sub-section is passed into law. The provision would be appealed to when the High Court is indisposed to grant rules on motions; Counsel or Pleaders would be able to argue justification for pressing for a hearing in respect of any and every order of the inferior Courts, even say, an order for remand, by pointing to the express declaration that *every* order is subject to revision by the High Court; and the Judges might often feel embarrassed in exercising the discretion of summarily rejecting applications, which may now be freely exercised. The disposition, already sufficiently marked, to disregard the authority of the lower Courts, would be increased, and this, combined with the probability that the High Court would have to yield and grant rules in a larger number of cases than hitherto, could not fail to affect injuriously the administration of criminal justice in the districts. Respect for the law has already been weakened throughout the Province by the latitude which is afforded, for contesting the orders of the lower Courts, however correct, and it is of the greatest importance, in the interests of good administration, that this latitude should be curtailed rather than extended. The new sub-section should, therefore, be removed from the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in clause 498 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "or Court of Session," in line 6, be omitted. He said:—"Among other powers that Superior Courts have is that of interfering with the powers of Magistrates refusing bail. Personally, I submit that the whole question of bail in the Code of Criminal Procedure is very unsatisfactory, but as this is only a consolidating Act, and as it would take up the Council's time unnecessarily, I shall not enter into that. The Government of Bombay request that, in accordance with the general policy of reducing unnecessary interference with the Lower Courts, the words 'or Court of Session' should be cut out of clause 498 of the Bill. It is only part of a very great question, but I submit the amendment for the Council's opinion. I notice in one of the Bengal papers one of the officers recommends the same thing as the Government of Bombay. He remarks:—

'The words "a Court of Session" should in my opinion, be omitted. There is a tendency to an overcarefulness of the liberty of the subject at the expense of the community shown by the Sessions Court: and it is to be remembered that the Magistrate, who in the majority of cases represents the Government interest, is never given a chance of representing the peculiar cases which led him to refuse bail.'

"Personally in my experience the power has not worked satisfactorily. I think, on the whole, when a man has been convicted or committed for a non-bailable offence, and is in prison, he ought to stay there and not to be allowed out on bail except on the special order of the High Court. The provision is mostly worked in the favour of wealthy offenders."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"It is a matter for the consideration of the Council. The law as it stands has been the law of the land for a good many years. I quite agree that the law as to bail is not in a very satisfactory state. That is a very large question into which we are not going to enter. We are asked to alter this provision which has been in force for a great many years, and I do not think the Hon'ble Member has brought forward any very cogent reasons for the change."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said:—"The law has not been altered by the present Bill, and no good case is made out for omitting these words. As the Hon'ble Mover has himself stated, the provisions regarding bail are difficult and not altogether satisfactory and should be dealt with as a whole, while the present amendment deals only with one small item. I think that we should not meddle unnecessarily and by scraps with such a matter. Moreover, my own experience is that the power of the superior Courts to admit to bail is very useful, and one which could not with propriety be denied to a Court of the status and authority of a Court of Session."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :- I oppose the amendment; no case appears to me to have been made out for it. The most the Hon'ble Member has said is that he has known several cases where it has worked unsatisfactorily, but he has not informed the Council what he means by its working unsatisfactorily. He has not told us that the men have absconded—absconding is a very difficult matter in this country, and if they appear at the trial, what is the object in keeping them in jail, as my Hon'ble friend desires to keep them whether they are innocent or guilty? They say they are innocent men when they appeal, they give bail and they say we shall appear at the trial, and they do appear. But my friend says not that he fears they will not appear but that he prefers them to be kept in jail; why he wants them to be kept in jail I am at a loss to understand."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU :—"It will be a great advantage to the parties appearing at the trial, in the part of the country to which the Hon'ble Member belongs. He has been referring to long distances for various parties. If it is to be one Court the parties have to go very long distances."

The Hon'ble SIR H. PRINSEP :—"I will only add to what has passed before that the law has remained in its present form since the Code of 1861 without any alteration."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS :—"I have one other objection and that is, that the effect of the amendment would be to throw a very large amount of comparatively unimportant work upon the High Courts."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR :—My Lord, it seems to me that even if the amendment were carried, the Court of Session would still be able to take action of the kind to which objection is taken in the exercise of their power of revision under section 435.

The Honb'le SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"I agree in opposing the amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP moved that to clause 522 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following sub-clause be added, namely:—

"(2) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the order under sub-section (1) shall become void."

But after the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers drew his attention to section 423 (*d*) of the Bill as amended, he, with permission, withdrew his amendment.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that in clause 526, sub-clause (8), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the words "(unless it is of opinion that the application is made for the purpose of delay or otherwise prejudicing the course of justice)" be omitted. He said:—"In moving this amendment, I have to submit that it is neither expedient nor wise to allow such a discretion to the Magistrate to whom the application for leave to transfer is to be made. For further reasons, I may be permitted to point to my note of dissent attached to the Report of the Select Committee, which forms a part of the Bill, as printed."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"This is a matter for the Council to consider. It is not a matter of which I have any personal experience, but when my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep and I were considering this Bill in Simla, he called my attention to certain cases which I see he mentions in his note, where this privilege of asking for a transfer and asking for an adjournment in the

meantime had been grossly abused. I have no doubt he will be able to give us particulars of these cases."

THE Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"I do not deny that this power given in 1884 is liable to abuse, and has been abused. In fact, I pointed out at the time in the debate that it was a statutory power of delay that would make in favour of the long purse. At the same time I do not propose to vote against the amendment, for this reason: it was granted under very peculiar circumstances; it is embodied in the Act of 1884, and although it is not part of and has no relation to that compromise, I would sooner not meddle with that Act if I could help it. Unless the trouble was very serious, indeed I think it wiser to leave it alone. The power was granted after great deliberation. The conclusion the Government came to was that they would take the chance of its occasional abuse, and as I say, not on account of its merits but for other reasons, I do not oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU :—"For some years after this section was enacted it was thought that the adjournment, intended for the purpose of moving the High Court, worked out a complete stoppage of the trial. If that is still the law, it may work with difficulty. I believe the Courts have laid down that the trial may go on during the period granted by that adjournment. The only thing is the point up to which the trial might proceed."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—"The objection which has been raised by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans that this is a portion of what is known as the Ilbert Bill compromise."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—"It is not a portion of the compromise."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP :—"I should correct myself. The fact that this portion of the Code formed part of the amendment of the law which was the result of what is known as the Ilbert Bill was not present in my mind when I suggested to Mr. Chalmers that in view of some reported cases it was necessary to amend the law in this respect. I have no desire to press the retention of this matter."

The Hon'ble MR. SAYANI :- "I am in favour of the amendment."

The Council divided :—

Ayes—10.	*Noes—9.*
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.	The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul.	The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.	The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche.	The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.	The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.	The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep.	The Hon'ble J. Westland.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.	His Excellency the President.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS moved that in the *explanation* to clause 556 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "material to an inquiry or trial is alleged to have occurred" the words "material to the case is alleged to have occurred, and made an inquiry in connection with the case be substituted." He said :—"My Lord, I am inclined to think that the *explanation* as it now stands is somewhat defective. I fear that the Courts would construe 'viewing' a place as not including any inquiry whatever. Those who have

had mufassal experience will bear me out when I say that inspections of localities are often most valuable aids to the decision of criminal cases, but they would often be deprived of much of their value if the Magistrates who made them were debarred from making any inquiry. It would indeed be difficult for him to make a useful inspection without some inquiry.

"I may mention a few instances within my own experience. One party declared that a path was a boundary of a certain field in the possession of a second party. The second party said that the path passed through his land, and had been recently made in order to allow the first party to make good his encroachment. A visit to the spot disclosed in a moment that the path had been recently made in the middle of a field which had been sown with peas, and the Magistrate found the remains of plants which had recently been destroyed in making the path.

"On going to the place where a burglary had been alleged to have been committed, the Magistrate found clear marks of digging on the inside, instead of the outside, of the wall.

"The Magistrate went to see the place where a murder had been committed. He saw the places where the witnesses were said to have been, and the information gained assisted him in proving eventually that the case as against the accused before him was entirely got up by the police.

"A charge was brought against a certain person of having illicit opium in his possession. An inspection of the locality shewed that the opium could easily have been put by another person from the outside in the place where it was found on searching the house.

"Now I maintain that none of these visits, all of which involved a little inquiry, ought to be regarded as disqualifying a Magistrate from passing orders in the cases in question.

"It is quite conceivable that there may be cases in which the inquiry might have been such as to disqualify the inquirer from giving an impartial judgment; in such circumstances he ought to stand aside. The proposed amendment will not have the effect of bringing it about that any Magistrate who has made an inspection and inquiry shall try the case, but will merely provide that, if there be no valid reason to the contrary, the mere fact that the Magistrate has made an inspection and an inquiry he shall not on that mere technical ground be prevented from trying the case.

"I think that the amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr. James has given notice goes too far, because a Magistrate who has been trying to quell a disturbance, and has perhaps been threatened or assaulted, is not likely to take a calm and dispassionately judicial view of the case. Even if he were right as to the facts, which would be scarcely likely, it would be imposing a very invidious task on him to expect him to award punishment.

"My own amendment seems to include what is necessary, and I beg to move it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I have no objection to this amendment. It is a matter for the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. NICHOLSON said :—"I entirely concur with the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, and for the reasons given by him."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES :—"I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens. I should like to point out to the Council that this section is a standing example of the mistake of making unnecessary laws. In 1882, some wise persons discovered that though there was no law in England that Magistrates interested should not try cases in which they are not, personally, but privately interested, such a law would be a useful thing in India. A Magistrate in England may not try a case against a Railway, of which he is a director, or try a tramp caught stealing his own fruit, or cases of that sort. There is no law against it, however, and if a Magistrate misbehaves in England it takes no little trouble before he is taken off the Commission of peace. Here there is no trouble at all. The Magistrates are all appointed by Government, and are removeable

by Government, and if any Magistrate tried a case in which he was privately interested he could be reported and gazetted out of his office at a moment's notice. The result of putting this section in is, that some Judges of the Calcutta High Court have held under it that an officer carrying out the ordinary duties of his office in keeping down crime is a person interested, and they actually so far strained the common meaning of the English language as to say that a person only officially interested has a personal or private interest in the case. The main objection I have to the High Court's proceeding is that it means to say that you do not trust your officers. As every officer here will tell you, it is the business of the Magistrate to take cognizance of and put down crime. Now, when a Magistrate takes cognizance of a case there is a section under which the accused has the power of objecting to be tried by the Magistrate who is taking cognizance of it, and though that is a section which personally I should like to see amended, it gives ample protection to an accused. As a matter of fact, I know parts of the country where the Calcutta High Court's interpretation of what personally interested means, Districts where Magistrates do not grow behind every hedge as they do in Bengal, would prevent the law being enforced at all. Two years ago the District Magistrate and two Assistants, the only First Class Magistrates in a District in Sind, spent a year in hunting dacoits, eight of whom had to be shot down, and three of whom were caught and hung. And there was no one else but the three Magistrates to try, and commit, the prisoners when once they were caught. I think, however, it will save the time of the Council if I say that I will accept the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' amendment instead of that of which I gave notice."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP:—"I did not intend to speak on this amendment, but there is one statement made by the hon'ble mover which calls for an explanation from me. The Hon'ble Mr. James says that the Judges of the High Court in acting on this section have shown a distrust of their Subordinate Courts. He has not, however, understood the reason why the Judges have made use of this section. They have not been actuated by any distrust of their officers, but they have acted on the principle laid down in numerous English cases in which it has been held that it was of the highest importance that the Courts should have the confidence of the public, that regard should be had not so much to the motive which might be supposed to bias a Judge or Magistrate as to the reasonable susceptibilities of the parties concerned; and that it was a most important object to clear away everything that might engender suspicion and distrust of a tribunal so as to promote the feeling of confidence in the administration of justice which is so essential to social order and security. Wherever therefore any case has come within this rule the Judges have removed its trial to some other Court. The particular officers concerned should not feel aggrieved and regard such an order as any slight. They should rather appreciate the object contemplated and recognize also that orders under this section are not made lightly and without some good reason to attain that object."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said:—"My Lord, I beg to propose that the newly introduced words 'or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity' be omitted from the *explanation* to section 556. These words make the scope of the section too wide, and their retention, I am afraid, may at times interfere with the impartiality of the administration of justice. For instance, there is nothing to prevent a Magistrate who has acted as the president or responsible head of a municipality from ordering the prosecution of a person and trying the person himself. Again, a Magistrate who has acted in a particular case in his executive capacity as head of the police, may, if the words be retained, safely try any case initiated by himself as a Judge—a proceeding which cannot be too strongly condemned.

"Any interest, however small, ought in my opinion to disqualify a Magistrate or Judge from trying a case in which he is interested.

"I therefore think that, in the interests of justice, the words 'or otherwise concerned therein in a public capacity' should be omitted."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"I must oppose this amendment I do not put the same construction on the section as the Hon'ble Member does."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS moved that for clause 557 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following clause be substituted, namely:—

"557. No pleader who practises in the Court of any Magistrate in a Presidency-town or district shall sit as a Magistrate in such Court or in any Court within the jurisdiction of such Court.

Practising pleader not to sit as Magistrate in certain Courts."

He said:—"My Lord, I think the members of the Select Committee were unanimous in regarding it as improper that a pleader should alternate between his practice as a pleader and active participation in judicial work in the jurisdiction within which he pleads.

"I believe that in England the law is more strict than the proposed section 557 would make it. But I think that we may safely relax it still further. There are many pleaders (using the term in the widest sense) who do not take criminal practice at all, and I see no reason why they should be excluded. Again there are others who may practise in one part of a district, who need not be debarred from sitting as Magistrates in another.

"Pleaders form such a very large proportion of the educated public of Bengal that the District-officers expect of them, and receive from them, very considerable help. I think it would be practically inconvenient to take stronger measures than are necessary to avoid the scandal at which the section is aimed. I therefore move the amendment in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"This is an amendment which may be accepted. Speaking for myself I should have preferred the clause as it stood. I think the clause as it stands and as framed by the Select Committee is right in principle, but in the peculiar circumstances of the mufassal there is no doubt it might give rise to a certain amount of difficulty, and therefore I am prepared to sacrifice a certain amount of principle to practical convenience and to accept the clause proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE:—"The principle of the clause as framed by the Select Committee is unquestionably sound but in the Provinces practical difficulties arise if all practising pleaders are prohibited from sitting on Benches The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens will be a convenience in outlying Districts."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"I have been desired to bring before the Council the state of affairs in Calcutta with regard to the Presidency Magistrates. The facts I have been asked to lay before you are these:—It appears there are some of the attorneys of the High Court who have sat as Honorary Magistrates—one of them, I think, for about twenty years—and I believe they have done very good work. They are attorneys of the High Court, and of course, so far as their being attorneys of the High Court is concerned, it might be all right so long as they do not practise in the Police Courts, but, as a matter of fact, two of these gentlemen who have been Honorary Magistrates for a very long time do practise before the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the difficulty was as to what should be their proper course, there being no law about it at all. I am told they obtained opinions from the Advocate General to the effect that probably they would be within the spirit of the rule, having regard to the peculiar state of things in Calcutta, if they abstained from ever appearing before any Bench of Magistrates and only appeared before Stipendiary Magistrates. That is what they have done for a good many years. They have not appeared before any Benches, they themselves sitting on some of the Benches. I thought I should bring this to the notice of the Council because the change may cause a certain amount of inconvenience. As regards the principle of the thing, I am entirely at one

with the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers. The principle must be observed, the only question is, how far we can really observe the essential principle and, at the same time, cause as little inconvenience as possible."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH :—"Clause 557 as amended by the Select Committee is, I submit, open to a practical objection. In the North-Westen Provinces and Oudh, distinguished practising vakils or pleaders are generally appointed as Honorary Magistrates in districts within the local limits of which they are respectively engaged in carrying on their profession, without any restraint or limitation. Such legal practitioners must now be prepared either to give up their practice or cease to aspire to the distinction of being selected as Honorary Magistrates. It is desirable, therefore, that the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens should be adopted and carried. The clause as amended by the Select Committee, and as I did point out to it, would also interfere with the free exercise of a patronage in the gift of the Local Government."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :—"The amendment proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens has been prepared in consultation with myself and has my entire support. We are very much indebted, and the Bengal Government is particularly indebted, to the large number of gentlemen of the legal profession who have served as Honorary Magistrates throughout the mufassal, and generally I may say that, although these gentlemen have occasionally been persons practising in the Criminal Courts, there have been very few cases indeed in which, even in the shape of anonymous communications, aspersions have been cast upon their honour. But there is no doubt that the principle now to be inserted in the Code is a sound one, that a man should not shift between the Bench and the Bar, and that he ought to make his election between the two, and Mr. Stevens' amendment will not deprive us of the services of gentlemen who do not practice in the Magistrates' Courts. I am well aware of the cases in Calcutta to which my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has drawn our attention. The gentlemen to whom he refers have done a large amount of good work on the Bench, and I should be sorry to lose their services, but on the other hand it has been pressed on me from various influential and well-informed quarters that considerable scandal has been caused in Calcutta by certain other persons executing that manœuvre which I call shifting about from the Bench to the Bar. It is very desirable that that practice should be stopped, and if the gentlemen to whom my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has referred do not see their way to abandoning what little practice they may have in the Magistrate's Court, I am afraid we shall have to lose their services, though I hope under the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' amendment we shall be able to see our way to retaining their services as Honorary Magistrates if they give up their practice in the Magistrates' Courts."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS :—"I wish to say that in drafting this amendment I made several efforts to reduce this clause of the Bill to the minimum compatible with the principle which we wish to embody in the Bill. I feared that the introduction of this principle might cause inconvenience and even in some cases what might be termed hardship. The terms of the amendment were arrived at after much thought and trouble.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL moved the following two amendments: that in clause 563, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words "a Court having power to deal" the words "the Court which convicted the offender, or a Court which could have dealt" be substituted; also that at the end of sub-clause (*2*) of the same clause the words "Such Court may, after hearing the case, pass sentence" be added. He said :—"These amendments are practically only verbal amendments. A new procedure has been introduced dealing with first offenders, and

it is only to make the sections a little more clear for the officers who have to work them that I suggest these additions. It is not at present expressly provided that a sentence is to be passed when the terms of the conditional release are violated, or that when the Magistrate who passed the original sentence is transferred another Magistrate may take the case up on violation of the bond."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I quite agree in the principle of these amendments, only a doubt has occurred to me as to the words of the second amendment—'Such Court may after hearing the case pass sentence.' Some doubt might arise as to the words 'after hearing the case,' because there is no case to be heard.

"I should like to ask my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans if he would consider with me for a moment the wording of this second amendment. The English Act contains no such words as it is proposed to insert here. The sentence is passed as a matter of course by the Court before which the motion is brought, but this is a new procedure in India and it may, therefore, be necessary to go into details which are not gone into in England."

After some further discussion the motion was put and the amendments were agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES moved that in the heading to clause 565 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the word "Habitual" the words "Previously convicted" be substituted, and that in the marginal note to the same clause for the word "habitual" the words "previously convicted" be substituted. He said :—"My Lord, this amendment will only need two words of explanation. The marginal note says 'habitual offenders.' For many years past the term 'habitual offenders' has in Chapter VIII of the Code been used for describing a different class of offenders altogether. I would refer Hon'ble Members to the margin of section 109. The Bombay Government deprecate the expression being used for both classes. In the one case they are previously convicted persons, and in the other case persons who are by repute known to misbehave, and the Bombay Government fear that, by applying the same title to both, ultimately confusion may arise and difficulties occur. In order to prevent anything of the sort it is proposed to change the term in this chapter from 'habitual offenders' to 'previously convicted persons." I understand that no objection is likely to be raised, so I have the honour to move it."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I do not see any necessity for tha amendment; it can do no harm. A person who has been previously convicted is very like an habitual offender, and it seems to me that the difference between the two is rather like the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. It is wholly immaterial whether it is done or not."

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH moved that, in Schedule II to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, column 8, opposite the entry relating to section 124A, the words "Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate" be omitted. He said :—"It is highly desirable in the ends of justice that offences falling under section 124A should be made triable by the Court of Session with the aid of a jury or assessors. The alteration made in column 8, Schedule II, whereby such offences are made triable by District Magistrates as well, is open to objection on the grounds stated in my note of dissent."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I must oppose this amendment. The Government desire the small cases to be dealt with by Magistrates. It is undesirable that small offenders who contravene the law should have their weak and silly sayings made more public than is necessary. I remember being struck by an expression of my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans in the previous debate. He said that, when you have to disinfect infected linen, you do it as far as

possible away from the busy haunts of men. Our object is that where there is a petty offence by a petty offender, which does not call for a great punishment, that that offence should be promptly dealt with, subject of course to the power of revision by the High Court. We do not want first of all an inquiry in which the offence is gone into before the Magistrate, and a second inquiry in which this nonsense is circulated by a trial before the High Court. The object is that a small punishment should be meted out as promptly as possible."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that in Schedule II to the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, column 8, opposite the entry relating to section 124A, the words "or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf" be added. He said:—"In this case, on behalf of the Government, I have to move an amendment which goes back to what I originally gave notice of, and which to some extent alters the amendment proposed by the Select Committee. I will very briefly state the reason why the Government cannot accept what seemed to be the right thing to the Select Committee. The Select Committee proposed that these powers should be confined to Chief Presidency Magistrates and to District Magistrates, but I must call attention to the fact that the exercise of this jurisdiction is safeguarded by section 196. That section provides that no prosecution can be instituted under section 124A without the sanction of the Local Government or of the Government of India. Well, now what would be the effect of requiring that previous sanction? It will be this, that before proceedings are instituted under this power, the attention of the Local Government would have to be called to the offence. Now, who is the person who will call the attention of the Local Government to the offence, and who will more or less advise the Local Government as to the necessity or propriety of instituting proceedings? That person will necessarily be the District Magistrate. The consequence is that, by virtue of the provisions of section 196 which require the consent of the Local Government, the District Magistrate will have to interfere in the case in an early stage. He will have to make up his mind whether there is a case to report to the Local Government or not, and no doubt in reporting the case to the Local Government he will to some extent form an opinion on the matter, and therefore in the interests of the accused it is better that he should not try the case. The fact that he has reported the matter, that he has called the attention of the Government to the matter, may be held to give him a bias in the matter, which would render it advisable that he should not himself both report the case to Government and subsequently try it. Well, that being so, the Government think it is necessary that there should be other Magistrates who would have power to try these cases and who will not have that possible bias which a previous enquiry into the case may have given to the District Magistrate. We propose that the Courts empowered to try cases of this kind should be not only the Chief Presidency Magistrates and District Magistrates, but also Magistrates of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf. I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH:—"With great diffidence I have to submit I am against the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that in Schedule IV to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, page 235, after clause No. (14) the following be added, namely:—

"(15) Power to try cases under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code."

He said: "This amendment is merely consequential, its object being to include in the powers with which the Local Government may invest Magistrates of the first class the power to try cases under section 124A. It is merely

consequential on the last amendment, and is enumerative of the powers already given."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS :—" There is one observation I wish to make on this matter which is more or less of a personal character. The Maharaja of Durbhanga in his long speech, which was an excellent speech, but which we did not have the advantage of hearing yesterday, but which I have had the advantage of reading this morning, points out that there are a very large number of amendments put forward in the Bar memorial, and he asks why neither the Legal Member nor I had noticed them, or why none of them had been brought forward by me. I was unable to sit on the Select Committee because it was impossible for me to do so with the limited time at my command. It is a very intricate and cumbersome Bill, and it was absolutely impossible for me to spare the necessary time to go through all the amendments that had been proposed and brought before the Select Committee or the suggestions which had been made after the report. I knew the Select Committee contained many experts—including Pandit Bishambar Nath and Mr. Sayani—and also outside it there was Mr. Ananda Charlu, who had his whole time at his disposal, which I, unfortunately, had not, and who were well able to look after the interests of the accused persons if it be supposed that the official Members did not do so and to criticise these matters in detail. It is impossible for a professional man to undertake to form an opinion or to put forward an amendment upon these matters of drafting without going right into the root of the thing and examining the history of the amendments and the original sections. It would have taken me a very long time to do so, and I am sorry to say I had not the leisure to do it. There are certain portions of this Code that I am familiar with, and can give an opinion on, almost off-hand, but there is a great deal in the Code that I do not pretend to be familiar with as I practise very little in the Criminal Courts. There are many members of the Council with more leisure than myself who have no doubt gone into these matters and considered them."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said :—" I share with the Hon'ble Member who has been in charge of this Bill a keen feeling of relief that its ultimate stage has been reached, and with all the members of this Council I venture to hope that we have been able to present a consolidating and amending Act relating to a subject of the highest importance which it is hoped may in its operation be found to be a substantial improvement on the existing law, so as to assist all those who may be called upon either to administer it or to submit to its terms in the practice of our Criminal Courts.

" I shall not be out of place and shall not uselessly expend the time of this Council if I shortly recall previous legislation on this subject.

" I am one of those few still in the public service who can recollect the state of the law before the Code of 1861 was passed. We were guided by a few useful but fragmentary rules issued from time to time either by the Legislature or by the highest Courts of the country, and I am not sure whether we were not able to do justice as well with their assistance as successive generations of Judges and Magistrates under the very minute codes which have since become law. I share in the opinions expressed by the Hon'ble Law Member in charge of this Bill and by others in our discussions on it that the first Code of 1861 was generally a more workable Code than any of its successors, though I do not wish to be understood as holding that it was not capable of being improved, as in course of time its defects and omissions became exposed in practice. Still it had one great merit. It avoided many unnecessary matters of detail and it confined itself principally to laying down broad principles on which our Courts were to act and which they were to adapt to the varying circumstances which arose.

"I would here quote Sir Henry Maine's words on this subject. Sir H. Maine, in dealing with objections to a codification of the law, stated that the only possible remedy for the state of things he had described was a code which without going over much into detail should set forth fundamental principles with as much simplicity as was compatible with accuracy; and I venture to express my regret that in subsequent legislation on this and many other subjects this rule has been too often departed from. At the same time I fully admit that from the material from which our Judges and Magistrates are taken it may be necessary occasionally to legislate on matters of detail on which our Courts may have erred or on which difficulties may have arisen from a conflict of opinions expressed even by our highest Courts. But it appears to me, and I know that this opinion is very generally entertained, that while legislation may serve to ensure uniformity of practice, and to prevent failures of justice from imperfect declarations of the law, it has too often unnecessarily undertaken the task of endeavouring to prescribe too minutely matters of detail so as to defeat its object. It has caused embarrassment by inviting criticism which may be described as hair-splitting, and in spite of the safeguards which it has provided that no technical defect shall affect the merits of a case unless it has occasioned a failure of justice, the law reports show that in their sensitiveness our Courts have too often allowed non-observance of matters of form to affect the final result of a trial. It has often struck me that there are serious objections to a law which, while it deals minutely with matters of detail (and I here refer to our present Codes of Procedure) and also expressly requires their observance in the course of proceedings held under those Codes, at the same time declares that their non-observance through the carelessness or even incompetence of a judicial officer shall be immaterial if a fair trial has been held. It has often seemed to me to encourage careless work and unduly to throw upon the highest Courts in its exercise of powers of revision the duty of defining the consequences of transgression of the law, whereas, if that law had been expressed more broadly in matters only of principle, such difficulties might not have arisen. But it is too late to recall the past. We can only act on the lines adopted by our predecessors, and endeavour from time to time by careful legislation to meet difficulties brought to notice by expressing that law more clearly, even though we may diverge into minute matters of detail. These are the main difficulties which have to be encountered in any amendment of any of the Codes of Procedure.

"The Code of 1861 was amended and re-enacted by the Code of 1872. It consisted of 445 sections and had been only once amended in the interval in 1869 by an Act which amended either wholly or in part 76 sections.

"The Code of 1872 expanded the 445 sections of the Code of 1861 into 541 sections, and as one of those whose duties called upon him to administer it I can speak feelingly of the difficulties felt from a law recast on entirely different lines. We had to make ourselves familiar with an entirely different law and we were puzzled and wearied in our attempts to find a familiar point hidden in that law under a different arrangement of the subject. I am aware of Sir James Stephen's remarks on justifying the change and his condemnation of the manner in which the subjects dealt with by the Code of 1861 had been arranged, but we who had to administer the law never appreciated the change and we often bitterly lamented the valuable time lost in finding out where the old law had been re-enacted.

"The Code of 1872 was followed by the Code of 1882, having been intermediately amended only by one Act in 1874 in respect of 74 sections out of the 541 sections which it contained. So far therefore we had little room to complain after we had once mastered the Codes of 1861 and 1872. Each of these Codes was only once amended, and then completely, and, I may say, once for all.

"The Code of 1882 contained 558 sections, an increase over those of the Code of 1872, but a small increase in comparison to that of the Code of 1872 over its predecessor of 1861. But here we had to deal with a Code in many respects recast and different from the former Code in many respects also; for while professing to re-enact the former law it expressed it in different terms so as to cause much difficulty and complication. As an instance of this I would point to the use of the

concise term 'tangible immovable property' in section 145 instead of the familiar and well-understood words of the former Codes and previous law.

"The Code of 1882 is now to be replaced by the Code of 1898. But intermediately we have had sixteen amending Acts; of these, I find that two were passed in the same year, in another year three amending Acts were passed, while in another year no less than four were passed, and it has astonished those who presided in Criminal Courts to find that two Acts were passed in the same year, both amending the same section; all this constant amending Legislation without any attempt at consolidation has necessarily caused confusion which might have been avoided. In mentioning this I hope that our difficulties in the past will be appreciated and that in the future there will be less frequent amendment and more consolidation. Sir James Stephen in his well-known minute on the administration of justice recommended consolidation at short intervals of all great Codes; as far as I can recollect, at intervals of five years. Hitherto a decennial consolidation of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been the rule, and I venture to confess to express a hope that this will be done in the future. A consolidation and reconsideration of previous legislation so as to embody and settle case-law with then become necessary. I can feelingly speak of the consequences of such delay in accumulating a greater mass of material scattered over sixteen years which had to be arranged and separately considered in the preparation of the present Code, and I have also had experience of the confusion caused by such long-deferred legislation in the work of our Courts.

"We have the satisfaction of feeling that in Your Excellency's Government the mistakes of the past have been recognized. We have now a consolidated Code which was due before Your Lordship assumed office, and we have this Code scrupulously on the lines of the Code of 1882. The Hon'ble Law Member in charge of this Bill, whose reputation as a draughtsman stands quite as high as that of any of his predecessors, has resisted all temptation to display his art, and has, if I may say so, too often sacrificed neatness in form to his desire not to alter the numbers of the sections of the Code of 1882 with which practice had made us so familiar. So far he is entitled to the warm congratulations of all Judges and Magistrates. Personally I am inclined to think that his object might have been sufficiently attained if the sequence of the law had been maintained, and that in its re-enactment the new parts should have appeared as interpolations. In adding to the bulk of a section so as not to alter the numbers of the following sections some difficulty must always arise in finding what is required and in quoting a law expressed in one section and sub-divided into many sections, for although all these sub-sections may relate to the same subject they deal with different branches of it; they may properly form separate sections; and when compressed in one section they often form a small sub-chapter. I fear that when the next consolidated Code is passed these sections will be broken up, so that reference to the old law will become a matter of greater difficulty. Still we of the present generation will be saved, for we shall have passed away, and we may be allowed, selfishly perhaps, to congratulate ourselves on this self-negation of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers.

"I hope that I may be permitted now to refer to a somewhat personal matter. I have been associated with Your Lordship's Government in the preparation of this Code, and I am most grateful for the terms in which my work has been referred to. I do not desire to avoid any responsibility in my work, but I desire to state the extent of my responsibility because I have the strongest reason to know that I am in all ill-informed quarters held to be directly responsible for all that is contained in this Code. This is rating my work too high and at the same time is imposing on me a responsibility which is more than my due.

"As Your Lordship's Government is aware, my duties have been to assist in the preparation of this Bill, to collect material for that purpose, and to lay it before the Hon'ble Law Member for his consideration. In this task I have been responsible for not misleading him and for not overlooking or misrepresenting anything, and I have throughout in the preparation of this Bill discussed with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department the details of this Bill. Having done this my responsibility, except as a Member of this Council, has ceased. The Bill is the Bill of the Government of India in the hands of the

Hon'ble Member who has had the carriage of it through this Council. In some respects it does not altogether express my opinions, and in others it is expressed in terms which I have ventured to state in Select Committee have seemed to me to be not altogether appropriate or easy for interpretation by the bulk of our Magistrates. But I have subordinated my own opinions on these points to the judgment of the majority of those with whom I have been associated in dealing with this subject, and I have only on one matter which I consider of great importance ventured to offer any substantial objection. In adopting this course I have considered that I was acting in a manner best calculated to promote the administration of Your Excellency's Government."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"I have only two words to say, first, with regard to what fell from my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans in which he referred to the various valuable suggestions made in the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga's speech. Unfortunately that speech was not delivered in the Council, and therefore I have not had access to that valuable information. I did not know that it was published in the papers, and I have not had the benefit of seeing it. I suppose like many other valuable things I shall see it when it is too late. As regards what fell from my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep, I have only got to thank him for the assistance which he has given us in revising this Code. He says he thinks that every Code ought to be consolidated every five years. I should be delighted that this Code should be consolidated at the end of five years, for I shall not be here. In the meantime I hope we have done something to make its meaning clearer. We have done something by consolidating sixteen Acts into one. My task is over and I can only say I am very glad that my Hon'ble friend and not myself will have the laborious work of editing 'the new Code'."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"I congratulate the Council on finishing this very long Bill ; and in doing so I would only say with my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep and my Hon'ble friend on the left (Mr. Chalmers) that I hope that much advantage will accrue to the public from the time and labour expended in the first place and pre-eminently by themselves in the revision of this Code, and also by the Select Committee and the Council itself. The only other word I will say, and I am sure I shall say it on behalf of the whole Council, is to express our admiration not only of the ability but the untiring tact and temper which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers has displayed in the heavy task which has fallen upon him in the conduct of this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 21st March, 1898.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th March, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 21st March, 1898.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.
The Hon'ble Joy Gobind Law.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, KT.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. A. Nicholson.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Allan Arthur.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAHIMTULA MUHAMMAD SAYANI asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to produce statistics showing the respective numbers of men of different nationalities in the service of the East Indian Railway Company employed as station-masters and as assistant station-masters of *roadside stations* and as clerks in the company's various offices, and also showing what educational standards are required for the respective posts?"

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR replied :—

"The East Indian Railway is worked for Government by a Company which appoints its own employés.

"The numbers of Europeans, East Indians and Natives respectively employed in the different Departments of the line will be found in statement No. 40 of the Administration Report, Part I, of the Railway Department.

"The figures given in the last report, that for 1896-97, are as follows :—

Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	TOTAL.
General Administration.			
69	38	2,769	2,876
Traffic Department.			
408	285	12,864	13,557
Engineering Department.			
83	51	16,605	16,739
Locomotive Department.			
435	285	13,862	14,582
Total.			
995	659	46,100	47,754

"Government have no information as to the educational standard required for the different posts."

The Hon'ble RAHIMTULA MUHAMMAD SAYANI asked :—

"*1.*—Whether the Government of India in the Military Department has received petitions from certain Mahar petitioners complaining that, though till recently many Mahar soldiers served in the Bombay Army with distinction and some rose to the highest non-commissioned ranks, military service has been closed to sons of these people by recent changes in the orders about selecting recruits from certain classes.

"*2.*—Whether Government is not prepared to extend the application of these orders so as to include these people in the Dekkhani, Maratha and Konkani Maratha classes from which recruiting is permitted under existing rules ?"

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN replied :—

"*1.*—Two petitions were received, one from the Mahars of Satara, and one from a society called the Anarya Dashpariharall Mandali, apparently composed of Mahars or Parwaris, Mochis, and Mangs in the Ratnagiri District, appealing against the exclusion of their caste-fellows from the Bombay Army. The petitioners urged that men of their caste had always served the Government faithfully, and cited, in support of their fighting qualities, the battle of Karigaum, where they state large numbers of their caste had been killed. It was found that half a battalion of the Bombay infantry regiment engaged at Karigaum was apparently composed of low caste men.

"*2.*—The whole question of the composition of the Bombay Army was considered by a committee of officers of that Army in 1892, and they recommended that the enlistment of certain low castes, among whom Parwaris were included, should be prohibited, excepting such as were required as musicians and buglers. The question was thoroughly discussed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, and orders were issued prohibiting the enlistment of any but the fighting classes. The only exception to the rule was to be in the case of tradesmen in the Pioneer regiments, and in other regiments writers, bandsmen and mochis.

"The memorials to which I have referred were fully considered, and the question was discussed whether men of the classes named could be formed into a class regiment. This question was decided in the negative, and the Government of Bombay were informed that the orders could not be rescinded."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1898-99.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—

" The year now closing has been marked by a singular succession of calamities. When it opened, the famine due to the drought of 1896 was becoming more and more intense both in Northern and in Southern India, and plague was raging in some parts of the Bombay Presidency. Before the first three months had expired, the eastern side of India was shaken by an earthquake which caused much damage to the buildings and the Railway works in the districts which were affected by it. During the rest of the year we were engaged in meeting a series of fanatical attacks by the tribes on our North-Western Frontier, and repelling them by military operations conducted under conditions of very great physical difficulties and necessarily great expenditure.

" 2. These circumstances are necessarily reflected in the Financial Statement which I have to lay before the Council, in which I shall have to declare for the closing year a deficit of larger amount than any since 1859-60.

" 3. But there is also a brighter side in my statement. The harvests of 1897 have been more bountiful than any within recent memory, and the recovery from the effects of famine and scarcity promises to be a very rapid one. The Revenue returns of January were sufficient in themselves to shew that the crisis had passed, and gave hopes of early return of prosperous times. And at the present moment there are signs of peace on our frontiers and of the submission of the still outstanding tribes to the General Commanding our forces. Our financial position for the year that is about to open will therefore, I trust, be a reflection of times of returning peace and prosperity, although as peace is not yet assured to us, I am obliged to include in my estimates of expenditure a considerable provision not only for the return of our troops from the theatre of war, but also for the possible resumption, before their return, of military operations.

"Accounts of 1896-97.

" 4. A couple of months ago I announced that the accounts of 1896-97 had been closed, and that the results, as is usually the case, closely corresponded with, and were slightly better than, the revised estimate presented to Council in March last. The comparative figures are as follows :—

	Revenue. Rx.	Expenditure. Rx.	Deficit. Rx.
Estimated in March 1897 .	93,803,800	95,790,700	1,986,900
By actual accounts . .	94,129,741	95,834,763	1,705,022
Improvement . . .	325,941	—44,063	281,878

" The improvement in Revenue was mostly due to somewhat short estimates of Land Revenue and of Railway earnings. Under all other heads the estimates were very closely followed except under Civil Works, under which the short expenditure, being nearly all Provincial or Local, merely gives rise to a cross-entry under 'Provincial adjustment.'

" Revised Estimates of 1897-98.

" 5. For the year 1897-98 we have to announce a deficit of Rx. 5,283,100 being greater by Rx. 2,819,100 than that which was anticipated in the Budget Estimates. This result is entirely due to the expenditure on famine being about 50 per cent in excess of our estimates, and to the outlay involved in the military operations on the North-Western Frontier. Separating out the figures connected

with these two subjects, the results of the year compare as follows with the Budget Estimates :—

	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Difference. Rx.	
Excluding Famine and War—				
Revenue	95,676,800	96,479,200	802,400	Better.
Expenditure	94,499,600	92,547,000	1,952,600	Better. (a)
Famine Relief	3,641,200	5,391,800	1,750,600	Worse.
Warlike Operations . .	...	3,823,500	3,823,500	Worse.
Deficit .	2,464,000	5,283,100	2,819,100	Worse.

(a) Mostly by reason of improvement in Exchange.

"It is perhaps worthy of note that the deficit of the year is actually less than we have spent on Famine Relief; in other words, if we had had no famine expenditure to meet, our ordinary revenue would have been sufficient to meet our War expenditure and to leave a small surplus over. This is important only as indicating our general financial position apart from the calamities that have fallen upon us during the year.

"6. The comparison between Budget and Revised Estimates set out in greater detail in the form I have adopted on previous occasions is as follows :—

"Estimates of 1897-98.

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse
STERLING IN ENGLAND—					
Revenue	£	173,000	192,000	19,000	
Expenditure	£	16,088,500	16,291,000		202,500
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE	Rx.	10,504,200	9,015,500	1,488,700	
		26,419,700	25,114,500	1,305,200	
REVENUES IN INDIA—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue		25,646,200	25,932,300	286,100	
Opium		5,816,200	5,242,300		573,900
Salt		8,734,000	8,625,000		109,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .		23,578,200	23,626,000	47,800	
Departmental Receipts (a)		6,945,800	7,208,800	263,000	
Railways		20,682,100	21,165,000	482,900	
Irrigation		3,122,500	3,591,100	468,600	
Military Works		50,000	50,800	800	
Army		814,600	820,700	6,100	
		95,389,600	96,262,000	872,400	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—					
Direct Demands on Revenues—					
Opium		2,654,000	2,364,800	289,200	
Other		8,520,400	8,406,700	113,700	
Interest (b)		—961,900	—992,700	30,800	
Civil Departments		19,308,800	19,584,600		275,800
Famine Relief		3,641,200	5,389,000		1,747,800
Protective Works		25,000	22,400	2,600	
Railways		13,752,000	13,687,600	64,400	
Irrigation		3,110,000	3,135,700		25,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .		1,207,300	1,065,800	141,500	
Civil Works		4,398,200	4,172,100	226,100	
Army (ordinary charges)		16,968,900	16,430,500	538,400	
" Warlike operations		...	3,869,800		3,869,800
		72,623,900	77,136,300		4,512,400
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—					
Deduction made for charges taken to Provincial and Local Balances		—1,190,000	—705,700		484,300
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .		—2,464,000	—5,283,100		2,819,100

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

(b) This entry in the Indian portion of the accounts is a *minus* one, as the interest passed to the charge of Railways and Irrigation is greater than the whole amount of interest payable in India.

"7. Of the increase in English expenditure, £161,500 occurs under the head of Interest (including discount on Loans raised), and is due to the increased loan operations which were rendered necessary by reason of our inability, to which I shall presently allude, to keep the Secretary of State in funds to the extent we anticipated at the time of the Budget Estimates. Another large item, £51,600, is due to stores sent out for military works in India and is met by the corresponding reduction under the same head in the Indian Accounts. And a further special demand for £23,100 worth of stores was made in connection with the military operations on the North-Western Frontier. No other differences in the English Account are large enough to be mentioned here.

"8. It will be seen that by the improvement in the rate of exchange at which the English transactions are brought to account, our Revised Estimates shew, even with the somewhat increased expenditure, a result better than Budget by Rx. 1,488,700. The Budget Estimates were drawn up on the basis of a rate of 14·46 pence; whereas the rate actually realized has been 15·38 pence.

"9. In the Account of Revenue in India, the Revised Estimates shew an improvement under Land Revenue of Rx. 286,100 which may be put down as the effect of the excellent harvests; but there is against this a heavy loss on opium due to the falling-off in prices in China. The price realized for Bengal opium has been R1,023 per chest only against R1,075 taken in the Budget Estimates, and in Bombay the falling-off in the trade was such that we had to reduce the pass duty from October 27, 1897, to R500. The other heads of Revenue produced, as a whole, a very little less than we estimated.

"10. The improvement under Departmental Receipts is accounted for by the excess received in the shape of Post Office Revenue, Rx. 42,200, and of Telegraph Revenue, Rx. 219,500.

"11. Under Railways we have received Rx. 482,900 more than we estimated, the important items being:—

		Rx.
1. East Indian Railway	Better	600,000
2 North-Western Railway	Better	500,000
3. Burma Railways	Better	85,000
4. Indian Midland	Better	80,000
5. Rajputana-Malwa	Worse	290,000
6. Bombay, Baroda and Central India (net earnings)	Worse	180,000
7. Great Indian Peninsula (net earnings)	Worse	330,000
Net of the above	Better	465,000

Of these, the first and largest is due to movements of grain towards the famine districts, and the second chiefly to the movements of troops in connection with the war. Plague and scarcity account for the losses on the three Railways which run towards the Western Presidency.

"12. The very high receipts from Irrigation occur mostly in Northern India, and are due to the dryness of the earlier part of the year and the consequent high demand for water. The impressions produced on the people by a year of scarcity, no doubt, tend in themselves to stimulate the use of irrigation-water.

"13. Passing to the Expenditure side, we have first a saving under Opium of Rx. 289,200, which for the most part means that the crop for which we had to pay fell short of our expectations; our custom is to assume, in the Budget, an average crop at least.

"14. The extra expenditure under Civil Departments amounts to Rx. 275,800, and is caused by plague operations, Rx. 279,900, the head under which it is mostly shewn being Medical. There is an excess also under Jails, amounting to Rx. 84,700, and due partly to high prices and partly to increase of jail population, one of the side-effects of the general scarcity.

"15. The saving under Military Works I have already explained as meaning merely a transfer of the expenditure to the English Account.

"16. Under Army, apart from the warlike operations, we have a saving of Rx. 538,400. There has been a saving of about Rx. 200,000 on Commissariat and Transport services which would have had to be spent if the troops had not been absent on field service; Rx. 66,500 has been saved in exchange compensation by the rise of rates, and Rx. 77,400 in pay and allowances; the despatch of a British regiment to Natal and a Native regiment to Mombassa brings a saving of Rx. 52,200. Against these savings we have had to meet excess expenditure of Rx. 65,800 arising out of increase of prices, and Rx. 10,900 on account of Jubilee concessions to the troops. The other items of difference do not call for special mention.

"17. The excesses of Rx. 1,747,800 under Famine and Rx. 3,869,800 under Warlike operations will be separately dealt with.

"Famine Relief.

"18. The effects of the famine upon our accounts extend far beyond the mere cost of famine relief. Even the administration of famine relief, taken by itself, necessitates increase of establishments charged under the heads of District Administration (Land Revenue), General Administration, Police, Medical, and others; but besides that, the high prices which accompany a period of famine increase the expenditure on jails, on petty establishments, and, above all, on the army. Our revenue, moreover, is seriously affected, the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates and Forests directly, and such revenues as Salt and Excise, by the general pressure on the people.

"19. The total cost, direct and indirect, of the famine is estimated as follows:—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.
Spent on Famine Relief	2,079,500	5,391,800
Remissions and losses of Land Revenue (independent of suspensions)	871,600	576,400
Loss of Salt and Excise Revenue	417,800	357,600
Loss under other principal heads of Revenue	337,800	391,300
Loss of Railway Revenue	1,504,100	1,477,400
Charges for compensation for dearness of provisions, and other increases due to high prices—		
Under Army	506,400	604,100
Under other heads	183,000	321,000
Other charges arising in connection with famine	76,700	123,400
Total	5,976,900	9,243,000
Deduct—Increase of Irrigation Revenue due to drought	424,900	556,700
Net cost, direct and indirect, of famine and scarcity	5,552,000	8,686,300
	14,238,300	

These figures omit the suspensions of Land Revenue amounting to Rx. 1,856,500 which, if the seasons are good, will be recovered.

"20. As regards the direct expenditure on Famine Relief, the following figures shew the general results in Rx.:—

	1896-97.	1897-98,		Total of
	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	1 and 3.
India	1,215	1,300	8,200	9,400
Central Provinces .	303,271	680,000	1,340,000	1,643,300
Burma	55,524	66,600	62,700	118,300
Bengal	244,208	1,004,800	889,400	1,133,600
North-Western Provinces . . .	993,330	850,000	1,069,000	2,062,300
Punjab	86,149	167,800	125,600	211,700
Madras	56,285	200,400	928,600	984,900
Bombay	325,659	670,300	965,500	1,291,200
England	8,360	...	1,800	10,200
Exchange	5,524	...	1,000	6,500
TOTAL .	2,079,525	3,641,200	5,391,800	7,471,300

"21. The great excess of expenditure, as compared with Budget Estimate, has, it will be seen, occurred in the Central Provinces and in Madras. As regards the first of these, it became evident very early in the year that, though the Chief Commissioner had provided a proportionally larger amount than any other province, the people were in a more poverty-stricken condition than even he had anticipated. In some parts of that province there had been a long succession of bad seasons, and the population had nothing whatever to fall back upon. When the time came at which in other provinces the beginning of recovery was apparent, the people of the Central Provinces were as poor and as hardly pressed as ever, and it will be seen that in 1897-98 more money has been spent on famine relief in that small province than in any of the others.

"22. As regards Madras, we are still in communication with that Government on the question of its failure to foresee the extent of the demands it would have to meet. Twelve months ago I stated on the authority of the latest estimates received from the Government of Madras that the province was only slightly affected by famine, that its revenues had suffered very little, and that it would be able to meet, without assistance from Imperial Funds, the whole or nearly the whole of its famine expenditure. It must be remembered that the harvest in that province largely depends upon the rains of December to February, so that, so far as realization of the actual condition of things was concerned, Madras was not until May in the same position in which the other Governments were in January. But the demands of the province in respect of famine expenditure came upon the Government of India in June with a severity which we had not anticipated.

"23. The North-Western Provinces spent somewhat more, and Bombay a good deal more, than was anticipated at Budget time; but I explained last year that I could not put forward the estimates of famine expenditure with anytning approaching to an assurance that they would prove sufficient.

"24. The following figures will be of interest as shewing, both in money spent and in people relieved, the history of famine relief in the several provinces of

India. The figures do not include famine operations in Berar, or in the Native States of the Central India Agency :—

	EXPENDITURE IN Rx. Quarter ending				
	December 1896.	March 1897.	June 1897.	September 1897.	December 1897.
India . . .	200	1,000	2,100	3,700	1,800
Central Provinces .	23,100	277,200	515,800	580,800	328,900
Burma . . .	20,500	35,000	24,600	32,400	7,800
Bengal . .	4,700	239,500	530,700	352,000	26,300
North-Western Provinces . .	42,800	919,000	781,200	309,800	7,000
Punjab . .	9,600	76,500	62,800	48,000	12,700
Madras. . .	3,400	52,800	260,300	589,500	80,600
Bombay . .	26,500	299,100	314,600	456,600	174,600
TOTAL .	130,800	1,900,100	2,492,100	2,372,800	639,700

"The expenditure in all India in January 1898 was only Rx. 32,000, of which more than half was in the Central Provinces; famine relief operations had practically come to an end.

"25. The following is a statement of the units relieved, stated in thousands, a unit being one person relieved for one day :—

	THOUSANDS OF UNITS RELIEVED. Quarter ending				
	December 1896.	March 1897.	June 1897.	September 1897.	December 1897.
Central Provinces .	2,105	29,190	52,458	54,404	23,483
Burma . . .	1,489	2,524	1,472	2,208	518
Bengal . . .	1,480	36,438	68,131	32,444	287
North-Western Provinces . .	21,246	112,367	110,097	39,984	716
Punjab . .	1,233	9,389	8,513	2,433	4
Madras. . .	1,451	5,619	32,313	53,092	1,764
Bombay . .	3,135	33,179	39,924	37,742	6,061
Total .	32,139	228,706	312,908	222,307	32,833
TOTAL .	828,893,000 units, being an average of 1,814,000 per day for 15 months.				

"The number on relief was highest in May and June 1897, during which period about 3,650,000 persons were relieved each day.

"26. Besides the direct outlay upon Famine Relief, the famine operations affect also another portion of our accounts, as the Governments in India have to meet part of the necessities of the population by a liberal extension of the system of agricultural advances. The ordinary operations under this head of our accounts amount to advances a little in excess of Rx. 250,000 and recoveries somewhat short of this amount, the duration of the advances being only one or two years in some cases (such as advances for seed) to five or ten years and sometimes still longer periods in cases of advances for permanent land improvements. In 1896-97, however, the amount advanced came to Rx. 1,104,335 against recoveries amounting to Rx. 287,095, that is, a net amount of Rx. 817,240; and the net advances of the current year are about two-thirds of this amount.

"27. The figures stated by provinces are as follows, the *minus* sign indicating cases in which the recoveries exceeded the amounts advanced :—

Net Loans to Cultivators and the like.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98, Revised Estimate.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	—11,818	—6,809	—2,939	—1,500
Central Provinces	65,840	3,311	71,365	47,900
Burma	—10,187	1,104	8,606	14,100
Assam	160	—149	—78	500
Bengal	—10,827	—6,009	42,237	138,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,452	—3,453	311,956	1,100
Punjab	—20,723	—2,580	43,213	54,700
Madras	—49,242	—14,783	24,813	155,200
Bombay	43,362	42,124	318,067	153,400
TOTAL	30,017	12,756	817,240	563,600

"It is worth while to observe that we recently made special enquiries about the punctuality of repayment in the case of these advances to cultivators, and were assured on all hands by the Local Governments and by the Revenue authorities subordinate to them, that the cultivators habitually observed the obligations which they accepted in respect of the advances, and that the outstandings were sound and good debts.

"28. The figures which I have so far set out include only the operations of the Government in the matter of Famine Relief; but it would not be becoming in me if I were to pass from the subject of the contest with famine, without reference to the large measure of assistance which was given, in supplement to the operations of Government, by the munificent subscriptions to the Charitable Relief Fund. The Honourable Mr. James who has had much to do with the direction of the operations of that Fund has been good enough to give me, in anticipation of the Central Committee's formal report, the following summary of its appropriation :—

"The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was founded at a public meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the 14th January 1897. Followed up by a meeting at the Guild-hall in London on 16th January, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and by meetings in other parts of the United Kingdom, the Fund grew rapidly till it reached a total of Rx. 1,670,000. Of this, Rx. 300,000 were subscribed in India, and Rx. 1,370,000 were received from countries abroad, principally from the United Kingdom which contributed the splendid sum of Rx. 1,230,000, the exchange equivalent of £773,000.

"That sum was divided as follows :—

	£
Mansion House	543,000
Lancashire	131,000
Glasgow	54,000
Liverpool	26,000
Edinburgh	17,000
Miscellaneous	2,000
	773,000

"These contributions from the United Kingdom exceed those made for the famine of 1877-78 by nearly £150,000, and form indeed a signal and beneficent manifestation of national benevolence. Of the balance of foreign subscriptions, amounting to Rx. 140,000, mostly remitted in Indian currency, Canada remitted Rx. 57,000, the Australian Colonies Rx. 15,500, Ceylon Rx. 14,700, China Rx. 14,000, Russia Rx. 9,800, the Straits Settlements Rx. 6,800, Japan Rx. 5,000, and the remainder came in smaller sums from New Zealand, Natal, America, Mauritius, Fiji, and other countries, Indian emigrants to British Colonies sending numerous contributions.

"The fund was divided, as subscriptions came in, amongst the distressed provinces, and the following are the sums which each received, including its own local receipts :—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	518,500
Central Provinces	370,000
Bengal	215,000
Bombay	165,000
Madras	157,500
Punjab	122,000
Central India	42,500
Burma	30,000
Berar	20,000
Baluchistan	2,000
Rajputana	2,000
	1,644,500

"Expenditure is still going on in the Madras Presidency owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, and in Bombay, where plague has been superadded to famine, but the Central Committee expect to wind up with a balance of between Rx. 40,000 and Rx. 50,000, consisting chiefly of moneys returned by Provincial Committees which will be invested and form the nucleus of a fund against the next famine.

"Over two-thirds of the fund have been spent in giving a fresh start in life to those who had lost all in the struggle, principally to peasant farmers whose bullocks had died from want of fodder, and who had neither plough-cattle nor seed, nor credit on which to procure them. The bulk of the residue was spent upon doles to parda-nashin women and respectable persons or tradesmen, who were unable from social custom to work or accept Government relief, accompanied as that must be by official enquiry into and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution to be relieved, and a comparatively small amount has been devoted to supplementing the Government ration in poor-houses and on relief works, by small gifts of food and clothing, and to the maintenance of orphans. The Famine Fund has thus distributed in relief nearly one-fifth of the direct expenditure from the State, and as it has in no way displaced Government relief (which was not confined within predetermined financial bonds, but was limited only by certain tests), the Fund has been extremely valuable in softening the sharpness of distress, and it has restored to prosperity a vast number of families. Statistics shew nearly 1½ million heads of families relieved by grants of cattle, seed and implements, nearly 1 million of respectable persons fed, and 1½ millions of relief workers assisted, at the expense of the Charitable Fund, while provision has been made for the maintenance and education of about 4,000 orphans whose relatives or friends cannot be found. The Government of India contributed to the Fund by giving an officer for the duties of Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, by a grant of Rx. 1,800 towards office expenses, and by allowing the Committee the free use of the Government Press. Numerous concessions of a similar nature have been made by Local Governments, firms and individuals, so that the total expenditure from the Fund on establishments and offices comes to less than one-half per cent.

"Military Operations.

"29. The military operations on the North-Western Frontier, which have added so much to the expenditure of the current year, may be divided into four parts,

and I may state the facts in a tabular form which I admit to be better suited to a Financial Statement than to a military history :—

	I. Tochi Field Force.	II. Malakand Field Force.	III. Mohmand Field Force.	IV. Tirah Field Force.
Origin of the expedition and its date.	Attack at Maizar, 10th June.	Attack on Malakand, 26th July.	Attack on Shabkadr, 7th Aug.	Attack on Khyber Forts, 23rd Aug.
Date of formal sanction of expedition	19th June	30th July	2nd Sept.	8th Sept.
Expedition against Buner sanctioned . . .		1st Jan.		
Field Force broken up . .	18th Feb.	4th Feb.	6th Oct.	Still standing.
Fighting men engaged * . .	7,306	10,421	10,624	32,161

* Besides 3,776 in Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi.

"30. Our estimates of the expenditure on military expeditions are, I may explain, made under three heads,—(1) Initial charges, (2) Monthly charges, and (3) Terminal charges. The second of these is necessarily somewhat problematical; we can say how much any given expedition will cost per month, but the question how many months it will last is determined only by events.

"31. Our estimate of the cost of the above expeditions was made in the beginning of October, and made on the assumption that they would last till the end of December. That estimate amounted to Rx. 3,720,000. This is not the place to explain what events necessitated the prolongation of the expeditions, and chiefly of the largest one, the Tirah expedition. The result, with reference to the estimate above mentioned, is that the total expenditure on account of the monthly charges has exceeded what we anticipated, but there has been a large saving on terminal charges, only however by reason of their passing into the accounts of 1898-99. We estimate now that we shall spend Rx. 3,823,500 in 1897-98 and a further sum of Rx. 1,488,500 in 1898-99. This last estimate has been drawn up on the supposition that there would be a spring campaign lasting three months, followed by what I have called the terminal charges of the expedition. Although preparations continue to be made for that three months' campaign, the prospects of peace being concluded without it are, at the present time, very favourable, and, if so, there will be some saving upon the expenditure now estimated for 1898-99.

"Loan Operations.

"32. In the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 I announced the intention of the Government of India to raise a Rupee loan of four crores; but when the usual time approached for our entering the market, it became very doubtful whether it was wise to try to borrow so large an amount. The Bank rate in India remained unusually high, having been 10 per cent for the first 5½ months of 1897. On June 17th it was reduced to 9 per cent, and a week later to 8 per cent.

"33. The price of 3½ per cent Government Paper was 99, 100, and 101 per cent during January, February, and March 1897; it rose to 104 about 20th May, and thereafter till the end of July gradually fell back to a little over par.

"34. I took the opportunity of visiting Calcutta at the end of June to make enquiry into the state of matters, and I desire to convey my acknowledgments to my banking and mercantile friends for the advice they then gave me and the information they placed at my disposal. The result of my report to His Excellency in Council was that the Secretary of State sanctioned our reducing the amount of the loan to Rx. 3,000,000, and in July we called for tenders for this amount to form part of

our ordinary 3½ per cent loan, the time being unpropitious for a continuation of our 3 per cent loan of 1895. In the result the loan was taken up at an average rate of R98-5-3 and a minimum rate of R98-1 per cent.

"35. The Secretary of State's loan transactions were as follows :—

(1) In accordance with Budget Estimate he raised permanent debt in May to the extent of £3,500,000, namely, India 2½ per cent stock. This he obtained at an average price of £96-15-11.

(2) In his Budget Estimate he proposed to pay off £1,000,000 of temporary debt outstanding on March 31st, and to raise new temporary debt to the amount of £2,000,000. The suspension of drawings to which I shall presently allude compelled him to enhance this last amount to £6,000,000, which he obtained as follows :—

Date.	Amount.	Rate of interest.		
	£	£	s.	d.
September 14	2,500,000	2	11	8
November 30	2,500,000	2	15	2
January 17	1,000,000	2	4	5

"Council Bills and Rate of Exchange.

"36. The rate of exchange at the close of last year when the Estimates were brought before the Council was about 15 pence, and it remained at that rate throughout April. It fell during May, and in the end of that month the Secretary of State drew at 14$\frac{5}{16}$ pence. It then rose till the beginning of August, being then above 15 pence.

"37. During July we were obliged to reconsider our position as regards Ways and Means. The suspension of the rains throughout the month of June destroyed our hopes of the early closing of the Famine Relief Works, and at the same time sudden and unexpected demands for money for Famine Relief were made from Madras. In July the position became more difficult as hostile attacks by the tribes on the North-Western Frontier made it obvious that military operations would have to be undertaken. These demands came upon us at the most difficult time of the year, so far as the supply of funds is concerned, for under ordinary circumstances our Cash Balances, even including Loan Receipts, run down throughout the five months July to November. A careful re-examination shewed that, in the face of the new demands upon us, we would be obliged to ask the Secretary of State to greatly reduce his drawings; and as the military operations became more extensive, he not only stopped them altogether, but remitted back to us a crore of rupees out of the amounts he had already drawn.

"38. With the aid of this crore of rupees which reached us in the beginning of October, we just managed (as we had calculated) to pass through the low-balance period, our Cash Balances being as follows:—

	Rx.
Last day of August	8,504,300
September	7,620,000
October	8,079,300
November	8,076,400

"I ought to add here a word of acknowledgment to Mr. Barrow, the Officiating Comptroller General, who accomplished the extremely difficult task of meeting the demands upon the Government Treasuries throughout this period with such inadequate resources, and that at a time when they included those of a war on the

frontier, and of famine relief on an extensive scale in five of the largest provinces of India. I had asked the Local Governments to instruct the District Collectors throughout India to lend their special aid in the management of the Cash Balances; and with their assistance the arrangements worked with perfect smoothness.

"39. The result of the suspension of drawings was to maintain the rate of exchange at over 15½d. till the middle of November, but it then began to fall through a belief, which turned out to be quite unfounded, that it could not be maintained when the Secretary of State recommenced drawing. It fell just below 15 pence in the middle of December, but as soon as the Secretary of State resumed his drawings, it became apparent that the demand had been quite under-estimated. His last drawing in December was at the rate of 15⅞d., and the rate has since that date maintained itself at and above this rate, the average rate of the drawing of the month of January having exceeded 16d. The demand for money has recently been much greater than the supply, and the Banks' rate has risen from 5 per cent in the beginning of December to 12 per cent in the beginning of March. At one time the tension was so severe that it was deemed prudent to introduce a legislative measure, which would have the effect of enabling gold in England to be placed at the immediate disposal of trade in India. No operations have actually taken place under it, though we have received about £150,000 in gold in India, but it had the effect, which we intended, of allaying the anxiety of the market.

"40. The drawings for the year necessarily fell far short of the amount estimated in the Budget, £13,000,000, and we estimate that for the whole year they will stand as follows :—

	£	Rx.	Rate.
Council Bills	9,378,000	14,585,400	15·4d.
Less Re-remittance	669,400	1,000,000	16$\frac{1}{16}$d.
Net Remittance .	8,708,600	13,585,400	15⅜d.

"41. This rate of 15⅜ pence (or rather R15·6 for each £ sterling) is accordingly taken as that at which the English Revenue and Expenditure are brought to account in the Revised Estimates of 1897-98. And following my usual practice of avoiding any speculations upon the future of Exchange, I adopt the same rate for the Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

"Budget Estimates, 1898-99.

"42. The result of the Budget Estimates for 1898-99 is that, after providing for the full amount Rx. 1,500,000 of the Famine Grant, and also Rx. 1,488,500 for the continuance of military operations on the frontier, we have a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of Rx. 891,400.

"43. Except for this provision for possible war, there are no special features in the year's account. We do not intend to alter our revenue or the rates at which we collect it; we shall have to incur some special expenditure upon the suppression of plague, and the measures, which have been announced in England, for improving the pay of the British soldier, will also involve some expenditure in India. How much this may be it is impossible, in the present inchoate state of the communications on the subject, to say, but we have thought it wise to provide in the Estimates a sum of Rx. 200,000 'on account'.

"44. There is therefore little to say but to explain the details of the Estimates; and the following statement shews in the usual condensed form the comparison between the Budget Estimates now presented and those of the preceding two years. I have included, for purposes of comparison, the figures of the Budget

Estimates of 1896-97 as well as those of 1897-98, because the latter were in some respects peculiarly affected by the prevalence of scarcity and famine :—

" **Budget Estimates of 1898-99 compared with those of 1897-98 and 1896-97.**

	Budget, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	1898-99 Better than 1897-98.	1898-99 Worse than 1897-98.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—					
Revenue . . . . . £	174,100	173,000	188,300	15,300	
Expenditure . . . . £	15,909,400	16,088,500	16,474,800		386,300
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . Rx.	11,729,900	10,504,200	9,120,500	1,383,700	
	27,465,200	26,419,700	25,407,000	1,012,700	
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	26,093,300	25,646,200	27,568,200	1,922,000	
Opium	6,895,300	5,816,200	5,329,800		486,400
Salt	8,700,000	8,734,000	8,728,000		6,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue	23,525,600	23,578,200	24,033,800	455,600	
Departmental Receipts (a) .	6,782,900	6,945,800	7,197,200	251,400	
Railways	21,582,800	20,682,100	21,823,300	1,141,200	
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,122,500	3,228,100	105,600	
Military Works	50,000	50,000	50,300	300	
Army	803,600	814,600	833,000	18,400	
	97,316,800	95,389,600	98,791,700	3,402,100	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—					
Direct Demands on Revenues—					
Opium	2,593,900	2,654,000	2,654,000		
Other	8,470,700	8,520,400	8,483,900	36,500	
Interest	—960,300	—961,900	—1,128,900	167,000	
Civil Departments	19,096,100	19,308,800	19,629,800		321,000
Famine Relief	75,000	3,641,200	85,100	3,556,100	
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt	523,500	25,000	1,014,100		989,100
Railways	13,781,500	13,752,000	14,738,900		986,900
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,110,000	3,211,500		101,500
Military Works and Special Defences	1,254,900	1,207,300	1,135,800	71,500	
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,398,200	4,702,100		303,900
Army (ordinary charges) . .	17,480,100	16,968,900	16,625,800	343,100	
Warlike operations . . .	...	...	1,458,000		1,458,000
	70,274,900	72,623,900	72,610,100	13,800	
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT . .	—886,400	—1,190,000	—116,800		1,073,200
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+463,100	—2,464,000	+891,400	3,355,400	

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

" 45. The principal difference in the expenditure in England is an addition of £171,400 to the interest there payable, which is due to the fact that the Secretary of State has had by borrowing to make up for the short drawings of Council Bills during 1897-98. The real increase of interest chargeable upon the ordinary account of the Government is a good deal less than the amount just named, as it will be found that in the Indian portion of the accounts a considerable portion of the addition is passed on to the charge of the Railway account.

" 46. In addition to this increase of English expenditure on account of interest, there are the following which may be regarded as normal increases :—

	£
Superannuation Allowances	41,500
Interest on Railway Companies' Capital	24,100

There is an offset of £11,100 against this on account of reduction of rate of interest.

	£
Payments to the War Office for effective and non-effective charges of British Forces	12,000
Other non-effective Army Charges	24,000

"There is also a special provision of £38,200 on account of stores required for warlike operations on the frontier, and an increase in the payments of the Indo-European Telegraph Department of £21,900.

"47. Passing to the account of Revenue in India, we first of all expect a large increase of Land Revenue. Last year's estimates were estimates of the revenue of a year of scarcity; the present are estimates of the result of a bumper harvest, in which we expect to receive not only the revenue of the year itself, but something on account of revenue suspended during the famine—suspended, that is, in distinction to remitted. The following figures compare the expected receipts with what I gave last year as the standard of the annual Revenue as it stood in 1896-97,—a standard which has of course somewhat advanced since then:—

	Standard of 1896-97. Rx.	Expected receipts in 1898-99. Rx.
India	150,000	150,500
Central Provinces	844,800	920,000
Burma	2,571,300	2,657,000
Assam	614,200	626,000
Bengal	3,902,100	4,087,300
North-Western Provinces	6,110,900	6,667,900
Punjab	2,464,000	2,614,100
Madras	5,600,000	5,856,100
Bombay	4,816,400	4,961,300
	27,073,700	28,540,200

"This amount is shewn thus:—

Under Land Revenue	27,568,200
" Irrigation	972,000
TOTAL	28,540,200

"48. As the annual increase of the Land Revenue has on the statistics of the last ten years been 31 lakhs, the standard figure for 1898-99 may be stated at Rx. 27,690,000, and the revenue we expect is, it will be seen, Rx. 850,000 in excess of this.

"The chief advance is in the North-Western Provinces. In that province very liberal remissions and suspensions of revenue were granted during the evil times of 1896-97; and the revenue of the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 has fallen short of the standard figure of 1896-97 by about Rx. 1,200,000.

"49. Under Opium we are unable to anticipate a revenue even equal to that of the current year 1897-98: and the figure is therefore much less than the Budget Estimates of 1897-98.

"50. Under Provincial Rates there is a considerable increase for the same reasons as explained in the case of Land Revenue.

"51. Under Departmental Receipts the improvement, as compared with the Budget of 1897-98, is mainly under three heads, namely, Interest Rx. 81,200, due partly to the interest on the addition of Rx. 2,000,000 made to the Currency Reserve Investment in December 1896, and partly to the large advances and loans we made during the period of scarcity; Post Office Rx. 65,900, Telegraph Rx. 144,400, due in both cases to expansion of business.

"52. Under Famine Relief and Insurance the figures necessarily entirely differ from those of the Budget Estimates of 1897-98. We restore the Famine Grant of Rx. 1,500,000, distributing it as follows :—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Famine Relief	3,641,200	85,100
Famine Insurance	...	325,800
Protective Railways	...	668,300
Protective Irrigation	25,000	20,000
Add—Interest on Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways under 'State Railways'	456,500	400,800
TOTAL	4,122,700	1,500,000

"The expenditure in the second line is the amount available for famine insurance after meeting the prior claims on the grant and the portion of the Railway construction expenditure charged against it.

"53. The difference under Railways it will be convenient to explain along with the difference under the same head on the Expenditure side, and the remaining heads require no remarks.

"54. On the Expenditure side the first difference calling for notice is under "Interest," and this has, as mentioned above, to be considered along with the same entry in the English part of the accounts. The English estimates provide, as already stated, for an additional interest charge of £171,400, say Rx. 267,000; but as in our Indian accounts there is an additional transfer of Rx. 167,000 from the ordinary account of Interest to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, the net burden of interest is enhanced by only Rx. 100,000.

"55. The principal portions of the increase under Civil Departments (Rx. 321,000), are Medical Rx. 149,800, due to provision for plague expenditure which, though not sufficiently provided for in the Estimates of 1897-98, had nevertheless to be incurred; and Superannuations Rx. 46,200, a continually increasing charge.

"56. The statistics of the Revenue and Expenditure of Railways in India may conveniently be thus stated :—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
STATE RAILWAYS—			
Gross Earnings	18,023,400	18,994,700	19,382,600
Working Expenses	9,027,300	9,299,100	9,770,500
Net Earnings	8,996,100	9,695,600	9,612,100
Interest Charges	4,089,600	4,089,200	4,319,800
Net Return	4,906,500	5,606,400	5,292,300
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—			
Gross Earnings	5,740,000	5,360,000	5,690,000
Working Expenses	3,110,000	3,200,000	3,266,000
Net Earnings	2,630,000	2,160,000	2,424,000
Payment of Profits, Interest, etc.	310,200	154,600	321,600
Net Return	2,319,800	2,005,400	2,102,400
Land and Miscellaneous Charges	296,200	134,400	310,300
Net on the whole account	6,930,100	7,477,400	7,084,400

"Under State Railways it is mainly on the following lines that the traffic is expected to be better in 1898-99 than it has been in 1897-98:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Rajputana-Malwa . . .	2,250,000	1,960,000	2,200,000
Bengal-Nagpur . . .	650,000	590,000	680,000
Bengal-North-Western . .	620,000	620,000	675,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	880,000	900,000	1,000,000

Provision is made for larger working expenses corresponding to the increasing traffic and for special renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock.

"Under Guaranteed Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India are both expected to recover from the low figures of the current year.

"57. The Army expenditure in India, excluding the account of military operations, is estimated at Rx. 343,100 less than the Budget for 1897-98. The better exchange brings a saving of Rx. 228,300 and the fall in prices Rx. 272,600. There is also less provision for ordnance stores to the extent of Rx. 41,200, and a further deduction is made in India of Rx. 64,900 for certain demands provided for in the English Estimates, but not now required. Against these savings, of which the total is Rx. 607,000, we have to provide for an increase of Rx. 27,400 for pensions, the addition being larger than usual owing to the grant of extra pensions in consequence of the military operations of the year, and Rx. 11,500 for providing medals. We have also, as already mentioned, provided Rx. 200,000 for possible improvements in the British soldiers' pay.

"**Railway Construction.**

"58. I referred last year to a systematic programme of Railway construction which had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It amounted to 28 crores (afterwards extended to 29⅜ crores), and was intended to last over three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99. I divided it, for convenience sake with reference to our accounts, into four categories, namely:—

First.—State Railway Construction; money found by Government, but also by debentures in the case of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

Second.—Construction by Companies, out of funds raised by them or advanced by Government to them (including a small advance for a Native State Railway).

Third.—Construction by Companies outside the accounts of the Government, and also construction by Branch Line Companies.

Fourth.—New construction by the old Guaranteed Companies.

"59. The programme of 29⅜ crores did not include the Railways of the third category, and no arrangements had yet been made for any construction under the fourth category. The estimate for expenditure under the first and second categories, that is, the expenditure falling within the "programme" during 1897-98, came to Rx. 10,130,000. But the revision of Ways and Means imposed upon us by the difficulties which began in June and July, alluded to in paragraph 37 above, compelled us to reduce the amount by one crore, and it stood therefore at Rx. 9,130,000. For similar reasons the Government of India have thought it advisable to curtail the intended expenditure of 1898-99, as the strain through which the country has passed during the past two years, renders it inadvisable to raise money at the rate which was contemplated before the Famine and the Frontier war were within our calculations. The expenditure for 1898-99 was therefore

at first fixed at Rx. 10,121,300; but as for various reasons, including the engineering strike in England, even the Rx. 9,130,000 will not be worked up to in 1897-98, these two amounts are now redistributed between the two years, and thus the estimates now stand at Rx. 8,414,400 for 1897-98 and Rx. 10,836,900 for 1898-99.

"60. The details are as follows :—

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
FIRST CATEGORY—		
Funds available by Famine Grant	...	668,300
Grant under—		
48.—State Railway Construction	3,903,400	4,951,300
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements(a)	8,400	48,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	980,700	944,300
Assam-Bengal Company's Capital and Debentures	498,200	...
TOTAL	5,390,700	6,611,900
SECOND CATEGORY	3,007,400	3,475,000
FOURTH CATEGORY	16,300	750,000
TOTAL "PROGRAMME"	8,414,400	10,836,900
Add—THIRD CATEGORY	2,160,200	2,360,700
TOTAL	10,574,600	13,197,600

(a) Chittagong Port Works in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway.

"61. The following are the principal entries under the first category :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
East Indian	1,200,000	1,626,500
Assam-Bengal	1,209,400	1,152,000
Bezvada-Madras	696,600	634,400
Rae Bareli-Benares	442,500	30,000
Mari-Attock	264,900	150,000
Southern Punjab Rolling-stock	228,000	216,500
Hajipur-Katihar	500,000	500,000
Godavery Bridge	138,700	210,000
Eastern Bengal	393,300	411,700
Other Lines	317,300	952,600
Reserve	...	728,200
TOTAL	5,390,700	6,611,900

"62. The principal items in the second category are :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	1,940,000	2,070,000
Indian Midland	291,100	200,000
Burma Railways	551,600	1,000,000
Bengal Central	67,900	40,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	44,800	15,000
Southern Mahratta	74,300	115,000
Mysore	17,700	35,000
Advance for Native State Railway (Kuch Behar)	20,000	...
TOTAL	3,007,400	3,475,000

"63. The principal projects classed under the third category are:—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Southern Punjab	509,100	200,400
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	726,700	620,400
Tapti Valley	235,000	810,000
South Behar	276,000	250,000
Hardwar-Dehra	38,000	174,500
Smaller Branch Lines	375,400	305,400
TOTAL	2,160,200	2,360,700

"64. The estimate under the fourth category provides mainly for the Calicut-Cannanore, Amalner-Jalgaon, and Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railways.

"Irrigation.

"65. The usual annual amount of Rx. 750,000 is provided for expenditure on Irrigation in 1898-99. The similar grant for 1897-98 has not been fully worked up to, owing chiefly to certain recoveries and writes-back not provided for in the Budget.

The principal works under this head are at present—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Mandalay Canal	63,100	110,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	95,700	71,100
Chenab Canal	215,400	193,300
Jhelum Canal	5,800	50,000
Kistna Delta System	38,600	19,800
Jamrao Canal	127,900	134,400
Other Projects	146,300	171,400
	692,800	750,000

" Remittance and Debt.

"66. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1897-98. £	Budget, 1898-99. £
Requirements on Government Account—		
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,099,000	16,286,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	834,600	1,119,900
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc.	187,700	191,300
Total Requirements	17,121,300	17,597,700
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	1,170,300	1,676,000
Payments for Stores, etc.	1,919,000	2,619,000
Net Outgoings	748,700	943,000
Net Funds required	17,870,000	18,540,700

"67. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised, 1897-98. £	Budget, 1898-99. £
By Council Bills (net Remittance)	8,708,600	16,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt	3,497,300	2,615,300
By addition to Temporary Debt	5,000,000	*Nil.*
By reduction of Cash Balance	664,100	...
Deduct—Addition to Cash Balance	...	74,600
	17,870,000	18,540,700

"It will be seen that the Secretary of State opens the year with outstandings of temporary debt to the extent of £6,000,000, and this he intends to renew. Under the head of Permanent Debt he intends to discharge India Debentures to the extent of £3,000,000 and Oudh and Rohilkhand Debenture Stock to the extent of £384,700, giving a total of £3,384,700. For the discharge of this amount, and for generally supplementing his resources, he intends to raise permanent debt to the extent of £6,000,000. His further requirements will be met by drawing Council Bills to the extent of £16,000,000.

"68. We propose in India to raise a Rupee Loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

"69. These announcements of the amounts of Council Bill drawings and of debt to be raised are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts as he may find occasion.

"Currency Policy.

"70. I regret that I am not in a position to make any further pronouncement on the part of the Government, on the subject of the Currency Policy. Since the date, January 14th, on which I informed the Council that the matter was having the anxious consideration of the Government of India, we have communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State our views on the present position. We are now also sending home to him a copy of the Honourable Mr. Arthur's address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of an important communication we have received from the Bombay Chamber. We are confident that Her Majesty's Government will give the subject their early attention.

"Review of twenty years' Finance.

"71. I conclude my statement with a short review of twenty years of Indian finance, 1878 to 1898.

"72. Twenty years ago the experience of a severe famine in Northern India, followed after a short interval by another in Southern India, brought home to us the effect upon our finances of such periodically recurring disasters, and obliged us to lay down a financial policy intended to have the effect of increasing our capacity for dealing with similar calamities in the future. We have now passed through another and a severer famine, and it will be useful to look back over this period and to see whether our financial policy has, as a whole, been successful, and whether, taking the twenty years together, a period covering both the financial preparation for, and the actual experience of, disaster, we have paid our way and can give a good account of what financially we have accomplished. These twenty years include, it must be remembered, the war in Afghanistan, the annexation of Upper Burma, and the recent wars in Chitral and on our North-Western Frontiers. They include the outlay entailed by a programme of expenditure on 'special defences' which began in 1886-87 and is only now being closed; and they include the large increase of the army effected after the occupation of Upper Burma.

"73. I present on the opposite page a statement in a compressed form, which includes every transaction which during the period in question has passed through our accounts. I think the form is as devoid of technicalities as a statement of so complicated and comprehensive a subject can be, and is such as to be easily followed. I summarize the result as follows.

"74. Taking first the Revenue Account, and reckoning as ordinary expenditure everything except the cost of our large wars, of the 'special defences' just alluded to, of actual famine relief, and of Railway construction so far as met out of

"*General Statement of the Transactions of the Government of India in England and in India for the twenty years ending March 31, 1898.*

Receipts. In England.	Receipts. In India.		Outgoings. In England.	Outgoings. In India.
£ Shewn as Rx. in India.	Rx.	**Revenue Account.** (Stated in Rx.)	£ Shewn as Rx. in India.	Rx.
	50,988,294	I.—Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure		
		II.—Extraordinary Expenditure on War, Famine Relief, and Railway Construction *Details*— Rx. (*a*) Wars and Expeditions, each costing over Rx. 500,000 (net) 21,223,424 (*b*) Famine Relief, excluding years in which expenditure did not exceed Rx. 25,000 8,138,478 (*c*) Railway Construction charged to Revenue 13,659,867 (*d*) Special Defence Works 4,589,664		47,611,433
		III.—Charged to Revenue and credited *per contra* for Reduction of Debt (see head VIII)		5,327,299
		Account of Borrowing, Lending and Capital Expenditure.		
64,243,582	48,815,586	IV.—Borrowing by Government— *Details*— £ Rx. (*a*) Permanent Debt 58,243,582 37,722,429 (*b*) Temporary Debt 6,000,000 —37,222 (*c*) Savings Banks ... 8,632,573 (*d*) Service Funds, etc. ... 2,497,806		
	2,688,099	V.—Capital Outlay of Government not charged to Revenue *Details*— £ Rx. (*a*) Railway Construction 17,572,816 41,479,959 Rx. 2,688,099 (*b*) Credit on account of Debentures of East Indian Railway Company (£1,542,500). (*c*) Irrigation Works 1,875,700 12,038,074 (*d*) Purchase of East Indian Railway and other Companies' Undertakings 33,542,776 10,675	52,991,292	53,528,708
	11,211,096	VI.—Loans at interest to Municipalities, Port Trusts, Cultivators, etc. Repayments of the same.		16,473,480
31,647,425	1,527,904	VII.—Capital raised and expended by Companies under Contract with Government. Net Receipts on account of Capital raised. Net Issues for Expenditure *Details*— England. India. *Sterling Figures.* England. India. 4,542,257 110 (*a*) Companies now extinct 5,039,370 —211,406 5,649,953 74,371 (*b*) Guaranteed Companies 13,803,324 —8,557,202 21,455,215 169,331 (*c*) Assisted Companies 10,026,383 19,557,758 31,647,425 243,812 *Total Sterling* 28,869,077 10,789,150 ... 87,292 Exchange on ditto ... 5,350,382 ... 1,196,800 (*d*) Branch Line Companies ... 1,098,145 The overdrawals of the Assisted Companies were provided for by raising £6,734,900 permanent debt (included under head IV (*a*)), and passing the amount to their credit.	28,869,077	17,237,677
		Deposit and Advance Accounts.		
	5,327,299	VIII.—Appropriation for Reduction of Debt. Credited by charge to Revenue (see above). Purchase and cancellation of debt		1,991,529
	115,171	IX.—Suspense Account of Balances of Provincial Governments.		
147,405	1,692,328	X.—Net receipts on account of Deposits, Advances, and Local Remittances.		
		XI.—Net debits in remittance account between England and India		567,544
		Balances.		
	13,086,446	XII.—Adjustment on account of Remittances to England, being short of Home Expenditure	13,086,446	
	9,309,497	XIII.—Adjustment on account of charge for Exchange.		
1,076,657	14,498,302	XIV.—Cash Balances in England and in India— On April 1, 1878. On March 31, 1898	2,168,254	16,722,352
97,115,069	159,460,022	GRAND TOTALS	97,115,069	159,460,022

revenue, the result is that our revenue has exceeded our ordinary expenditure by Rx. 50,988,294. Distributed into four quinquennial periods this figure is made up as follows:—

	Rx.
1878—83	22,294,539
1883—88	5,513,331
1888—93	13,472,520
1893—98	9,707,904
TOTAL .	50,988,294

"75. Of this excess of revenue, we have spent Rx. 21,223,424 on War (our smaller military expeditions are not included in this term, but are taken as ordinary expenditure); we have spent Rx. 4,589,664 on special defence works; we have spent Rx. 8,138,478 upon Famine Relief, and we have spent Rx. 13,659,867 upon Railway construction. The balance of Rx. 3,376,861 remains over, to the good, on the whole account. We have, in the twenty years, by this amount more than paid our way.

"76. On our borrowing and investment account we have raised debt to the extent of £65,786,082 sterling (including £1,542,500 East Indian Railway Debentures) and Rx. 48,815,586. This is mostly increase of permanent debt, but it includes Rx. 8,632,573 obtained by extending the advantages of Savings Banks all over India. Of this large sum, it will be seen, we have spent £19,448,516 and Rx. 53,518,033 mostly on the construction of Railways, but partly also on Major Irrigation works (Minor Irrigation works are paid for from Revenue); we have used £33,542,776 and Rx. 10,675 to buy up the undertakings of the East Indian Railway and other similar Companies, as they fell in under the purchase clauses of their contracts. We have lent Rx. 16,473,480 to Port Trusts for the construction of Docks and Harbour works at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere, to Municipalities for expenditure on projects of water-supply and drainage, and to cultivators for promotion of agriculture. But as Rx. 11,211,096 has, during the same time, been repaid to us by our debtors, the net burden upon us in respect of these lendings has been only Rx. 5,262,384.

"77. A further sum of £6,734,900, included in our borrowings, has been placed at the disposal of Railway Companies for expenditure on Railway construction under their contracts with us.

"78. Passing to the accounts of these Railway Companies, we find that, in addition to the sum of £6,734,900 just mentioned as lent to them by us, they have raised, either under our guarantee or under pledges of assistance from us, capital to the extent of £31,647,425 sterling *plus* Rx. 1,527,904. Their capital expenditure, during the twenty years amounts in sterling or its equivalent to £39,658,227 besides Rx. 1,098,145 on account of Branch Line Companies.

"79. As to the effect on our revenues of all this expenditure on Railway Construction, it may be stated in this way. At the beginning of the twenty years' period the annual loss on Railways after meeting all interest charges was about Rx. 1,500,000, whereas it is now, except in good years, nearly Rx. 2,000,000. This is an apparent loss of Rx. 500,000 a year; but it has to be remembered that by reason of the depreciation of the rupee, it requires now more than Rx. 1,000,000 net earnings to pay the interest charge on the sterling capital as it stood in 1878; so that our Railway Revenue account has, after the expenditure of the twenty years, so far improved that it not only provides the whole of the interest charge which that expenditure has imposed, but meets in addition thereto Rx. 500,000 of the burden which the fall of the rupee has intermediately added in respect of the capital as it stood in 1878.

"80. Stated shortly, therefore, the result of twenty years' finance is this. So far as Revenue goes we have, even after charging off Rx. 13,660,000 spent from

Revenue account on Railway construction, more than paid our way, including all expenditure on war, special defences, and famine. So far as capital transactions go, we have raised under various conditions and spent upon Railways, Irrigation, Harbour Works and Docks, Municipal projects, and Agricultural Improvements, a sum equal (at 16 pence the rupee) to Rx. 198,820,000; and we are after all this expenditure better off by Rx. 500,000 a year than before we undertook it. I am dealing, it must be remembered, with direct financial returns only; the effect of all this expenditure on development of Revenue and its economic and administrative aspects lie outside my present purposes. As mere episodes in these transactions, we have spread Savings Banks and Money Order offices over the country; we have received in the former a net sum of Rx. 8,630,000 in deposit, and we carry out remittances in the latter to an annual extent of about Rx. 25,000,000.

"81. One of my objects in setting out this general review of our finances is to point out how little occasion there is for our seeking assistance from Her Majesty's Government in aid of our revenue account. This course has been suggested in many quarters, both in England and in this country, but the Government of India have never wavered from the position taken up by Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement for 1880-81, from which I quote the following paragraph:—

"43. I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the Government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interest, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarrassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

"82. The record of twenty years' finance which I have displayed in the above figures is a better one than can be shewn by almost any country in the world but the United Kingdom. As Sir J. Strachey said, we ask for no charity from England. As a mere matter of our financial credit, we consider it infinitely more profitable to us to shew that we are able with our own resources to rise from our accumulated misfortunes of last year to new energy and new prosperity, than to present ourselves before England as a poor relation seeking help out of her abundant wealth. We have every prospect, as the Budget Estimates for next year have shewn, of wiping out, within a single year, so far as our financial condition is concerned, the evil effects of the year of calamities through which we have just passed.

"Appended Minutes.

"83. The Honourable Major-General Sir Edwin Collen and the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor append to the Financial Statement separate Minutes,* dealing respectively with the subjects of Military Expenditure and of Railway Extension.

* Not printed in these Proceedings.

MEMON BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan law. He said: "As the Report of the Select Committee is a somewhat exceptional one I think it is advisable to explain that Report in a few words. The Memons of Bombay are a small community of about 8,000 souls who have been governed up to the present time in the matter of their inheritance by a customary law which has been expounded in a series of decisions of the Bombay High Court. The question of defining and specifying the law by which their inheritance should be guided has been before the Local Government and the Government of India for many years. Two years ago we were advised by the Bombay Government that the general feeling of the Memon community was that this customary law should govern the inheritance of members of the community as a general rule, but that power should be given to particular members of the community who so desired it to differentiate themselves and by a formal registered declaration pronounce themselves and their families subject to the ordinary Muhammadan law of inheritance. On that understanding a Bill was prepared and introduced into this Council. When the Select Committee sat upon that Bill last year we were informed that the Memon community, if it had originally possessed those desires upon which the Bill had been framed, had now altered their opinion, and that the desire of the great body of the community now was that it should be altogether governed by the Muhammadan law and not by the customary law which had previously governed it. On this it was considered necessary to consult the community in a very formal way, which has been done through the Bombay Government, and the community has now by a very large majority indeed declared its desire that the general law of inheritance to govern them shall be the ordinary Muhammadan law and not the customary law. In a matter of this kind Government only seeks to give effect to what is the general wish of a community of the kind, but the Committee felt that it was impossible to change the Bill round so completely as the new expressions of their desires would have compelled us to do. Under the new statement of the opinion it was no longer to be a special act of a special member of the community that he should declare himself subject to Muhammadan law, but it was to be a specific and individual act of a member of the community that he should declare himself subject to the customary law. Now in framing a fresh Bill upon these new lines the difficulty presented itself to us that, if the general body of the community was to be subject to the Muhammadan law, any dissenter from that proposition making a declaration that he wished his family to be subject to the customary law would have practically to write himself down a dissenter from the general Muhammadan law, to proclaim himself unorthodox, and in other words an infidel. This was a position so serious that the Select Committee considered for some time what possible alternative might be suggested to overcome the natural unwillingness of the dissenters of the community to carry out what they felt to be most suited to the circumstances of their own families. The suggestion which was eventually made is a very important one, and that is that the Bill should take the shape of giving the Muhammadan law to the whole community, but allowing anybody who wished to remove his own particular family out of the general law to carry out his purposes by a testamentary disposition. Testamentary dispositions under the strict Muhammadan law are very limited, indeed, and it is a proposition which we felt we could not carry through without once more consulting the Memons of Bombay. This is the purport of the advice that has been given by the Select Committee, and we now recommend that the Government of Bombay should be once more formally consulted in the matter."

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, the Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis and the mover.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said:—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's kind permission I beg to offer some remarks on the principles of the Tenancy Bill of the Central Provinces. The Bill vitally affects the interests of the whole agricultural population resident therein, and as such I crave the indulgence of the Council if I dwell a little too long upon a subject which is so very technical in its character and which is so peculiarly important to my own province.

"My Lord, before I come to the discussion of the Bill, I have a duty to perform, and that is to express gratification on behalf of the people I represent that the Bill is in the hands of the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn whose long and varied experience in matters of administration and knowledge of local circumstances, and whose sympathy with the people he once ruled with such marked ability, it would be impossible to question. The people of my province hope great things from him. They believe that in the Hon'ble Member they have a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with all the circumstances of the province which he has ruled for a long period with so much distinction to himself and benefit to the people that they can fully trust him to apply the Bill in a cautious, wise and judicious spirit. Now, as to the Bill itself, my Lord, it is a matter of congratulation that Your Excellency's Government does not intend to go behind the arrangement under which the malguzari system of land-tenure was introduced in the Central Provinces. I do not therefore propose to take up the time of the Council by a detailed account of the revenue-system as it existed under the old Bhonsla Kings and of the way in which it developed into the present proprietary system under the beneficent policy of the British Raj. It will be sufficient for my purpose if I say that the essence of the Maratha revenue-system consisted in constant revision of the revenue-assessments with the view of maintaining them at the highest possible level and thus preventing the growth of middlemen with rights and interests intermediate between the Government and the cultivator.

"But the evils of a system which recognised no property in land and had no fixity of any description whatsoever were seen in a declining revenue, in an increasing amount of fallow uncultivated land, in the involved and embarrassed condition of both the patels and the raiyats, and in the general negligence and indifference with which agricultural operations were carried on under it. Things continued in this state till the year 1818, when the northern half of the province was ceded to the British Government, and the Nagpur State, which, roughly speaking, formed the southern half, came under British management owing to the minority of Raghoji III. The former districts, designated the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, were later on brought under the authority of the Agra Government, and afterwards under that of the North-Western Provinces; while the Nagpur State was temporarily managed by the Resident, Sir R. Jenkins, who thus became fully cognisant of the evils under which the land-administration then suffered. To remedy these evils, Sir Richard Jenkins thus advised his officers:—'In the conduct of the assessments the attention of all must be specially directed to revert to the regular principles of the ancient system, to guarantee to the patels the just and faithful observance, on the part of the Government, of the engagements which might be concluded, to remit balances which appeared irrecoverable, to make the assessments light and moderate, to provide for restoring waste-lands by cowles (*i.e.*, *agreements*) granted according to the former practice, and for the resuscitation of capital in the hands of the agricultural classes and to prolong the terms of leases.' He further said: 'It is required to touch with a tender hand the relations between the patels and the raiyats, to avoid unnecessary interference and discourage litigation, to redress well-founded complaints, but mainly to rely on the effects of moderate demands on the part of Government and equitable conduct in its operations for realizing them; as well as on the consequent excitement of competition in the patels for agricultural labour to produce a gradual amelioration in the condition of the raiyats.' For a considerable period these principles guided the land-revenue policy of the province; but unfortunately, during the time the government of the country underwent many changes, and the revenue-system, though it worked well for a while, was found by experience to contain all the evils of the old system, was devoid of permanency or fixity, and became, in the course of time, an instrument of evil in the hands of unscrupulous officials. Things continued to drift in this state until 1853,

when, on the death of Raja Raghoji III, the province was annexed to British territory. For a short time the old Maratha revenue-policy was pursued in the newly-acquired province. But it was soon realized that, owing to heavy oppressive assessments, it had resulted in distress and ruin to thousands, in the desertion of villages, in a general deterioration of the whole tract called the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and in a considerable falling off of the Government revenue. The first to draw attention to this deplorable state of things was Mr. Bird, who was deputed by the Supreme Government to enquire into the state of the country. The Chief Commissioner of the time, Mr. (now Sir) Richard Temple, after a careful perusal of the reports of Mr. Bird and other officers, and after giving full and anxious consideration to the evils arising from the revenue-system in vogue at the time, determined in the interests of the country and the Government to recommend a proprietary system of land-tenure for the province.

"Accordingly proprietary right was conferred on the patels of the Central Provinces. I need scarcely say that this grant was a free, generous and unconditional gift of the Government; and as such was received by the people with feelings of the deepest gratitude. At the same time that proprietary right was conferred upon the patels, the rights of the tenants were also defined and recognised. This resulted in what is known as the first proprietary settlement made between the years 1862 and 1868, which guided the revenue policy of the province till the year 1883, when it underwent another change, and the ultimate result of that change was the existing Tenancy Act of 1883 which the present Bill proposes to amend.

"I may be permitted to observe that the broad result of the Act of 1883 was to strengthen the hands of the tenant against the landlord—to protect him against capricious eviction and to secure him in the possession of his holding as long as he paid a fair rent. The Act did more. It conferred on the tenants (says the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill) powers and privileges very much in excess of the privileges given to occupancy-tenants in other parts of India. I would, even at the risk of some repetition and tediousness, call the attention of the Council to these privileges. They are, to quote the words of the Hon'ble framer of the Bill, as follows:—

'The absolute occupancy-tenant has been declared practically a proprietor. He is entitled to transfer his rights in his holding without reference to anybody. His rent has been fixed for the period of settlement.

'The occupancy-tenant has been endowed for the first time in the history of the province with the power of transfer subject of course to some limitations. His rent has also been fixed for a period of ten years at least.

'The ordinary tenant has been given the right to have his rent fixed for seven years. In cases of disturbances the malguzar has to pay him compensation for the improvements made by him in the *soil*. He has been given the power of protecting himself by purchasing the right of occupancy at a sum equal to 2½ times the amount of his rental. His rights have been made heritable and transferable under the same restrictions as those which apply to the occupancy-tenant.'

"My Lord, if these concessions have already been made to the tenant, I find it hard to imagine that there can still exist any cause for complaint or dissatisfaction on his part against the landlord. I, for myself, believe that there can be none. Nay, I would go a step further and say that the present Bill is not the result of the complaints of the tenants against their landlords, for it is admitted on all hands that very healthy relations exist between the two. As a proof of these good relations I would beg leave to quote the opinions of some of the most distinguished and experienced officers who have conducted the administration of the province.

"Mr. Venning, Commissioner of the Jabalpur Division in the year 1893-94, says:—

'I agree with Mr. Cook (the Deputy Commissioner) that the small use of the section (section 62) that has been made is a sign of the good relations subsisting between landlords and tenants. If the former habitually treated the latter in a high-handed way, ejecting them and enhancing rents in contravention of the law, it is difficult not to believe that a much larger proportion of tenants would have availed themselves of this simple means of improving their status.'

"Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, writes :—

'So far as the reports submitted and my information go, the majority of landlords in this division are considerate to their ordinary tenants, and they all know well enough, I believe, that they have no legal power to eject them at their pleasure. The ordinary tenant is no longer a tenant-at-will, and his lot is not to be specially pitied, provided his position under the law is respected by his malguzar, and that his own extravagance or misfortune has not landed him in excessive debts.'

"Only two years ago, Colonel Bowie, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, thus wrote to the Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces :—

'One of the chief reasons why the tenants show so little inclination to purchase the right of occupancy is that their position is so secure that they do not think it worth while to pay for such rights."

"Colonel Thomas, Commissioner of the Chhatisgarh Division, writes :—

'As a rule malguzars are not on the whole hard upon their tenants. Many of them realise fully that their own property depends upon that of their tenants, and it is altogether to their advantage that the tenants of the villages should, as a body, be in a position to cultivate all their lands fully each year, and to this end the aid that many tenants receive from their malguzars is by no means inconsiderable.'

"In view of this testimony there would seem to be no justification for undertaking fresh legislation to improve the position of the tenant at the end of every few years. Such a course can only unsettle the rural equilibrium, arouse jealousy and suspicion in the minds of the malguzar, raise unreasonable expectations in those of the tenants and plunge them both into needless litigation.

"As regards the necessity of legislation at the present moment, public opinion in my province is decidedly against it. In expressing my own individual opinion on the subject I most respectfully beg to submit that statistics might have been usefully employed to prove the necessity of the present measure. For instance, we might have been told how many suits have been instituted for enhancement of rent in the case of occupancy-tenants and ordinary tenants, and with what results; in how many of these cases the Government considers that the landlord has exercised his right of enhancement unfairly towards the tenant and beyond what is justified by the circumstances of the case; whether there has been any general tendency in many districts on the part of the malguzars to raise the rents of their tenants beyond what is fair and reasonable; in how many cases the Settlement-officers have characterized the existing rents as more than the land can bear; in how many instances decrees for ejectment have been passed and carried into effect; what statistical evidence is there to show that the money-lending classes have practically secured the privileges of tenants to a considerable extent.

"My Lord, I regret that my information on these heads is meagre and scanty. All that I have been able to gather from a study of annual revenue reports is that in ten years, from 1885 to 1894, there were only 319 cases instituted for enhancement of rent in the whole of the Central Provinces. When this number is divided between 18 districts, it comes to this—that in ten years there were on an average 18 such cases in each district—(*i. e.*) about two cases each year—a wholly insignificant number.

"I have also gathered that the number of decrees executed for ejectment in eight years, from 1887 to 1895, was 1,713; *i.e.*, there were, on the average, about 12 eviction cases per year in every district.

"I consider these numbers far too small and insignificant to call for any alteration in the substantive law of the land.

"My Lord, the history of the Central Provinces may be very appropriately said to be marked by periodical fits of anti-landlordism. Every few years a cry is raised on behalf of the tenant and rights and privileges are showered upon him. So numerous had these rights become, and so strong, in consequence, was the position of the tenant, that in 1888-89 the Local Government discovered that it was the landlord and not the tenant who required protection. In writing to the Government of India for an abrogation of the half assets rule, limiting the Government revenue to 50 per cent., which had been until then

regarded as the recognized principle of the settlement, Mr. Fuller, the then Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, remarks as follows:—

'The enquiries which have been made in course of the settlement now in progress, and the more accurate agricultural statistics which the administration is now receiving, have made it clear that, except in a few well-marked tracts, there has been very little general enhancement of rent since settlement, and that what increase has taken place in rent-rolls is due for the most part to extension of cultivation, not to rent enhancement.

'The tenants have in fact been too strong for the malguzars, and have been able to keep to themselves the advantages arising from the opening of the province by railways and roads, and the general rise in the price of produce.'

"My Lord, this was the opinion of the Administration in 1888, when the principles of assessment for the revised settlement were under consideration. The malguzar then had to be propitiated; accordingly the Government thought it politic to declare that it was the malguzar who required protection. But the year 1888 is gone. The settement is over. In the interval, brief as it is, the opinion of the Government also has undergone a revolution. The cry is now for the tenant. Should this game of 'see-saw' be kept up, we may at the time of next settlement, when rents have to be raised, expect to hear a cry for the malguzar again. In accordance with the law of periodicity, a new set of experiments in legislation in favour of the malguzars will then be suggested. My Lord, these constant changes in the policy of Government, followed by a fresh instalment of legislation every few years, cannot be too strongly condemned. The people look upon any change in the land law with the greatest suspicion and anxiety, for it means the dislocation of existing relations and the filling of lawyers' purses. Just as the people are beginning to understand the old law, a new law with radically different principles is thrust upon them. We may create rights and privileges in favour of the tenant; but it will take years before he will come to know of them, and in the meanwhile money-lenders, malguzars and tenants will go on upon the footing of the old law, till some tenant bolder than his fellows, and probably living near the head-quarters, goes to a pleader and discovers a means of evading the tie of moral obligation. The new discovery will probably puzzle him at first and he will be sceptical as to its truth, till a Court of Justice decides in his favour. For a time the result will entail considerable hardship on the small money-lender and the impecunious malguzar. But after the period of transition the money-lender will devise some means of evading the law or making up for his losses by imposing harder terms on the borrower; and the sanction of public opinion, which has hitherto acted to some extent as a check on him, will cease to have any force. These observations apply with peculiar force to the Central Provinces, and in support of them I would crave Your Excellency's permission to quote what Mr. J. W. Neill, our late Judicial Commissioner, a gentleman who knew the Province much better than probably any other officer, has said on the subject:—

'So far as I know, there is no need to amend the law as yet, and it will be much better to wait for some years longer and see how things go The present law has only been in operation for eleven years and was amended in 1889. The papers which I have seen do not, in my opinion, make out a cause for immediate legislation.'

"It has been well said by the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill that measures, however, excellent, often take a long time to reach the understanding of the people. But will a wise Legislature accept this ignorance of the law as a ground for further legislation? What is wanted now is not fresh legislation, but that pains should be taken and time given to make the people understand the nature and the meaning of the existing law.

"It has been further said that—

'For fourteen years this (that is, the Tenancy Act of 1883) has been the law of the land, yet it has never sunk into the mind of the ordinary tenant that he can protect himself by purchasing the right of occupancy or by claiming compensation for disturbance.'

"This is considered by my Hon'ble friend the Mover of the Bill a sufficient ground for further changes in the law. My humble opinion is that it leads to a different conclusion, *viz.*, to the fact that the existing law has done all it is possible for law to do to promote healthy relations between landlord and tenant, and that therefore further changes are unnecessary. The ordinary tenant has not bought the

right of occupancy, for the simple reason that he is content with his present position, because he enjoys very nearly the same rights and privileges as the occupancy-tenant. He is well aware that the difference between his position and that of the occupancy-tenant is one merely of sentiment, and that it is not worth his while to buy a mere name or a title with his hard-earned money. In support of this statement I would beg leave to quote what Mr. Venning, late Commissioner of Jabalpur, says on the subject: 'Ten years experience,' writes Mr. Venning, 'has shown that the provisions of section 62 of the Act, which it was hoped would allow a sufficient means of acquiring occupancy-rights, are almost wholly inoperative. No evidence on this point could be much stronger than that of Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, who states that at the time of the recent revenue and rent announcements in the Jabalpur District great pains were taken by the Settlement-officer to explain the provisions of that section, only 22 tenants in some 1,750 villages came forward to purchase occupancy-rights.' This shows that it is not ignorance of the law that has deterred the tenant from acquiring occupancy-rights from the malguzar, but the fact that he finds his position safe and that the malguzar is kind and considerate to him. Then, again, cases of compensation for disturbance have been few, not because the tenant is not aware of the extent and value of his rights, but because he has been very seldom disturbed by his landlord, because the cases of ejectment or enhancement have been few. It is naturally impossible for a tenant to claim compensation when he is left in the undisturbed possession of his land. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has also been good enough to observe that, in some instances, the greatest credit is due to the landholders, that when the oppressiveness of the rent was brought to their notice, they have invariably accepted the recommendations of the Settlement-officers. I would request Your Excellency's Council to consider whether the way to recognise the services of this body of men, who, according to the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill, have shown so much consideration for the well-being of their tenants, is to curtail their powers, to make their position more uncertain and embarrassing, and to place them more and more under the thumb of the Revenue-officers.

"The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn has also said that in certain cases the landlords enhance rent by means which have been accepted by the ordinary tenant without complaint. Now, I have already shown Your Excellency's Council that in the early nineties the position of the tenant was much stronger than that of the malguzar, and have quoted the testimony of the administration of the then Chief Commissioner, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, to this fact. The settlement was then in progress. After the settlement revised figures of rent were announced to the malguzars, who received instructions from the Revenue-officers not to raise the rent for seven years, and to these instructions the malguzars have so far faithfully adhered. If any of them have been guilty of violation of these orders, will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill tell us in how many instances the malguzars have found it possible to raise rents in spite of successive bad seasons from which the province has since then been suffering? As the Government, with its unlimited sources of information, has not thought fit to furnish us with any statistics on this point, we may presume that the number of those who have been guilty of enhancement is few. Will a change in the law be justifiable to punish these few? Will it be right to visit the sins of the offending few on the unoffending many?

"What, then, are the facts which justify the present Bill? It is said that tenant holdings have changed hands to an alarming extent and that this power of alienation should therefore be curtailed. But the number of transfers which have already taken place does not appear to be large. Moreover, the Settlement-officer of Nagpur has found that during the last thirty years 50 per cent. of these transfers were in favour of agriculturists. This healthy circulation of land, as some of our local officers have pointed out, ought not to be checked. In the Revenue Administration Report for 1895-96, Sir Charles Lyall, the present Chief Commissioner, observed that—

'he had been giving his attention to the subject of transfers, and the results of the year were in full accord with his general conclusion that a large proportion of voluntary transfers are productive of good.'

"If that is granted, why has it been thought desirable to restrict the right of a tenant to borrow money on the security of his holding? What changes have taken place in the province within the last twelve years, in the condition of the agricultural classes, which call for such a stringent measure? A tenant borrows, and must borrow, till, by a process of natural selection, a better class of agriculturists come into existence, and in the meanwhile the problem is how to accelerate this natural process. The landlord, moreover, has the right to say that an improvident tenant ought not to be forced upon him when half the transfers take place in favour of agriculturists presumably better and more thrifty than the outgoing tenants. I confess that I for some time thought that it would be better to restrict the tenant's power of mortgage or sale, by law, but recent experiences have caused me to change my opinion. The necessity of resorting to the money-lender has been so forcibly brought home to one's mind by the famine and the continued scarcity of the last three or four years, that one must pause before giving support to any measure restricting the borrowing power of our tenants. That even the most deserving and thrifty tenant must borrow in such a year has been shown by almost every officer in the province, whose opinion was invited in 1894. Though many of these officers recommended some restriction of this power, their unanimous opinion was for the retention of some form of alienation by which the tenants with the help of the malguzars could borrow the necessary funds for cultivation, maintenance of their families and other necessary purposes. It has been said that this opinion of the officers has since 1894 undergone a change. It is alleged that opinion has 'advanced' in favour of total prohibition of all forms of alienation. My Lord, I am at a loss to understand how it could have been possible for the officers in question to change their opinions in the manner stated, when the experience of the last four years has forced on us the conviction that the saūkar is a necessary element in the village economy.

"The opinion of Mr. Carey, our Settlement Commissioner, on this point deserves careful consideration :—

'The experience of the past few years in Saugor and Damoh,' says Mr. Carey, 'has forced on me the conviction that the much-abused saukar is a necessary institution in a country such as India, with its insecure agriculture. We must have Josephs to store in years of plenty for seasons of deficient crops. In these districts during the three last years (I do not allude to the present year 1896-97) most of the land has been sown with the aid of the saukar, though each season brought increasingly heavy losses. The interests of the saukar are in this particular matter identical with those of the raiyat. If the land remains unsown, the money-lender loses all his venture. Is it to be accepted that the money-lenders would have done as much had the security which the cultivators had to offer been less? Possibly they would, as the last chance of recovering their past loans But will they be so ready to do so in future when the law of the land enables the cultivator to repudiate his liabilities, pocket the swag and retain his land?'

'It takes,' he adds, 'lakhs of rupees a year to sow any particular district, and it is impossible for Government to fill the place of the *banya* unless a grand system of Agricultural Land Banks was introduced. The present aid afforded by Government in the shape of the Agricultural Loans Act, beneficial as it is, really represents but a drop in the ocean.'

"To this statement of Mr. Carey I would add that the capital necessary to keep the tenant's family in food and clothes till the crops are sold in the market, is also a heavy item, which cannot be overlooked. Now, how can the tenant borrow all this money in a bad year? Under the proposed law he will be able to do so only at a rate of interest which will make it practically impossible for him to free himself from his embarrassments in the future. But the theorist will very likely rejoin and say 'Oh! the tenant can borrow under the Agricultural Loans Act at a very low interest.' The State, I take it, is not going to start an Agricultural Bank or become lender of money to the agriculturists on a large scale. I have the authority of the present Chief Commissioner himself for this statement. 'The Government,' says he, in his Revenue Administration Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1895-96, 'can never entirely supplant the natural and traditional agencies for the supply of seed to tenants who are not provident enough to store it for themselves, and it would be most injudicious to attempt to interfere with those agencies by too frequent advances, which can only have the effect of making terms harder for those whom Government cannot afford

to assist.' Moreover, the formalities which must be gone through under the Loans Act are so elaborate that a simple peasant prefers his village-saukar, though his terms are less favourable than those of the Government. The very fact that the tenants have not largely availed themselves of the Act shows either that it is unsuited to the conditions of agricultural society in India, or that those entrusted with its working have been unable to satisfy those for whose benefit it is intended that in the long run, and taking everything into consideration, it is better to have the Government as their creditor than the village-saukar.

"Then, again, it has been said that the registration statistics show that 90 per cent. of occupancy and ordinary tenants continue to cultivate their land without pledging their holdings, and they will therefore in future be able to borrow, even in bad years, what is absolutely necessary for them. I regret that those who have made such statements have overlooked one or two broad facts. The reply to them is that the present law enables a tenant to sell or mortgage his land with the consent of the landlord, and, as landlords are interested in promoting cultivation and securing rents in their villages, and in helping their tenants for this purpose, it is generally from the malguzars, or with the security of the malguzar, that tenants have obtained money for the purpose of cultivation, maintenance of family and the like. Again, the power which the tenant has hitherto possessed of subleasing his holding for a number of years, with the consent of the malguzar, has enabled him to tide over times of scarcity and distress. My Lord, these are the two rights, coupled with the supposed power of the landlord over the land, which have often enabled the tenant to surmount his difficulties and embarrassments, and both these rights the present Bill proposes to take away.

"My Lord, I have said that tenants must borrow, for they must, at all cost, have necessaries of life. But what would be their position under the proposed law? Every year they would see their crops attached in lieu of their debts. Nothing would be left to them to maintain themselves or to spend for the improvement of their lands. They would, in the course of time, grow fraudulent. Driven by necessity, they would try and conceal their crops or make them over to another under a *benami* transaction. Failing this, they would pawn the last thing they possess. Their credit would be gone. The security of the malguzar, which has all these years helped the tenant to tide over times of want and scarcity, would also be gone, for the malguzar, having lost his hold on the land, would no longer go out of the way to help his tenants. The seed-grain and the food-grain which the malguzar has hitherto supplied would not be forthcoming, for he would have no remedy for the recovery of his money for the grain advanced by him as a loan. Besides this, the system of *laoni*, *i.e.*, the selling of prospective produce at excessively low prices, would spring up and complete the ruin of the tenant. I would beg leave to quote here some very interesting observations from Sir Richard Jenkins, which give us a glimpse of the state of things in pre-British times when the tenant had no power of alienation.

'The patels,' says Sir Richard Jenkins, 'were in the habit of collecting the twelve annas of the rent on the first demand from the raiyats. Those who were able paid in cash, others borrowed from the patel or gave bonds on his security to saukars, who paid for them, the patel keeping the property of the borrowers under restraint until they liquidated their debts. These transactions often ended in the ruin of raiyats, who, when once involved, could seldom extricate themselves again.'

'The following were the modes of borrowing and repayment of debt in general use :—

first, the *laoni*, which consisting in making over to the creditor the grain of the crops on the ground at a rate considerably under the bazar price;

secondly, a simple loan, which the borrower agrees to repay.

'When a raiyat failed in his agreements he was frequently obliged to obtain another advance by pledging his cattle and implements of husbandry as well as the produce of the fields. Should he still continue insolvent, the patel seized everything the tenant had and took a deed of sale from him, specifying the particulars of the property and declaring that the transfer had been voluntary and that he would never reclaim it.

'Patels to whom raiyats where indebted were permitted to place the property of the defaulters under restraint, but not to sell it without authority from the Superintendent.

If a raiyat left a village in debt to his patel, he was obliged to return and settle all revenue-demands before he was allowed to become a cultivator elsewhere.'

"I would leave it to Your Excellency's Council to consider if this state of things which existed prior to the annexation of the provinces to British territory, and to which the Government now wants to revert by taking away the landed power of alienation, was a particularly happy one.

"It is said that an occupancy-tenant in the North-Western Provinces has no power of transfer, and nevertheless is able to procure all the capital that is necessary. I am unable to understand how it is possible for him to do so. I would like some Hon'ble Member to tell me whether the law of the North-Western Provinces really prevents an occupancy, tenant from sub-leasing the land for a term of years; so far as I have been able to gather from a cursory glance at the North-Western Provinces Rent Act of 1881, I do not think that there is any restriction in the North-Western Provinces on the tenant's power of sub-leasing, or any provision to the effect that a tenant can only sublet from year to year, so that the tenants of the North-Western Provinces enjoy the right of transfer in substance, if not in name.

"The Bill proposes to allow a sublease for one year. In my judgment this is wholly inadequate, for it will place the new occupant in a precarious position; for without an ascertained interest in the land for a sufficient number of years, no one can have any inducement to venture his capital on cultivation. The fixing of an arbitrary limit to a sub-lease is always open to objection. But if the Council is not prepared to leave the law as it stands,—if, in fact, a choice has to be made between one and any other number of years,—I would prefer to take ten years as the maximum limit for the occupancy and seven for the ordinary tenant, which corresponds with the period for which his rents remain practically unchanged. In the present state of the Central Provinces, an agriculturist will hardly ever find it profitable to sublet an ordinary, or, for the matter of that, an occupancy, field, for the obvious reason that the demand in these days of distress is, as the Chief Commissioner very rightly observes in his Resolution on the Courts of Wards' Report, dated 20th February 1898, for tenants and not for land.

"The great objection to an annual sub-lease is that the tenant who wished to sublet part of his holding to pay off his debts would be unable to get as much by the annual sub-lease as by one sub-lease for ten years. In other words, one year's sub-lease of a part of the holding would hardly ever save a tenant, whereas a ten years' lease would often help him out of his embarrassments. This, I think, is the period for which subletting should be allowed with the consent of the malguzar, and to prevent this being abused a right of pre-emption should be given to the malguzar such as he enjoys in the case of absolute occupancy-tenants, except where the subletting has been caused by disabilities on the part of the tenant, such as minority, old age, etc.

"It is said that in Native States tenants can do without the right of alienation and can get enough money for the cultivation of the land. The answer to this argument is that in Native States subletting is allowed, so that the tenants, like those of the North-Western Provinces, have the right of alienation in substance, if not in name. Again, the facilities for the realization of the money advanced are more numerous in Native States than in British territory. A well-to-do man has not the same restraint and limitations put upon his power of realizing his dues as he has in British India. Owing partly to the comparative absence of legislative interference and partly to the imperfect way in which existing laws are executed, the raiyat in the Native States has not yet learnt to disregard the ties of moral obligation. There is not to be found in the Native States that disregard for persons of rank which is seen in British territories, where all men are equal in the eyes of the law. There are not so many lawyers there to teach the raiyats the fine distinctions of law. My Lord, there are so many radical differences in the economic conditions of the Native States on one hand and British territory on the other, that any argument by way of anology is likely to be fallacious.

"It would have been wiser, my Lord, if the experimental measure now before Your Excellency's Council had been first tried in tracts where the raiyatwari system

of land-tenure obtains. The Government is the sole landlord in such tracts. Had the experiment failed, the loss would have been the loss of the Government, but the Government, probably, is rich enough to bear many such losses. The case, however, would be very different in the Central Provinces. Here, if the experiment failed to achieve the desired results, the poor malguzar would suffer heavy loss. It would add to the misfortunes he is already labouring under on account of successive bad seasons and heavy assessments. The Dekkhan Agriculturist Commission, while admitting that the evil of transfer is more prevalent in the raiyatwari tracts than in the parts of the country where the proposed legislation is to be applied, declared in their report of 1892 that there were several serious objections to an absolute prohibition of alienation, and that they would rather help the circulation of land amongst agriculturists. An experienced writer, well conversant with the system of land-tenure that obtains in Madras, says :—

'The absolute power given to transfer land by gift or mortgage is in itself excellent, and had the assessment always been moderate could not have worked harm. But, owing to heavy assessments and consequent inability to meet the Government demands, the raiyats have been obliged to exercise this power to such an extent as to place a large portion of the land in the hands of the saukars. The latter have enabled the raiyats to live on somehow. Had the land been tied, the raiyat would no doubt have been placed more speedily in an embarrassing position.'

"My Lord, I would here request my Hon'ble friend Mr. Nicholson, the official representative of Madras, to tell us what his experiences are on the subject, and whether, in his opinion, the proposed legislation would work smoothly in raiyatwari tracts.

"My Lord, I would bring this part of the discussion to a close by a quotation from Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, one of the ablest Revenue-officers who have served in the province. He says :—

'I believe that the mortgage and transfer of raiyats' tenures have their origin in ideas which arose long before the British supremacy in India, and that in dealing with the question we are laying hands not on a recent custom of our own creation but on a custom which has its roots in the circumstances of long past years. If this view be correct, it will be exceedingly difficult to put a stop to all transfers by legislation, and I think that experience of these provinces bears out this view. Occupancy and ordinary raiyats have no statutory powers of transfer, but transfers are exceedingly common amongst both classes.' 'I am by no means persuaded,' continues Mr. Fuller, 'that the practice of transfer is as injurious in the agricultural interests of the country as it is commonly supposed to be. It is generally assumed that transfers of raiyati right admit the money-lender to the cultivator's heritage, and this is of course true in a large proportion of cases. But we must not lose sight of the very numerous transfers which merely substitute a good cultivator for one who is indolent or imprudent. The Settlement-officer of Nagpur, who has made inquiries into the question, has concluded that about half the number of transfers which have taken place in that district during the past thirty years have merely shifted from one cultivator to another. The Government is hardly in this matter concerned with individuals, and a transfer under which a man who cannot farm successfully gives place to one who can is in my opinion of much benefit to the country. It would be very risky to put a stop to all transfers of the kind simply in order to prevent those which bring in the money-lender.'

"My Lord, a provision exists in the present Bill making tenants' lands saleable for money advanced by Government. I do not see what difference the Government can possibly make between money advanced by Government for improvements and money advanced by saukars to tenants in times of distress, with the consent of the malguzar and *at the same rate of interest* as charged by the Government, either to pay off the Government revenue or to keep tenants upon the land. If money has been lent to the people by the saukars to pay the Government in times of famine or scarcity, is it not fair that the Government should protect these saukars in order that they may secure the money they have already advanced?

"Your Excellency's name will ever be cherished with gratitude by the people of my province for the able and sympathetic manner in which you have ruled over the Empire in its days of dire calamity, and I believe no one could better appreciate the difficulties which a future Administration will experience, in case of a similar visitation, if the powers of the tenant be reduced to a minimum by the proposed law.

"The elaborate provisions laid down in the Bill for preventing an illegal transfer seem to be unsuited for the Central Provinces. When the law has declared transfer illegal and has prevented registration of the document evidencing such transfer, I think as much has been done to deter people from lending money as is possible—a great deal more, in fact, than has been done in the North-Western Provinces. To invite distant collaterals to join in the fight for the land and to put it in their power to exercise this privilege at any distance of time, not later than the next following settlement, which may not take place for another fifteen years, would be necessarily increasing litigation and complicating the procedure by constantly changing plaintiffs and defendants in the course of a suit. If anybody is to get back the holding from the transferee, I think it should be either the landlord or the tenant. The wider circle of heirs now let in by the present Bill would lead, as Sir James Caird has observed, to increase of litigation, a great deal of land administration by an 'unrestrained subdivision of holdings amongst the male members of a family.' Sir James Peile also holds the same view. I may remark in passing that even the most ardent advocates of the proposed legislation have doubted the efficacy of the sections regarding collaterals. My Lord, the ultimate effect of all these changes would be that landlords would find it difficult to realise their rent, and would be constantly involved in law-suits. Nor would the tenant benefit; but the lawyer would be greatly enriched. I have the highest possible respect for lawyers, and I always desire that they may get rich and prosper, but I would prefer their doing so at any body's expense but my own.

"My Lord, the position of the malguzars, as it is, is not altogether an enviable one. There are cases, when tenants in bad years leave their lands fallow and surrender them to the landlord. The latter, in order to secure rents for such lands, gives them over to other tenants. This necessarily means a great deal of trouble and expense on the part of the landlord as well as the tenant, for cultivation of fallow land means extra cost. The present Bill will enable any heir of the tenant to claim the land without paying any compensation whatever to the ordinary tenant, and all the money which the latter, or the landlord, has spent on the land will then be entirely lost to them. It is needless for me to point out that this will inflict heavy loss on the malguzar, and when once the fact becomes known to the tenant it will be an instrument in his hand for the oppression of the malguzar. And, in all cases when the Revenue-officer would dispose of lands, it will also make it impossible for him to secure tenants for his land. No enquiry will be made as to whether or not the applicant has the capital or stock necessary for cultivating the land. No security of any sort will be taken, and there will be no penalty for early abandonment. Consequently, creatures of straw will take up land and live from hand to mouth, cultivating one or two acres in a miserable way, and absconding on the approach of the first bad season. This will necessarily in many cases throw obstacles in the way of those who, by reason of superior capital and enterprise, would make most out of the land and effect the greatest improvements. The malguzar has already to pay heavily on account of the revised assessments. And it is to his situation that the Bill contemplates adding further embarrassments.

"My Lord, I now come to another point. I allude to the provision for making the cultivating right in the sír-land absolutely inalienable. This is a radical innovation in the law of the province and the justification for such an innovation is that it is in the interests of the proprietors themselves. But any measure, however beneficent in its intention, can scarcely be said to be welcome when it proposes to take away an important privilege. The settlement of 1863 conferred full proprietary rights on the malguzars of the Central Provinces without any reservation whatsoever. The Local Government of the time suggested that certain restrictions on the alienation of malguzari villages should be insisted on. But the Government of India rejected this suggestion, and, in its letter dated 28th June, 1860 (cited in page 83 of Mr. Nicolls' Digest of the Laws of the Central Provinces), the right conferred is described in the following words:—

'In regard to the admission or creation of a proprietary right in malguzars, I am desired to state that the Governor General in Council is strongly in favour of the measure,

so far as it can be carried out without prejudice to the rights of others. But His Excellency in Council is in favour of giving the proprietors thus created as large and absolute a control over the property vested in them as is consistent with local usages or feeling.'

"It will thus appear that, in sanctioning the bestowal of proprietary rights on the Patels of the Central Provinces, the Government directed that, subject to the condition of payment of the land-revenue, and subject to that condition only, every farmer should receive as nearly as possible a fee-simple in his estate with full power to dispose of his interest in the land by sale, gift, mortgage, bequest or otherwise, as he might think fit. The Bill now proposes to lay a rude hand on this arrangement, and it rests with Your Excellency's Government to consider whether, in spite of all the teachings of political economy, it would be a wise policy to take away a right already recognised and sanctioned by a codified Act of Legislature. Had this right of alienation never been conferred, it is possible that malguzars would never have felt the want of it. But once you have recognised the rights, once you have codified the law and allowed the legitimate expectations of all parties to be based on that law, a wise Legislature, I think, will hesitate to take the right away unless a very strong case is made out for such a drastic change.

"The question is, has a strong case been made out for taking this important privilege away? It is possible, my Lord, that a few foolish and improvident proprietors have been found who have not scrupled to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage—who have parted with their village without leaving any means of subsistence for their family; but would Your Excellency's Government consider it right to take away a privilege from a whole body of men because a few have been found thoughtless? Would it be consonant with the principles of justice to deprive malguzars as a class of a much-prized right because half a dozen of them have been found guilty of abusing it? Moreover, I am by no means inclined to believe that the present body of malguzars, who have come into existence after a process of elimination has taken place, and who, it may be hoped, have profited by the lesson which the fate of their improvident brethren has taught them, stand in need of protection to such an extent as to justify this interference with a vested right? It must not be altogether overlooked that education has made some progress in the Central Provinces, and that, in the course of a few years, we shall have a body of malguzars who will at least have the benefit of 'the 3 *rs*.' The conduct of the old proprietors can hardly furnish a safe guide to an inference as to the conduct of a generation that has but recently succeeded them, or is about to succeed them, in the course of a few years. The Government ought at any rate to wait and see how these men behave before it proceeds to punish the innocent with the guilty.

"There is another point in this connection to which I would beg leave to draw Your Excellency's attention. It is that rendering the cultivating right in *sir* inalienable will tend to create two distinct communities in the village economy, namely, one that may be called rent-collecting, and the other cultivating, the former having no interest in the land—a state of things very severely condemned by all experienced Revenue-officers.

"There is another aspect of the question which deserves Your Excellency's careful consideration. If a man, as Justice Stevens, the late Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, happily puts it, has bought an estate with the object of afterwards selling it at a profit, or if he wishes to part with one estate in order to secure another more profitable or situated more favourably for him, how does the proposed law help him? Will it not force him against his will, and to his inconvenience, to retain the cultivating rights in the *sir* land of the estate he is anxious to sell, and make it impossible for him to acquire the same rights in the *sir* land he is anxious to buy?

"The main objection to this proposal is that malguzars themselves, for whose benefit the provision has been introduced, are strongly opposed to such a policy. The Government, it has been shown, did not reserve a right to restrain alienation, when the fee-simple was given to the malguzars. Accordingly, villages have been purchased, and capital has been spent on them, under the belief that the malguzars are to have an unfetterred right of transfer. My Lord, the essence of property is

its transferability. Is there any one who doubts that the market value of property will be sensibly diminished when the sale of a village in its entirety, or at any rate of the most valuable portion of it, is dependent on the will of another? The Bill substantially says that, if it be transferred at all, it must be to one who belongs to the agricultural classes. But the agricultural classes have not been defined. Revenue-officers must, in future, supply this information. An inquisitorial proceeding asking for proofs of such delicate matters as means of subsistence, occupation, etc., will have to be submitted to. An intending purchaser of a village under such conditions would certainly offer much less than its present market-value, because of the risk and annoyance attendant on this new procedure, which, I may at once say, is altogether unprecedented and wholly unsuited to the sentiments, habits and customs of the people of the province. My Lord, I cannot help observing that the tendency of the Bill seems to be to make a man an agriculturist in spite of himself. Proprietors are not to be allowed wholly to sever their connection with the land. Freedom of contract is to be altogether taken away. The relation of landlord and tenant *inter se*, and of both with the money-lender, will hereafter depend, not upon contract nor yet upon definite rules of law, but on the will of Revenue-officers armed with unlimited discretion.

"It is argued that the old body of proprietors are fast dying out, and are often left without means of subsistence. The Bill therefore proposes to make *sir* inalienable, except with the permission of the Chief Commissioner. The present law merely lays down what rights pass on a sale in the absence of an express agreement. In the case of a voluntary sale the proprietor becomes an occupancy-tenant unless he expressly agrees to transfer his right to cultivate the *sir*. In the case of an involuntary sale he is given occupancy-rights unless the sale takes place under a mortgage-decree, and in the mortgage the parties have expressly-hypothecated cultivating rights in *sir*. There is however an unfortunate oversight in the Act, which is more responsible for cases of hardship than the money-lender. The favourite form of mortgage in the Central Provinces is called the *lahan gahan*. It is a mortgage by conditional sale followed by foreclosure Now the Act is silent as to the rights which accrue under a foreclosure decree. The result is that in every case of foreclosure the proprietor loses his *sir* and all, even though there was no bargain for it. The Act was amended in 1889 and in another section the word 'foreclosed' was added after the word 'sold'. I understand that a similar suggestion was made for the amendment of section 42; but I have not been able to discover why it was not adopted. Instead of the drastic measures suggested by the Bill, it would, in my opinion, be wiser if the Government were to extend the principle of section 42 to mortgages by conditional sale, and wait and see how the present body of proprietors use their privileges of contracting themselves out of the Act.

"My Lord, whilst on this subject, I would beg leave to point out that any argument based on an appeal to the experiences of the North-Western Provinces is likely to prove fallacious, because there are radical differences in the economic conditions of the two provinces. *Sir*, it is said, forms a very insignificant portion of the village-area in the North-Western Provinces, whereas it forms a very valuable portion of the villages in my province, having regard to its area and to the peculiar advantages it gives to its possessor.

"In the Central Provinces there are no tenants-at-will paying competition rents under a heavy pressure of population on the land. Even the ordinary tenants there are privileged tenants whose rent is subject to certain checks, and under the Bill they will hereafter cease to pay competition rents. A fair and reasonable rent will be determined for the tenant by the Revenue or Settlement Officer. *Sir*, which may be as extensive as one-quarter of the occupied area, is the only land over which tenant-right is not allowed to grow up, and in respect of which the law gives the malguzar full liberty to take what rent he can get, if he chooses to lease it. It is the *sir* which goes to make up for short collection in years of poor harvest, and its loss is a serious loss where the State demands go up to 70 or 75 per cent. including cesses, or even to 80 or 85 when the very small drawback given for the realization of *malik-makbuza* revenue is taken into consideration. My Lord, the policy of encouraging the sale of our villages without the *sir*

is highly dangerous, for the transferee practically becomes the holder of a more or less fixed rent charged very far short of the fee-simple. His ability to pay Government revenue in bad years may be very reasonably doubted. His one object, after buying the villages, will be to create *sir*, and this, I am afraid, will not be done by reclaiming waste-land; for the margin of profitable cultivation seems to have been reached in most districts. It will be done by selling up occupancy and ejecting ordinary tenants as far as the law will allow. What I wish to point out is this, that under the proposed law this motive will be far stronger than it is now.

"If the law of the North-Western Provinces be adopted in the Central Provinces, I have no doubt it will be evaded in many instances by the device of a surrender. In other words, the formality of two documents, with a decent interval between, will do what is now done by one document and with less chance of fraud.

"My Lord, I must take this opportunity of paying a well-deserved compliment to the Government of India and the Local Government for the good work they have done through the Court of Wards. Many an estate which would have been hopelessly in debt has been saved by the timely intercession of this Court. My humble suggestion is that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to extend the operation of this Court in cases where the agriculturists are involved in debt. The Government, my Lord, would be conferring an inestimable benefit on the people if, instead of taking away a conferred right from the proprietors, it were to pass an Act framed on the principle of the Incumbered Estates Acts in other provinces.

"I do not see any necessity for section 92, which allows a Revenue-officer to reinstate a tenant illegally ejected. I believe there is ample remedy already provided for the tenant by the law in the Specific Relief Act. Nor do I quite understand why a Revenue-officer under section 34 is allowed to try a question of title, order of sucession, etc., involving difficult questions of law, local customs, etc., apparently without his decision being liable to be questioned in a Civil Court.

"The present Bill seeks to afford protection to sub-tenants holding land from tenants *malik-mukbuzas*. I need scarcely point out that this policy which reverses the policy of 1888 has been very severely condemned by the Revenue-officers. I may briefly observe that such a change would tend to make the task of the Revenue-officer at once arduous and complicated, and would initiate a policy of excessive interference.

"My Lord, I now come to the most objectionable portion of the Bill, namely, the part which says that the Bill is to have retrospective effect. Words fail to express the feeling of alarm created throughout the length and breath of the province by the absence of a saving clause in the Bill in favour of existing contracts. The *sir* land has been made inalienable, and the Bill says that whoever after the commencement of this Act loses his village shall become an occupancy-tenant of his *sir* land, and this though he may have specifically mortgaged his cultivating rights in the *sir* at a time when the law allowed it. In other words, a person who, under the existing law, has advanced money on the security of the *sir* as well as the village will, after the Bill is passed into law, be able to get a decree of the village only without the *sir*—that is, for considerably less than he bargained for. Again, an occupancy or ordinary holding can at present be mortgaged with the consent of the landlord, but after the passing of the Bill no decree whatsoever or sale can be given by our Courts, and this though the mortgage was a valid one at the time it was made.

"Need I point out the grave impolicy of such a measure? Need I say, my Lord, that this will be a severe blow to those who have advanced money to malguzars or tenants on the footing of the present law—money which perhaps has gone for the payment of Government revenue or has been most religiously employed for the maintenance of the family in these times of universal scarcity and want. Such money-lender will, after the passing of the Bill, be able

to get a decree only against the village, or field, as the case may be; in the one case without the *sir* which formed their main security, and in the other without any cultivating rights in the field. Some will say, oh! it is the rich man or the comparatively rich man who is in question, and it is he only who will suffer from the effect of such laws. But is the sanctity of freedom of contract to be violated because it is the rich man who will suffer? Has he no right to claim protection of the law? But is it the rich man alone who will suffer?

"I would ask the Council to conceive for a moment the position of a minor whose parents in 1895 advanced the great bulk of the money he is heir to on the valuable security of both the *sir* and the village, and let it be supposed that the mortgage was for four years. On the expiry of this term in 1899, the poor minor finds himself bereft of his security, practically shorn of his inheritance, the accumulated wealth of his ancestors, for, in the meanwhile, the present Bill, having been passed into law, has at one stroke swept away all previous contracts and has deprived him of the security on which his whole fortune was staked? What would be left for him in that case but penury and misery?"

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS having asked if Government really intended giving retrospective effect to the Bill, SIR JOHN WOODBURN declared that the Government had no intention of giving retrospective effect to the provisions in the parent Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS thanked His Excellency and the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn on behalf of the people for coming to this decision and assured them that this declaration would to a great extent allay the anxiety of the public mind arising out of the present Bill, and proceeded with his speech :—

"My Lord, I am afraid I have trespassed somewhat longer upon the patience of this Council than I should have done. The subject under consideration is abstruse and unfamiliar, and there is very little aid afforded as to the true understanding of the question by discussion in the Press. I have tried to show, in as plain a language as I can command, that the Bill before Your Excellency's Council proposes some very important and radical changes in the law of landlord and tenant in the province I have the honour to represent. I have endeavoured to lay before Your Excellency the views and sentiments of the landlords of the Central Provinces in respect of the most serious of the grievances they will have to complain of should the Bill be passed into law in its present form. Some of the sections appear so obnoxious and so far-reaching in their consequences that it appeared to me that I should be failing in my duty to my country and to Your Excellency's Council if I did not respectfully enter my protest against them. My Lord, I am aware that the Bill has not been conceived in a spirit of hostility to the landlord, but I feel bound to say that, under the influence of a laudable desire to strengthen the hands of the tenant, the rights of the laudlords have been somewhat cruelly ignored. But let not the Council misunderstand me. I do not grudge the tenant his good fortune. I have no quarrel with him. I would go the length of suggesting that his rent should be fixed for ever, or, that if that is not possible, it should be fixed for the duration of the settlement at least. But in other respects let the law of the land remain as it stands.

"My Lord, whilst submitting the views of the people of my province on the important question that is now engaging the attention of Your Excellency's Council, I should not disguise the fact that a feeling has gained ground that too irreconcilable and antagonistic principles have been brought into conflict by the introduction of the measure, namely, the principle of the private property in the land and its free exchange on the one hand, and that of State property and monopoly in the land on the other. And that, though inspired in the best of intentions, the Government favours and its policy is drifting towards the latter principle, that it intends to stifle to death, slowly but unmistakably, a child of its own creation. I mean the malguzari land-tenure of my province.

"My Lord, I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to take a fair and dispassionate view of the Bill both from the landlord's and the tenant's stand-

point, but, if in spite of my honest endeavours I have not been able to rise above class-bias, my apology is that common fairness demands some recognition of the claims of other classes of the community than tenants.

"It is impossible to dispute the grave importance of the measure before Your Excellency's Council. It is the more important that legislation on similar lines will probably be introduced in other parts of India. In the debate on the Agriculturists Relief Act on the 24th January, 1895, the Hon'ble Sir Antony MacDonnell said:—

'I had not intended intervening in the debate, but I wish to say with reference to the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr Mehta, in which he expressed his regret that Government has not in connection with the Bill grappled with the great question of agriculturist indebtedness throughout India, that the question has been before the Government. The Government is at present engaged in discussing that question in those parts of India in which it presents its most complex and difficult features and I trust that before this Council ceases its sittings in Calcutta I shall be able to introduce a bill in connection with one important aspect of the question in the Central Provinces. The other parts of India will follow in due course.'

"My Lord, this is the Bill referred to by Sir Antony. This is the experimental measure which is to be tried in other parts of India, and its adoption or rejection in those parts will depend on its success or failure in my province. This measure, in fact, is intended as the basis of a system pregnant with the most important results for all India in the future, and, as such, I have no doubt it will receive from Your Excellency's Council that careful consideration, that anxious deliberation, which it deserves."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN said:—"I have listened with the very greatest interest to the remarks my Hon'ble friend has made on the question of land-transfers in the Central Provinces. This is a question of such undoubted gravity that it is right and fitting that the Government should have before it, and as well as the Government the Council, all that can be said against the proposals that have been made by the Government. I cannot say that I have been converted by the arguments used by my Hon'ble friend, but he may rest quite assured that all that he has to say on behalf of himself and the great class he represents in the Central Provinces will be studied and considered by the Select Committee of the Council with the greatest respect. He has said that the Bill which is about to be committed to the Select Committee puts the law in regard to tenants in the Central Provinces on a radically different basis. I think when he comes to consider the Bill again in the Select Committee he will admit that this is an exaggerated expression. Besides this matter of land-transfers there are only two issues which are vital in the Bill. One of these is the right of the tenant to get a fair rent fixed when the landlord puts on an enhancement which the tenant considers unfair, and the other is that the Settlement-officers should have the right of lowering rents which are too high. Upon these two points my Hon'ble friend has offered no remarks, and I am glad to gather from his silence that he is at one with the Government. With these remarks I beg to repeat my motion that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT (1881) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill to further amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, the Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

He said :—" When I had the honour of introducing this Bill, I pointed out that it was a matter which affected very closely the transactions of the daily life of both people of business and people engaged in agricultural operations. I explained a number of the detailed provisions of the Bill as it was then introduced, and I was not surprised that we received a vast body of suggestions with reference to the amendments of the law which had been made in the Bill, and suggestions for new amendments to be made in the Bill as it was introduced into the Council.

" I ask the forgiveness of the Council if I take a little time in describing some of the points which have been considered by the Select Committee, and in which they have altered the Bill as it was first introduced. I referred specially, when I introduced the Bill, to some changes which we proposed in the duties levied on certain classes of transactions. I pointed out that it seemed to me that in many cases the stamp-duties imposed by law had been evaded, by advantage being taken in carrying out transactions of forms which were not contemplated by the law itself. We made certain alterations in the existing law. In framing the Bill as it was first introduced, it was intended to meet these cases and to render impossible the evasions which had been commonly practised. When we came to consider the objections offered to our proposals it was shown that besides the respects in which the duties intended by the original law had been evaded, there were certain very legitimate and current business transactions with which our new provisions would interfere. It was from the first our intention to have every respect for current commercial practices, and as soon as it was shown that these provisions, which were intended to prevent evasions of duty, would also interfere with current commercial practices, we gave renewed consideration to the subject in the Select Committee, with the result that the original law has, in some of these cases, been re-introduced, the safeguards now proposed being different from those which were proposed at the time of the introduction of the Bill.

" The first of these cases is that of acknowledgment. Acknowledgments of debt have, under the existing law, to bear a very small stamp, namely, one anna. Now these acknowledgments customarily go very far beyond the intention of the one anna duty. As long as a person uses an acknowledgment for the pure purpose of acknowledging a sum due by him, we did not wish to alter the incidence of taxation upon the transaction. But when the acknowledgment goes to the extent of being really a bond, then we thought that it was desirable that the duty due upon a bond should be paid. We accordingly distinguished between acknowledgments which were ordinary acknowledgments, and acknowledgments which were attested. This distinction has been shown to us to be a very unfair one, and therefore we have now, in the form in which the Select Committee have reported the Bill, restored the original provisions of the law that a one anna duty is sufficient for an acknowledgment, but we have inserted a proviso that the acknowledgment must be an acknowledgment, pure and simple, and that the one anna stamp will not cover an acknowledgment, if the document also contains a promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property. A document which contains these stipulations is more than an acknowledgment, and ought to pay the duty due upon another kind of document.

" So in the case of promissory notes. We there provided that a simple promise to pay should bear a duty like a bill of exchange not payable on demand. There also we found that the effect of the new provisions would be far beyond what the Government intended. We have therefore restored the original duty upon promissory notes, and we have simply provided that the duty upon a promissory note as it stands in the existing law and as it remains unaltered will be leviable only on a promissory note as defined in the Negotiable Istruments Act.

" Another peculiar class of instrument which is current in the presidency-towns, and which is specially provided for in the Transfer of Property Act, is what in our present Bill is called an equitable mortgage. We raised the duty upon an equitable mortgage to make it something more approaching the duty levied upon similar instruments in England. But we find that in this class of

transfer also it is necessary for us to continue a special privilege which is provided for in the Transfer of Property Act, section 59, in which these peculiar mortgages made in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon by delivery to a creditor or his agent of a document of title to immovable property with intent to create security thereon, are exempted from the common incidents of mortgage, or agreement to mortgage. The existing law, therefore, we propose in respect to these documents will remain unaltered.

"One valuable suggestion has been made to us from Bombay. It is with reference to a new class of insurances which has been recently introduced into this country, but which is now common enough in England, namely, insurance against accident or sickness. This class of insurance has not been specially provided for in the existing law, and the consequence is that it comes under the definition of life insurance, and pays a duty of six annas per Rs. 1,000. It seems to us legitimate to provide that the minor class of insurance policies issued as insurance against accident or sickness shall be relieved of the heavier duty due upon life insurance. We have, therefore, inserted a new provision providing for this class of insurance and levying upon it only one-third part—*viz.*, two annas per Rs. 1,000—of the duty due upon life insurance.

"In another point we have corrected the duties upon insurance: it is provided in the existing law that when a Company having issued a policy of insurance re-insures with another Company, the duty payable in respect of that re-insurance shall be one rupee. But an examination of the case shows that in some cases the original insurance bears a duty of very much less than one rupee. We have therefore made this alteration, that instead of demanding a fixed duty of one rupee upon every case of re-insurance, we require the duty payable upon the original insurance, but not more than one rupee, so that, in any case in which the duty upon an original insurance is less than one rupee, the duty upon the re-insurance will also be less than one rupee.

"A difficult question arises in connection with insurance policies. It arises from the fact that the system of the transaction of business in Bombay is different from the system of the transaction of business in Calcutta. The duty upon insurance is by law levied upon the issue of the original policy. We levy no duty upon renewals. The consequence is, when an insurance policy is renewed, that is to say, if the original insurance policy is extended, then it bears no new duty, but if a person cancels his policy, and takes another policy on the same terms from another Company, he has to pay the additional duty. Now in Calcutta the system of insurance is this. The insurers transact their business directly with the offices. The consequence is that the policy is renewed year by year with the same Company, and bears no new duty. But in Bombay the whole of this business is done through insurance brokers. The insurance broker takes out his policy one year from one company, and the next he finds it more advantageous for himself either in respect of commission or by reason of better terms, or for some other reason, to take out the same insurance not with the same company but with another company. It is therefore a new policy, and is not a renewal of an old policy. The consequence is that these transactions have to pay a duty in Bombay which they do not pay in Calcutta. The Bombay Insurance Offices have made a proposal to us that we should reduce the insurance upon the original policy and demand payment of new duty upon renewal. This suits their system of business because they practically pay an annual duty upon their insurance. It does not suit the people in Calcutta because it imposes a duty upon them which they do not at present pay, *viz.*, a duty upon renewals. We have found it impossible to make any alteration in the existing law. We can only say that where one large commercial body has adapted its business to the existing law, we do not wish to interfere with their getting the benefit of it. If another large commercial body pursues a commercial custom which renders them liable to a higher duty than they would otherwise have to pay, we can only say that it is open to them to adopt the practice current in the rest of India, but it is impossible for us by making a change in the law in their favor to subject the Calcutta practice of Insurance Offices to what would no doubt be a very grave inconvenience, *viz.*, that of being under the obligation of having every renewal of a policy subjected to a new tax.

"I mentioned just now a case of duty on re-insurance being reduced from one rupee to 'one rupee or such smaller sum as may be due in respect of the original insurance.' We have adopted the same principle in respect of two or three other articles of the schedule, such, for example, as the revocation of a settlement, the revocation of trusts and transactions with regard to trust-property. In these cases the duty levied is a fixed one, and being a fixed one it is sometimes a larger duty than that which is levied upon the instrument of which revocation is made, or upon a conveyance of trust-property which is not a conveyance between trustees. In these three cases and in one or two others, we have adopted the same principle of making the present fixed fee the maximum duty, but giving to the smaller transactions the benefit of a smaller duty when the amount involved is that which is appropriate to a smaller duty.

"In the case of partitions we have had to make a somewhat peculiar provision. In the Bill as it was first introduced, the duty payable in respect of partition was a duty levied in respect of the value of the whole property partitioned, but at the same time authority was given to the Revenue-officer or the Court under whose directions the partition was carried out, to relieve from its share of the duty that portion of the property which remained outside the partition, or continued to be held undivided. Well, in this instance the duty is beyond doubt a rather heavy one in the case of the separation of only a small share of a very large estate, and we have assumed, therefore, that the duty should be remitted on the principle under which under section 29 of the Bill we have given authority to the Revenue-officer or the Civil Court to remit it; and we have, therefore, levied the duty not upon the whole of the property, but only upon that part of it which is separated off. The result of the existing law would be that if several partners, holding a 12-anna share agreed to let a 4-anna partner separate off his share, they would have to pay upon the value of the whole 16 annas. If afterwards the 12-anna share again had to be partitioned that 12-anna share would again have to pay upon the whole of the value of it. By arranging that the duty shall be only levied upon that part of the estate which is partitioned off from the rest, we prevent that which seems to be an injustice, namely, the demand of duty in respect of both of the partitioned and of the unpartitioned portion of the estate. Although we levy duty only in respect of the value of the separated-off portion of the estate, it must be remembered that the duty as a whole is a burden upon the whole estate, so that the partners who remain undivided have got to bear their share, although the share they bear is a much smaller one than they have to bear under the existing law.

Some remonstrances have been made regarding our provision of duty upon perpetual leases being based upon the duty due upon the conveyance. The Select Committee have not seen sufficient reason to depart from the proposals originally made in this respect. A perpetual lease is practically a permanent transfer of the property affected, and if a person takes a perpetual lease and agrees to pay, say, Rs. 1,000 a year in respect of his perpetual lease, he is having property conveyed to him subject to the payment of Rs. 1,000 a year. We must take for granted that he is prepared to pay Rs. 1,000 a year as the value of the property. He is afflicted with no greater hardship in respect to the payment for duty than if he had paid a lump sum of, say, Rs. 10,000—ten years' purchase. The duty proposed has been levied upon this principle. A consideration, if it is a consideration of Rs. 1,000 a year, is equal to a consideration of, say, ten years' purchase, or Rs. 10,000, and we levied the duty just as if the transaction was that of a conveyance of property for Rs. 10,000. A great part of the objections which have been raised to this demand have been raised on what seems to me a false principle. When property is conveyed from A to B, we levy duty at a certain percentage upon the total amount of the consideration paid. We do not regard in the least degree the question of how much profit B or A is to make out of the transaction. It is possible that the property may not be worth Rs. 10,000 although B consents to purchase it for Rs. 10,000. It may be possible that after he has purchased the property he will find that he is worse off than he was before; his money perhaps was more profitably invested before he spent it in this way. Such questions lie outside the question of the duty to be paid upon an instrument of conveyance, and in a similar manner, the question of the profit B expects to make out of

his perpetual lease seems to me to lie outside the question of the consideration that is to be paid in respect of a perpetual lease.

"There have been one or two points on which the remarks which we have received indicate some misapprehension of the intention of the Bill. For example, the Bill introduced contained a provision which levied upon a power-of-attorney in certain cases the same duty that would be levied upon a conveyance. The reason of this was that it was found as a fact that what amounted to a conveyance was sometimes effected by means of a power-of-attorney. A in selling B property, instead of conveying it to him by a regular deed of conveyance, simply transferred it to him without any conveyance at all, but gave him a power-of-attorney authorising him to sell the property. This, so far as B is concerned, enabled him to dispose of the property to the same extent as if he were the owner of it. We therefore provided that if a power-of-attorney was given for a consideration, and gave authority for the sale of the property affected, the duty should be levied in the same way as upon a conveyance. In the objections that have been made to this provision apparently some persons have thought that we levy this duty upon a power-of-attorney given for effecting a sale, and they fail to observe that it was levied purely upon a power-of-attorney given for a consideration.

"So an objection has been made in respect of our levying a duty upon a deed of adoption. It has been pointed out that adoption is a religious ceremony, and under these circumstances it ought to be free from any duty. We perfectly admit it, but what I desire to point out is that we do not in any way levy a duty upon adoption So far as adoption is a religious ceremony it goes free, naturally and inevitably, but if a deed of adoption is drawn up which is a conveyance of property, and is to be used as a document of title to property, it is then, and then only, that the duty is levied, not upon the adoption but upon the deed which records it, and which is meant to be effective as an instrument creating a right to property.

"We have had from one or two different quarters some objections raised what is really a commercial practice independent of the Stamp Act, that is to say, the system of transferring debentures and shares by blank transfer deeds. When a person transfers debentures or shares by a deed, a duty amounting to a certain percentage of the consideration is levied upon this deed. The practice, however, is that the deed is filled up blank and passes with the shares or with the certificate of the shares from hand to hand until occasion arises to make use of it, and then the person in whose hands at the time the certificate happens to be, fills up the transfer deed in his own favour, and the transfer deed then becomes effectual. It may thus cover a very large number of transfers. Some objections are made to this kind of transfer, but they are objections which lie outside the purview of the Stamp Act. In the first place Companies make objection to the practice on the ground that if the certificate of the shares is in this manner passing from hand to hand, they do not know who their shareholders are, and they therefore desire that this practice of transfer by blank transfer deed should cease, and that we should impose a limit of time upon such deeds and compel a transfer deed to be executed within a certain time and the transfer to be thus completed. Some persons have raised questions of revenue with regard to this, and pointed out that it would be desirable even in the interests of the revenue to reduce the duty upon a transfer deed but to limit its operation in point of time, so that it might cover not a dozen or even 50 or 100 transfers, but only cover one. The practice, however, of transfer by blank transfer deed is a common one both in England and in this country, and it does not seem to us possible as a matter of regulation of stamp-duty to interfere with it. We have therefore not made any alteration in the levy of duty upon this class of document, but I intend to make a reference to the Chamber of Commerce and to other commercial bodies in order to find out whether they desire that any legislative provisions should be made either in the Stamp Act or in any other way which would have the effect of altering the practice in respect of transfer deeds. In the meantime, as I say, we shall not interfere with it.

"Another important point which the Select Committee considered was the question of duty to be levied in the case of a sale of property subject to an encumbrance. There have been inconsistent decisions of the High Courts in this respect.

In some cases they have said that the encumbrance forms a deduction from the value of the property. In other cases they pointed out, what I think was the original intention of the Act, that if a person bought a property subject to an encumbrance, the consideration he paid for it was not merely the amount he paid down now, but included the amount which he undertook to pay down afterwards for the release of the encumbrance. We have made this point clearer. We have made it clear that the consideration in respect of which duty is levied when a property of this sort is transferred includes not only the amount which is immediately paid, but the amount which is afterwards to be paid before the property completely passes into the hands of the transferee. There is only one case in which this arrangement may seem unfair, and that case we provide for by a proviso, namely, the case where the mortgagee himself buys the property from the mortgagor. In this case the first transaction of mortgage is really part of the final transaction of transfer, and therefore we have provided that in this particular case the duty which would be levied when the property is completely conveyed from the mortgagor to the mortgagee shall be reduced by the amount which has been paid in respect of the first transaction, the first transaction being taken as really a part payment.

"In many cases the operation of the Bill as it was first introduced and as it is now reported by the Select Committee, is a relaxation to some extent of the provisions of the existing law. We have had suggestions for carrying these relaxations still further. For the most part we have not seen our way to carry them further and maintain the law as it at present stands with the relaxation at first introduced. I mention this because some of those who have been good enough to favour us with suggestions may think that their demand for a further relaxation logically follows from the concessions which have already been made in the Bill. I can only express my regret that sometimes it is not possible to carry out in matters of legislation logical consequences of previous concessions. We must stop concessions at some point. Take, for example, the case provided for in section 26, where we give a certain concession in respect of mining leases, and limit that concession by the sum of R20,000. Of course it is impossible to say why R20,000 instead of R15,000 or R19,000 should have been selected. We can only say we have given a concession at the limit of R20,000, and we do not see our way to carrying it further.

"There is one important change we have made which is greatly, I think, to the benefit of the public, and that is that in various cases in which under the law the Collector gives a certificate that the duty is sufficient, that certificate shall not afterwards be questioned in any Court. It seems to us that if a document passes muster formally with the revenue-authorities, it should be considered to be properly stamped even though some subsequent revenue-authority or a Court subsequently dealing with the same matter may think that the first decision is erroneous. It is only fair that when a person has taken all the trouble to have the duty upon the instrument certified by an authority representing the Revenue, he should be secured from any further contention that the document has not been properly stamped.

"Section 37 was a new section which we introduced, of which the object was to give the Governor General in Council power to lay down provisions for properly stamping a document which had been properly stamped so far as regards the amount, but not properly stamped so far as regards the class of stamp used. The section has been remarked on by several officers who have pointed out to us that it is extremely vague in its purport. It was vague in its purport, but it was vague out of deliberate intention. It was merely an enabling section which laid down no substantive law whatever, but only authorised the Governor General in Council to provide for certain cases by a new rule. We have made this clearer in the form of wording that we have now given to the section, and if it is borne in mind that it merely enables the Governor General in Council to make a rule, and lays down no rule or system by itself, it will be seen that it is not liable to the objections which have been made to it.

"In another small matter, perhaps, but one that appears not unfrequently to arise, we have made provision which will give some facilities to people who have

the misfortune to draw up documents on insufficiently stamped paper. It is not clear in the law as it at present stands whether it is open to a person who under these circumstances has an entirely new document drawn up upon new paper sufficient in value, to get a refund of the old paper. The practice in two or three provinces is in this respect different, but we have made it clear that a person who throws aside an insufficiently stamped deed, and gets a new deed in the same terms drawn up and properly stamped, is entitled to get a refund made to him of the duty which he first of all paid upon the insufficiently stamped, and now superseded, deed.

"Some of the revenue-officers have in their remarks to us made objections to a class of transactions which not unfrequently take place, and which they apparently think is a fraud on the revenue. It is, namely, that of a conveyance of a large property which consists both of movable and immovable property; a conveyance for example of a tea estate with all the machinery, houses, furniture and various other properties connected with it. The usual form of a conveyance of that kind is to recite that the movable property has been transferred, and the immovable property alone is made the subject of the deed. This is considered by some to be a fraud upon the revenue, because they tell us the document is effective for the transfer of both the movable and the immovable part of the property. We do not take that view. It seems to us that movable property can be transferred by delivery, and it is not necessary that it should be transferred by a deed which has to be preserved in the same way as a document of transfer of immovable property. We have, therefore, not seen our way to make any provision in this respect, and we consider that a document of that sort pays its proper duty if it is regarded purely as a document creating a right in the immovable part of the property, and that it is not necessary to further tax it in respect of its reciting that the movable part of the property, furniture and so forth which happens to go with the estate has already been delivered.

"Some objections also have been made to one of our sections in which it is provided that all the transactions of the revenue-authority are subject to the revision of the chief controlling revenue-authority. It has been pointed out that under these circumstances the Civil Court when it sends a stamped document to a revenue-authority to be properly stamped would have its whole procedure stopped because the person from whom the duty has been levied would intimate to the Court that he is taking an appeal to the chief controlling revenue-authority. We can only say with reference to this that the conduct of a civil suit is a matter for the Judge of the Civil Court. We cannot reject provisions in the Stamp law which are suitable in themselves, on the ground that they may be made by a weak judge an excuse for postponing his cases.

"I do not think I have any further remarks to make except this; we had hoped to be able to pass this Stamp law during the current session, but there have been considerable modifications in points of detail in the Bill as reported by the Select Committee. The Select Committee considered that in a matter so far-reaching, one in which people are so very largely concerned, it is not desirable that the law should be passed without giving some opportunity for further consideration of the amendments. They have therefore in their Report stated that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and they recommend that it should be republished in the Gazette of India. The date from which the Act will come into force as shown in the Bill reported by the Select Committee is the 1st of July next. I am afraid it will not be possible to bring it into force by that date, because, even if the measure be passed at Simla, we shall have to put off the date of its coming into force for a sufficient time to enable the Local Governments to publish it and translate it into the various vernacular languages; but I think the Bill as it has been reported by the Select Committee has so largely met the objections raised to its first form that it may be considered to a very large extent a non-contentious measure, and it may possibly be open to the Council even during the Simla session to consider it and to pass it. That, however, is a matter we shall hereafter consider when we see what remarks are made with reference to it as now reported; but inasmuch as we have met substantially all the objections which were

raised to it as first introduced, I think it may be possible, even though it is a commercial measure, to proceed with its consideration during the Simla session.

PETROLEUM ACT (1886) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Petroleum Act, 1886. He said :—" I have no remarks to make in connection with this Bill. The only amendment we have made is with the object of reassuring the commercial community that there shall be no alteration of the tests for petroleum without previous notice to and consultation with them."

POST OFFICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India be taken into consideration. He said :—" I have no further remarks to make on the subject of this Bill."

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL said :—" My Lord, in supporting the Post Office Bill, now before the Council, carefully drafted by the learned Member in full detail, I wish to say that it will prove beneficial to the public and the postal administration as well.

" I have read in certain Vernacular papers that there is a danger to the public in regard to section 6 of the amended Bill, in that the Government having exempted itself from liability for loss, misdelivery, delay or damage to the articles delivered to the Post Office for despatch, will encourage the postal employés and will be productive of more injury to the public. But to this misapprehension section 52 of the amended Bill is a perfect safeguard."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" I would only point out with reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul that the law on the subject is not altered by the provisions of this Bill, and I think the public may take it for granted that the Post Office officials will exercise their usual care, for which they have been distinguished hitherto."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur ANANDA CHARLU moved that in clause 26 (1) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the words " to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct ", in the last two lines, the words " to be returned to the sender or the addressee, with the words ' opened by authority ' written on the cover " be substituted. He said :—" As Macaulay has said, the sole purpose—I may add, the sole justification—of the monopoly given to the Post Office of carrying letters is their safe transmission. Either this object must be carried out or the sender and the addressee must be told that the Post Office declines to be a party to the transmission of this objectionable thing or that. To smother or to spirit away what is entrusted to the Post Office, leaving the sender and the addressee in the lurch, can find no warrant in reason. The object of my amendment is to give the Post Office this full power to decline, and no more."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" I am afraid I must oppose on the part of the Government the proposal which has been made by the Hon'ble Member. I ought to say that the Hon'ble Member, with that commonsense which distinguishes him in considering and giving advice on any question of general principle, told us in the Select Committee that he thought the power given under section 26 to the Governor General in Council to be exercised in cases of public emergency or in the interests of public safety or tranquillity was a necessity to the Government, but I think that in making this amendment he has forgotten that the power which is to be exercised under section 26 is only to be exercised on the occurrence of any public emergency and in the interests of the public safety or tranquillity. It is something entirely apart from the ordinary functions of the Post Office. It is intended to give

the Government power to override the ordinary operations of the department in order to prevent the Post Office being used as a method for pursuing designs which are not conformable with public safety or tranquillity. Now, for example, I may give one or two illustrations of the sort of thing which is intended. We have had recently some disturbances on our frontiers, as all Hon'ble Members know. Supposing that the gentleman who is commonly called the Mad Mullah had sent documents to some of his friends in India asking them to rally to his standard or give him assistance of some kind in pursuing his warfare against Her Majesty; are we to understand that he can use the services of our Post Office for purposes of that sort? We are obviously entitled to intercept any communications of that kind, and to say that we do not admit the obligation either to return the documents to the sender or to forward them to the addressees. So also if a packet of cartridges is being sent for use (say) against the public tranquillity, is the Government to be considered bound to deliver that packet of cartridges to the person to whom it has been sent, or if it does not do so to return it? Is it to be bound to return it to the sender and say 'Here, you have tried this on this time, but we have prevented you. We have found you out and give you back the packet of cartridges; but of course you can go to-morrow, and post it over again and put everybody to the same trouble all over again?' When the document or article which is being passed through the Post Office can be used by the Government to pursue the offender, that document ought to be used for the purpose of pursuing him, and ought not to be sent back to the sender or, to be sent forward to the addressee. It must be taken for granted that the Post Office is being used on these occasions for purposes for which it ought not to be used and for which it is the business of the Government to see that it shall not be used, and the case is probably one in which there is some offence which it is the business of Government as soon as possible, and as effectually as possible, to put a stop to. Under these circumstances I think the section should remain, and that the power should be given in the terms in which it is given, namely, that the document or article which is intercepted ought to be disposed of in such a manner as the Governor General in Council may direct."

The Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH said :—"The first illustration given by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland supposes an extremely violent case which would be met by any other provision that may be found within the four corners of the Bill, to that effect. The other supposed case, I submit, does not fall under the scope of section 26 (*1*), but would come rather under the terms of section 20 of the Bill, which we are not discussing now. The amendment is merely a verbal one. It proposes a simpler and rather a lenient course. The words 'disposed of, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct' are very comprehensive, and evidently indicate that the procedure contemplated to be pursued generally in dealing with all cases falling within the mischief admits of no qualification. It is desirable, therefore, that the amendment should be adopted."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. CHARLU said :—"My Lord, I should like to say one word on the amendment. I did not ask that the thing should be sent to the addressee as a matter of course. I say it should be returned to the sender or sent to the addressee. I have put it that way for this reason. It will be returned to the sender if it is thought inadvisable to send it to the addressee. If upon examination of it, and after a sufficient time has elapsed for the authorities to decide, it is found safe to send it back to the addressee, it may be sent to him, but the parties would receive sufficient notice that the thing contains something which the authorities have thought open to objection and I believe that that guarantee will be sufficient to stop the practice."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. CHARLU also moved that to the same sub-clause the following proviso be added, namely :—

"Provided that, prior to the issue of any order under this section, a statement shall be prepared under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to a Local

Government and placed on record, setting forth the grounds for believing that a public emergency has arisen or that the Act is required in the interest of public safety or tranquillity.''

He said:—" The power taken under this section postulates bad men. I venture to think that it is not altogether beyond the range of possibility to conceive of instances of bad Governments exhibiting an abnormal propensity to misuse the power possessed. Possession of power, like the possession of an abundance of everything else, creates the temptation to use it, and such a temptation often leads one to fancy occasion for its exercise, where there is none or none adequate. I may say at once that this is not a mere ideal fear. Instances are not wanting of bubbles, ominous at first, showing a mere vacuum of reasons or a ridiculous paucity of reasons when they burst. This risk is one of the besetting moral dangers of enacting unnecessary laws, or laws which admit of being evoked into action with impunity or on an impulse of panic or temper. On such a risk, and on persons liable to a proneness to go astray or to lead astray, the anticipation of publicity and of possible judicial scrutiny will operate as a sobering influence A strong and just Government, above all others, must not shrink from daylight. The power in question is one which, it seems to me, must be as abhorrent to good Governments as to the public; and good Governments should themselves provide effectual checks and safeguards to render it impossible for bad Governments, that might come after them, to readily resort to arbitrary or high-handed proceedings They might also need some such preventive to guard themselves against the passion of a moment running away with their judgments, leaving them to repent of their conduct when cooler times return.

" I know that responsible Governments would put forth a power such as this very very seldom indeed. But I know also that instances of the Government being challenged would be rarer still. There is this best guarantee, *viz.*, the guilty conscience of the wrong-doer as his accuser, and as making a coward of him. Such wrong-doers would find it to their own interest to hold their tongues and be only too glad to have their wickedness hushed up and not exposed to the open glare. There may, nevertheless, be an occasional instance to the contrary, but, as the saying goes, one swallow makes not summer. As I remarked in my minute of dissent, the Government would be absolutely impregnable with a *bonâ fide* case. The Government is fully armed to initiate proceedings. Before it takes action, there must surely be some degree of deliberation and some materials to work upon. Where is the difficulty in embodying those materials and the results of that deliberation in a statement and placing it on record? Such a course will be highly re-assuring and go a long way in enlisting the sympathy of the public and allaying irritating suspicions of all sorts. A mutual confidence, such as this, is an inestimable advantage to the people and Government alike, and it should be secured, I venture to think, at all cost of personal feeling or personal importance "

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES WESTLAND said:—" I am again obliged to join issue with my Hon'ble friend and to oppose the amendment he has proposed. In the first place, he is under a complete misapprehension in thinking that the Government are proposing to take some entirely new authority they do not possess at present. The Government do possess this authority at present, and if the Hon'ble Member will refer to the last section of the Bill he will see that it is very carefully said:

'Nothing in this Act shall derogate from or affect the provisions of the East India Company Act, 1780, or any enactment amending or extending the same.'

"That is to say, 120 years ago a statute was passed which gave the authority which the Hon'ble Member is now quoting as an entirely new and exceptional one, and one which ought not to be exercised. The difficulty, my Lord, in dealing with the Hon'ble Member's amendments is that sometimes he lives in the pure serene atmosphere of Madras, where no ripples ever disturb the placid surface of political waters. He cannot therefore imagine that any such thing as a public emergency can exist in any other part of the Empire, and the consequence is that he considers, when the Governor General in Council acts on an occasion of

public emergency, there is time for a Secretary to Government to sit down and formulate all sorts of reasons, setting forth why Government thinks that there is an occasion of public emergency, and why it is convinced that it ought to take steps in consequence of that state of public emergency. He tells us he does not trust the Governor General in Council in these matters, and that there ought to be an appeal from the Governor General in Council to a village-munsif and a couple of wrangling pleaders in a small Civil Court. It seems to me, my Lord, that the one thing that is wanted in a public emergency is rapid action and not prolonged consideration. We have had some instances of it only within the last week or two when a case of public emergency arose in Bombay. When riots broke out there the Government put aside the ordinary law and called for the military and sent them into Bombay to put down the rioting. The Hon'ble Mr. Charlu would have it that it was necessary in the first place for the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to sit down and indite a long minute telling people generally how he came to suppose that there was a disturbance going on in the city of Bombay, and how it came to be necessary that the military should be called for from a distance, and unless Government are prepared to take all those elaborate red-tape measures, they ought not to be allowed to take effective measures for ensuring the public safety. It seems to me that one of the primary functions of Government is to ensure public safety, and one of the first things to be done in case of a public emergency is to come down upon it with a strong hand—a hand which should not be restricted by the consideration that some red-tape forms have to be gone through beforehand, and that the Government will have to justify its action afterwards before some petty Court. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I think that the public will concede to the Governor General in Council quite as large a discretion as the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu is willing to concede to his munsif and pleaders, and the Council will, I trust, reject the Hon'ble Member's amendment."

The Hon'ble BISHAMBAR NATH said:—"In spite of the citation of a very ancient statute by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland as an authority for opposing the second amendment, I submit that the introduction of section 26 (*1*) in its present form into the Bill is open to objection. The provision embodied therein is apparently a new one. It is, I believe, analogous to section 5, Act XIII of 1885, *mutatis mutandis*. Any letter, post-card, newspaper, or a book, which the definition of the expression 'postal article' includes, may be intercepted, detained or delivered to the Government, and disposed of in accordance with that provision. The net result of the measures passed into law in the present session of the Council has, I notice, proved, on the whole, in favour of strengthening the hands of the Executive and Magistracy as regards the suppression or prevention of certain crimes and misdemeanours. Any further attempt at restraining unduly the freedom of action of the people allowed to them with respect to the transmission of communications or papers by post would be regarded as rather arbitrary, unless due publicity were enjoined to be given to the occurrence of any 'public emergency' as contemplated by the section in question. As the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ananda Charlu practically amounts to a reasonable compromise in so far as it concedes the necessity for exercising the power given by section 26 (*1*), it is desirable, I submit, that the proviso, for the addition of which he contends, should be adopted. Sub-section (*2*) provides that 'if any doubt arises as to the existence of any emergency or as to whether any act done under sub-section (*1*) was in the interest of the public safety or tranquillity, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.' What is required, I think, is a previous warning, or a notification of the 'emergency' after due enquiry, and not a certificate for validating an act done, or removing any doubt that might arise subsequently as to its propriety."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. CHARLU said:—"I don't want prior publication, but only a prior record of such information as the Government acts upon. The position I have taken is very clear from the opening lines in my minute of dissent, which I shall read to the Council—'As to the power taken under section 26 (*1*).' I recognise the necessity for it to meet an emergency in the first instance, but I do

not see why after the action shall have been taken the grounds for it should not see the light or the action itself should not run the gauntlet of a judicial investigation if necessary. Thus it strikes me that the whole of the attempted refutation fails."

The motion was put and negatived.

The following amendment, of which the Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU had also given notice, was subsequently withdrawn :—that in sub-clause (2) of the same clause, for the word "doubt," in line 1, the word "question" be substituted; after the word "arises," in the same line, the words "in respect of action taken under this section" be inserted; and for the words commencing with the words "or as to," in line 2, to the end of the clause, the words "the statement mentioned in the proviso to sub-section (1) shall be *primâ facie* evidence on the point," be substituted.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT (1882) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur will move the amendment standing in the name of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said :—"If the Hon'ble Legal Member's Bill means anything at all, it means that at some time or another the Government anticipate that in one or other of the Indian Small Cause Courts there may be no Subordinate Judge competent to take the Chief Judgeship. Otherwise it is not apparent why Government should wish to take powers to go outside the Small Cause Court for an acting Chief Judge. So far as Calcutta is concerned, the Chamber of Commerce, who have recently been giving particular attention to the working of the Small Cause Court, would much prefer to see the appointment of the Chief Judge confined to the Judges of the Court, and to ensure efficiency every Judge in the Court, who is also an advocate, should be competent to take the important position of Chief Judge. If an advocate, after some experience as a Judge in a Small Cause Court, is not competent to act as Chief Judge, he should never, in my opinion, have been a Judge at all. I am convinced that men who have had a Barrister's training should form at least a large proportion of the Judges of a Presidency Small Cause Court, and I think Government quite recognise this fact. It is also obvious that, unless the pay of a Judge bears some comparison to the income of successful men at the local Bar, Barrister Judges of a Small Cause Court must ordinarily be recruited from the Junior Bar, and a young man with energy and commonsense is a suitable person to be appointed a Judge of a Small Cause Court. The remedy for the evil, which the proposed amendment attempts to hide, *viz.*, the incompetency of Barrister Small Cause Court Judges, seems to be perfectly clear. It is to raise the pay of the appointments to such a degree that the Local Government would be able to select their men instead of having to put up with any one they can get. In the Calcutta Small Cause Court all the Judges are advocates, and I am sure that Government has in every instance procured the best men available. This is rather a delicate matter to touch upon, because I do not wish to appear to suggest that the gentlemen who are now acting as Judges in the Court are not competent Judges; but I am convinced that, if the pay of the appointments were raised, the efficiency of the Court would be greatly increased. The Calcutta Court has yielded an annual net profit to Government of over 1½ lakhs of rupees steadily for the past six years—last year the profit was R1,81,000—and

I think the mercantile community have a right to ask that the efficiency of the Court be raised to as high a state as possible. The present pay of the appointments in the Calcutta Small Cause Court is as follows: Chief Judge, R2,000 rising to R2,500; Second Judge, R1,400; Third Judge R1,300; Fourth Judge R1,125; and Fifth Judge, R1,000, while the Registrar, who is also an advocate, gets R750 rising to R900. First, I would remark that I can see no reason why the Third, Fourth and Fifth Judges, who do the same work, should not receive the same pay, and it is inconceivable to my mind that a junior at the Calcutta Bar would accept any of the ordinary Judgships unless perhaps there was a reasonable chance of his succeeding to the Chief Judgship and of earning the Chief Judge's pension.

"The Government seem to show a disposition to effect what cannot but be called doubtful economies in cutting down the privileges and salaries of Judges in the presidency-towns. Under the Civil Service Regulations of 1st of May, 1897, the period of active service which a Chief Judge has to serve before earning his pension of £750 a year has been extended from 11½ to 14½ years. This I think is a mistake. His period of service for pension should be 11½ years as formerly, and it would probably be better in the interests of efficiency that the minimum pay of a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court should be R2,000 a month. I have pointed out what seems to me to be the proper remedy to meet the case of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers' Bill is all in the direction of allowing the present condition of things to continue, I am not in favour of it. The amendment which stands in the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' name has my approval, and with your permission, my Lord, I beg to move the amendment, *viz.*, that for clause 3 of the Bill as introduced the following be substituted, namely:—

'3. In section 8A of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, as amended by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895, after the words "Chief Judge," the second time they occur, the words "or if none of the Judges of the Court are duly qualified some other duly qualified person" shall be inserted.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHALMERS said:—"I am afraid I must oppose this amendment. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Arthur has correctly stated its object. A difficulty arises at times when the Chief Judge goes on leave. The Madras Government has in very strong terms called our attention to that difficulty. The opinion of the Madras Government is that the gentlemen who may be qualified under the Act to act as Chief Judge in the Court are not always fit persons to hold the appointment, and of course it may often happen that you may have a Small Cause Court of five Judges, but the junior Judge would be the person who would have the qualification for the Chief Judge, and it might be very objectionable to put a junior Judge over the heads of all the others when the Chief Judge was on leave. Therefore, on the advice of the Madras Government, the Government of India came to the conclusion that they ought to take power, where there was, so to speak, any personal objection to a junior Judge of the Court acting as Chief Judge, to appoint an outsider. I quite agree that the only proper and ordinary course would be to appoint a Judge of the Court to act as Chief Judge. It is far more convenient that the man who knows the practice of the Court should in the absence of the Chief Judge naturally so to speak slip into his place, but as matters stand we have the opinion of the Madras Government that this cannot be done. Well, then, my Hon'ble friend says if it cannot be done it is the fault of the system, and he suggests that Small Cause Court Judges should be chosen with more regard to efficiency, and in order to ensure their being competent that they should be better paid. That is no doubt a matter for careful inquiry. It is one which my Hon'ble friend opposite (Sir James Westland) will take note of. He knows what my opinions on that question are. But on Saturday last my friend Mr. Arthur told me that he might raise this question, and it occurred to me that if it was going to be raised I should like to compare the work and the efficiency of the Presidency Small Cause Courts here with the English County Courts at home, and certainly on comparing the figures of the last year it seems to me that if the Presidency Small Cause Courts here were armed with the English County Court's procedure—with the powers of an English

County Court—a smaller number of Judges could get through a great deal more work, and that perhaps, without any increased demands upon my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland, the ends which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Arthur has in view could be obtained. Now, I find that there were five Judges in the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and that last year these Judges by working very hard—and I am told that they do work very hard—got through about 24,000 cases; that is to say, each Judge would get through about 5,000 cases in the course of the year. Well, I compare those figures with the English County Court figures, and I find there are 15 Judges in England who dispose of more than 20,000 cases apiece. I find, for instance, that in circuit No. 8, the Judge has two Courts in his circuit and two Registrars, and that he disposes of 41,000 ordinary cases and over 200 bankruptcy cases as well. I find also that in circuit No. 21, one Judge with two Registrars disposes of 52,000 ordinary cases, 6,000 judgment-summonses, 130 bankruptcies, and a large number of High Court cases besides. It is quite clear that the English procedure is far more summary and far more efficient. You cannot, of course, always compare cases in England with cases in India. On the one hand, no doubt a good deal of time is lost here owing to the necessity of interpreting the evidence, and the practitioners are slower in doing their work than at home; but, on the other hand, you must take into account that the County Courts at home have equity, jurisdiction, jurisdiction in actions of tort and in bankruptcy cases and so forth. On the whole, one would think that with an efficient procedure, setting these considerations one against another, that the Indian Small Cause Court Judge ought to dispose of nearly as many cases as the English County Court Judge and, if that were so, one Judge and two Registrars ought to be able to dispose of all the business in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. But that is a matter which may stand over for future inquiry. Last night I had various other amendments on the Bill suggested to me which I have not had time to consider —a telegram from Bombay and also a note from Sir Alexander Mackenzie who has been unable to be present to-day. I propose, therefore, not to proceed with the Bill to-day, but to let it stand over in order to have time to consider the various suggestions that have been made.

"As regards this amendment, I certainly cannot accept it to-day."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR :—"I am willing to allow the amendment to stand over, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers suggests."

The Hon'ble SIR HENRY PRINSEP said :—"I have in more than one instance had to consider comparisons between the work done in English Courts, and especially the County Courts in England, and the Courts in this country, and I have always realised that the difficulties with which the Courts in this country have to contend have not received proper consideration. When I hear the Hon'ble Legal Member who has had great experience of the County Courts in England, but who has had little or no experience of the Courts in this country, compare the work of the two classes of Courts to the disparagement of our Indian Courts with a view to show that those Courts do not decide a sufficient number of cases, I venture to state that any such comparison cannot fairly be made on mere statistics. The class of legal practitioners in the Courts in England and in Courts of Small Causes in presidency-towns are very different; the habits of thought and the intelligence of the witnesses are also very much against the rapid despatch of business in this country and lastly the fact that all evidence has to be interpreted—both the question put and the answers given—is a most serious drawback, and without any undue disparagement to the Judges of our Small Cause Courts I do not suppose that it will be denied that they are inferior both in experience and in knowledge of their business to those who obtain appointments as County Court Judges. There is a greater area of selection in England, the salaries are higher and therefore the office is more attractive; while on the other hand, the standard of pay offered in India is so low on comparison with the income of an advocate or pleader in fair practice that it fails to induce those who are at all likely to be successful in the profession of law to become Judges, and this applies even to Judges of the High Court. At the same time I agree entirely

with my Hon'ble friend the Legal Member that a great improvement may be made in our procedure here by assimilating it more to the practice of the County Courts in England, but I maintain that in the comparisons that have been made the difficulties of the Indian Courts have been sufficiently taken into account."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"I feel almost obliged to intervene in the debate by reason of my having been called upon to do so by the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Member who has answered him. I was not aware that these financial questions were to arise upon the discussion of what seemed to me a pure question of legal procedure. But I would say with regard to them, in the first place, that I have always found hitherto, when examining these questions of the comparative income and the comparative expenditure of the Civil Courts in this country, that the whole of the income, and sometimes more than the income, is taken into account, and that a very large proportion of the expenditure is left out of the account. My Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Prinsep challenged me upon the subject a short time ago, and I was obliged to answer him to the same effect, namely, that the figures he gave, left out a very large proportion of the expenditure. I have every reason to believe that the Small Cause Court is a very paying institution in Calcutta, but I hope, if the Chamber of Commerce takes up the question of the paying institutions in Calcutta, they will also have their attention directed to those Courts which do not pay. As a financial question we have in this country to see that the Courts as a whole pay their way. They do so very nearly, taking the whole country together. In Bengal they more than pay their way, but the curious feature is that the higher the Court, the less does it pay its way. The Hon'ble Member has also referred to a question of the pay of the Judges and their privileges. I think he is under some misapprehension if he quotes the date of 1st of May, 1897, as the date from which the extension of the period of service required for pension took place. I believe it took place at a very much earlier period than that, because I do not think that during my tenure of office there has been any change in these conditions. I quite agree that, if we want justice adequately administered, we ought to pay the Judges well. I think some of them we do pay well, but I confess some of them I would be glad to see more highly paid. The difficulty is that unfortunately we have judicial work of very different degrees of importance done by the same class of Judges, but we are nevertheless compelled to pay them at the same rates. If you take the High Court Judge in this country, you will find that by far the greater portion of his time is occupied in petty work which no Judge of the Supreme Court in England would look at. I have it on the authority of Sir Barnes Peacock that, so far as regards a very large number of the cases which are tried on appeal in the High Court in Calcutta, it would be cheaper for the Government to pay the whole amount of the claim, to pay the costs of both parties, and to give each of them a bonus besides, rather than to maintain such an establishment as the High Court for disposing of these cases. As long as the laws of procedure are as they are, so long will there be difficulties in providing high and adequate salaries for the Judges engaged in the judicial work of the Supreme Court. In the same way, in the case of the Small Cause Court, there is no doubt that there is a large amount of petty work as well as a large amount of important work; if the remuneration given to the Judges could be based in any way upon the proportion or the importance of the cases they try, the matter would be financially a more easy one than it at present is. I think it desirable to mention these things, because the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has said that these questions are being considered by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at present, and I would like him to understand that, whatever our general opinions may be on the subject, there are practical difficulties in meeting the claims he has justly put forward on the part of the Judges. The truth is that financially speaking the whole system of civil justice in the country is based upon a wrong principle, that is to say, we make our litigants pay by the piece and we pay our Judges by time; the consequence is that the litigants waste an indefinite amount of time and spin out their cases interminably, because having once paid their institution-fees it is practically of very little importance to them how long the cases take. I believe that according to the English practice the costs of

litigation to litigants are in some way proportionate to the length of time the case takes, and in that case the litigants have some interest in pushing the cases on towards completion, instead, as I am afraid is far too much the case in India, of spinning them out over long periods."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"I understand that the Hon'ble Member proposes that the further discussion on this amendment should be postponed and that the Hon'ble Member who moved the amendment has no objection."

The further discussion of the amendment was accordingly postponed.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872. He said :—"As the Council is aware, the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural community, and whether, in view of what has been so generally alleged as to the ignorant peasantry of this country being at the mercy of the more astute money-lender in their monetary dealings, legislation should be undertaken to give them additional protection, has been for some time under the consideration of Government. The Commission which reported in 1892 upon the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 recommended, in addition to certain amendments of that Act which were duly carried out, the enactment of a general law for the protection of agriculturists capable of being applied to any tract in which a problem similar to that which led to the enactment of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has presented or may present itself. A Bill was drafted with this object and circulated for the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations. The replies which have been received to this reference display a considerable amount of hostility to this Bill, and the question whether it shall be proceeded with is now being discussed by the Government of India. But there is another portion of the recommendations of the Commission which has been separately discussed and considered. These proposals related to modifications of the general law regarding contract. The first point upon which the Commission suggested that the general law should be modified was in regard to section 2 of Act XXVIII of 1855 which repealed the usury laws. The terms of this section, which require the Court to adjudge or decree interest, in any suit in which interest is recoverable, at the rate (if any) agreed on by the parties, and, if no rate has been agreed upon, at a rate deemed reasonable by it, have led to contractual interest being decreed by the Courts when it is exorbitant and crushing. Many instances have come to the notice of the Government of India in which the Courts have, in some cases where the defendant has been a member of the agricultural classes, and in others where he has not, decreed extortionate rates of stipulated interest. The Commission suggested that the Act should be amended so as to make it clear that, in considering the validity of the agreement to pay interest at the stipulated rate, the Courts are bound to take into consideration the possibility of undue influence, coercion, fraud or misrepresentation ; and that the definitions of these reasons for holding contracts invalid given in sections 15 to 18 of the Evidence Act might also require some reconsideration so as to include the taking of undue advantage of a debtor's simplicity or necessities.

"They also suggested certain amendments of the Evidence Act in regard to the burden of proof. The intention of these amendments was that no Court should be required to go behind a bond or open up the past history of the transaction until some unfairness or inequality has been established, or at least made probable, and that, where such unfairness or inequality has been established, it should be part of the general law that the party which had the advantage should prove the fairness of the transaction.

"The Government of India have been in communication with Local Governments about these suggestions, and much time and attention has been devoted to discussing them. After a full consideration of the subject, the Government have determined—for reasons which will, I have no doubt, approve themselves

to this Council—not to propose any amendment of Act XXVIII of 1855. They fear that any attempt to alter the law so as to enable any Court to decree in any case the rate of interest which it may deem reasonable would lead to endless litigation, interfere largely with legitimate trade, and probably, in the long run, make the state of those who have to resort to money-lenders worse than it is now. They, therefore, determined to look for a remedy not in an amendment of the law regarding interest, but in an amendment of the substantive law of contract.

"It is no part of our intention to interfere with freedom of contract in cases in which both parties enter upon an engagement in equal terms, and there are, of course, frequently cases in which high rates of interest are perfectly legitimate, and should be decreed. What we do propose is to give the Courts more discretion than they have at present in the direction of varying the terms of a contract which appears to them to be inequitable, so that they may not be required, as is not infrequently the case at present, to give a creditor judgment for sums which they actually consider to be unconscionable, and the Bill then empowers a Court, in a case in which a contract is induced by undue influence, either to set it aside absolutely, or upon such terms and conditions as the Court may think just. The definition of 'undue influence' in the Indian Contract Act is at present incomplete. It is confined to a statement that undue influence is employed in two specific sets of circumstances. The Bill enlarges the definition so as to make it embody the general principle that a contract is induced by undue influence when the parties to it do not contract on a footing of equality, but one of them is in a position to dominate the other, and makes use of that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other, or to make him agree to terms to which he would otherwise not have consented. It also adds to the specific instances of undue influence which are cited in the existing law words to show that a person is in a position to dominate another when the latter is by nature feeble-minded as well as when his feeble-mindedness has been induced by old age, illness, mental or bodily distress or other special circumstances.

"Provision is made that when a party to a contract was in a position to dominate the other, the burden of proving that the contract entered into between them is fair and reasonable, and was not induced by undue influence, shall lie upon the person who was in the position of superiority.

"We have taken the opportunity of the proposed amendment of the Contract Act to remove doubts as to the construction of section 74 of the Act. Different High Courts have given conflicting decisions as to whether a provision in a bond, that in case of default in payment an enhanced rate of interest shall run from the date of the execution of the bond, is or is not in the nature of a penalty and therefore not recoverable under the section. The section has now been amended so as to provide that in cases in which a sum is named as the amount to be paid in the event of a breach of contract, or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty, the party complaining of the breach shall only be entitled to receive reasonable compensation, which shall not exceed the penalty named in the contract.

"The changes proposed in the Bill involve matters of great public interest, and we are anxious that the public should be given every opportunity of discussing the Bill. We, therefore, propose not to proceed with it till the next session of the Council at Calcutta. It will meanwhile be circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for their opinions, and other members of the community who may wish to make criticisms and suggestions in respect of it will have full opportunity of doing so. I now beg to ask leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES said:—"I would just like to say one word, my Lord. I wish to congratulate Your Lordship's Government on this Bill, which appears to be the first instalment of the legislation which is necessary to put a stop to a state of things which is extremely unsatisfactory over a very large part of rural India. I hope that the Hon'ble Member will be successful in carrying a good sound measure."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INSOLVENCY RULES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for certain matters connected with Insolvency. He said:—"The Bill is a very simple one, and consists of two clauses. Its object is to remove some doubts which have arisen as to the extent of the powers of the High Court to frame rules under section 76 of the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848 and at the same time to confirm certain rules which were made by the Bombay High Court in 1878 under those powers and which have been acted upon ever since, but with respect to the validity of which doubts have arisen from time to time."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the Gazette of India, the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette and the Calcutta Gazette.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 28th March, 1898.

CALCUTTA; *The 25th March, 1898.*	J. M. MACPHERSON, *Secretary to the Government of India,* *Legislative Department.*



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1898-99.

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ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

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PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

The year now closing has been marked by a singular succession of calamities. When it opened, the famine due to the drought of 1896 was becoming more and more intense both in Northern and in Southern India, and plague was raging in some parts of the Bombay Presidency. Before the first three months had expired, the eastern side of India was shaken by an earthquake which caused much damage to the buildings and the Railway works in the districts which were affected by it. During the rest of the year we were engaged in meeting a series of fanatical attacks by the tribes on our North-Western Frontier, and repelling them by military operations conducted under conditions of very great physical difficulties and necessarily great expenditure.

2. These circumstances are necessarily reflected in the Financial Statement which I have to lay before the Council, in which I shall have to declare for the closing year a deficit of larger amount than any since 1859-60.

3. But there is also a brighter side in my statement. The harvests of 1897 have been more bountiful than any within recent memory, and the recovery from the effects of famine and scarcity promises to be a very rapid one. The Revenue returns of January were sufficient in themselves to shew that the crisis had passed, and gave hopes of early return of prosperous times. And at the present moment there are signs of peace on our frontiers and of the submission of the still outstanding tribes to the General Commanding our forces. Our financial position for the year that is about to open will therefore, I trust, be a reflection of times of returning peace and prosperity, although as peace is not yet assured to us, I am obliged to include in my estimates of expenditure a considerable provision not only for the return of our troops from the theatre of war, but also for the possible resumption, before their return, of military operations.

Accounts of 1896-97.

4. A couple of months ago I announced that the accounts of 1896-97 had been closed, and that the results, as is usually the case, closely corresponded with, and were slightly better than, the revised estimate presented to Council in March last. The comparative figures are as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Estimated in March 1897 .	93,803,800	95,790,700	1,986,900
By actual accounts . .	94,129,741	95,834,763	1,705,022
Improvement . . .	325,941	—44,063	281,878

The improvement in Revenue was mostly due to somewhat short estimates of Land Revenue and of Railway earnings. Under all other heads the estimates were very closely followed except under Civil Works, under which the short expenditure, being nearly all Provincial or Local, merely gives rise to a cross-entry under "Provincial adjustment."

Revised Estimates of 1897-98.

5. For the year 1897-98 we have to announce a deficit of Rx. 5,283,100 being greater by Rx. 2,819,100 than that which was anticipated in the Budget Estimates. This result is entirely due to the expenditure on famine being about 50 per

cent in excess of our estimates, and to the outlay involved in the military operations on the North-Western Frontier. Separating out the figures connected with these two subjects, the results of the year compare as follows with the Budget Estimates :—

	Budget. Rx.	Revised. Rx.	Difference. Rx.
Excluding Famine and War—			
Revenue . . .	95,676,800	96,479,200	802,400 Better.
Expenditure . . .	94,499,600	92,547,000	1,952,600 Better. (a)
Famine Relief . .	3,641,200	5,391,800	1,750,600 Worse.
Warlike Operations . .	...	3,823,500	3,823,500 Worse.
Deficit .	2,464,000	5,283,100	2,819,100 Worse.

(a) Mostly by reason of improvement in Exchange.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the deficit of the year is actually less than we have spent on Famine Relief; in other words, if we had had no famine expenditure to meet, our ordinary revenue would have been sufficient to meet our War expenditure and to leave a small surplus over. This is important only as indicating our general financial position apart from the calamities that have fallen upon us during the year.

6. The comparison between Budget and Revised Estimates set out in greater detail in the form I have adopted on previous occasions is as follows :—

Estimates of 1897-98.

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—					
Revenue	£	173,000	192,000	19,000	
Expenditure	£	16,088,500	16,291,000		202,500
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE	Rx.	10,504,200	9,015,500	1,488,700	
		26,419,700	25,114,500	1,305,200	
REVENUES IN INDIA—		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue		25,646,200	25,932,300	286,100	
Opium		5,816,200	5,242,300		573,900
Salt		8,734,000	8,625,000		109,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .		23,578,200	23,626,000	47,800	
Departmental Receipts (a)		6,945,800	7,208,800	263,000	
Railways		20,682,100	21,165,000	482,900	
Irrigation		3,122,500	3,591,100	468,600	
Military Works		50,000	50,800	800	
Army		814,600	820,700	6,100	
		95,389,600	96,262,000	872,400	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—					
Direct Demands on Revenues—					
Opium		2,654,000	2,364,800	289,200	
Other		8,520,400	8,406,700	113,700	
Interest (b)		—961,900	—992,700	30,800	
Civil Departments		19,308,800	19,584,600		275,800
Famine Relief		3,641,200	5,389,000		1,747,800
Protective Works		25,000	22,400	2,600	
Railways		13,752,000	13,687,600	64,400	
Irrigation		3,110,000	3,135,700		25,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .		1,207,300	1,065,800	141,500	
Civil Works		4,398,200	4,172,100	226,100	
Army (ordinary charges)		16,968,900	16,430,500	538,400	
" Warlike operations . . .		...	3,869,800		3,869,800
		72,623,900	77,136,300		4,512,400
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—					
Deduction made for charges taken to Provincial and Local Balances		—1,190,000	—705,700		484,300
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .		—2,464,000	—5,283,100		2,819,100

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

(b) This entry in the Indian portion of the accounts is a *minus* one, as the interest passed to the charge of Railways and Irrigation is greater than the whole amount of interest payable in India.

7. Of the increase in English expenditure, £161,500 occurs under the head of Interest (including discount on Loans raised), and is due to the increased loan operations which were rendered necessary by reason of our inability, to which I shall presently allude, to keep the Secretary of State in funds to the extent we anticipated at the time of the Budget Estimates. Another large item, £51,600, is due to stores sent out for military works in India and is met by the corresponding reduction under the same head in the Indian Accounts. And a further special demand for £23,100 worth of stores was made in connection with the military operations on the North-Western Frontier. No other differences in the English Account are large enough to be mentioned here.

8. It will be seen that by the improvement in the rate of exchange at which the English transactions are brought to account, our Revised Estimates shew, even with the somewhat increased expenditure, a result better than Budget by Rx. 1,488,700. The Budget Estimates were drawn up on the basis of a rate of 14·46 pence; whereas the rate actually realized has been 15·38 pence.

9. In the Account of Revenue in India, the Revised Estimates shew an improvement under Land Revenue of Rx. 286,100 which may be put down as the effect of the excellent harvests; but there is against this a heavy loss on opium due to the falling-off in prices in China. The price realized for Bengal opium has been R1,023 per chest only against R1,075 taken in the Budget Estimates, and in Bombay the falling-off in the trade was such that we had to reduce the pass duty from October 27, 1897, to R500. The other heads of Revenue produced, as a whole, a very little less than we estimated.

10. The improvement under Departmental Receipts is accounted for by the excess received in the shape of Post Office Revenue, Rx. 42,200, and of Telegraph Revenue, Rx. 219,500.

11. Under Railways we have received Rx. 482,900 more than we estimated, the important items being:—

		Rx.
1. East Indian Railway	Better	600,000
2. North-Western Railway	Better	500,000
3. Burma Railways	Better	85,000
4. Indian Midland	Better	80,000
5. Rajputana-Malwa	Worse	290,000
6. Bombay, Baroda and Central India (net earnings)	Worse	180,000
7. Great Indian Peninsula (net earnings)	Worse	330,000
Net of the above	Better	465,000

Of these, the first and largest is due to movements of grain towards the famine districts, and the second chiefly to the movements of troops in connection with the war. Plague and scarcity account for the losses on the three Railways which run towards the Western Presidency.

12. The very high receipts from Irrigation occur mostly in Northern India, and are due to the dryness of the earlier part of the year and the consequent high demand for water. The impressions produced on the people by a year of scarcity, no doubt, tend in themselves to stimulate the use of irrigation-water.

13. Passing to the Expenditure side, we have first a saving under Opium of Rx. 289,200, which for the most part means that the crop for which we had to pay fell short of our expectations; our custom is to assume, in the Budget, an average crop at least.

14. The extra expenditure under Civil Departments amounts to Rx. 275,800, and is caused by plague operations, Rx. 279,900, the head under which it is mostly shewn being Medical. There is an excess also under Jails, amounting to Rx. 84,700, and due partly to high prices and partly to increase of jail population, one of the side-effects of the general scarcity.

15. The saving under Military Works I have already explained as meaning merely a transfer of the expenditure to the English Account.

16. Under Army, apart from the warlike operations, we have a saving of Rx. 538,400. There has been a saving of about Rx. 200,000 on Commissariat and Transport services which would have had to be spent if the troops had not been absent on field service; Rx. 66,500 has been saved in exchange compensation by the rise of rates, and Rx. 77,400 in pay and allowances; the despatch of a British regiment to Natal and a Native regiment to Mombassa brings a saving of Rx. 52,200. Against these savings we have had to meet excess expenditure of Rx. 65,800 arising out of increase of prices, and Rx. 10,900 on account of Jubilee concessions to the troops. The other items of difference do not call for special mention.

17. The excesses of Rx. 1,747,800 under Famine and Rx. 3,869,800 under Warlike operations will be separately dealt with.

Famine Relief.

18. The effects of the famine upon our accounts extend far beyond the mere cost of famine relief. Even the administration of famine relief, taken by itself, necessitates increase of establishments charged under the heads of District Administration (Land Revenue), General Administration, Police, Medical, and others; but besides that, the high prices which accompany a period of famine increase the expenditure on jails, on petty establishments, and, above all, on the army. Our revenue, moreover, is seriously affected, the Land Revenue and Provincial Rates and Forests directly, and such revenues as Salt and Excise, by the general pressure on the people.

19. The total cost, direct and indirect, of the famine is estimated as follows:—

	1896-97. Rx.	1897-98. Rx.
Spent on Famine Relief	2,079,500	5,391,800
Remissions and losses of Land Revenue (independent of suspensions)	871,600	576,400
Loss of Salt and Excise Revenue	417,800	357,600
Loss under other principal heads of Revenue	337,800	391,300
Loss of Railway Revenue	1,504,100	1,477,400
Charges for compensation for dearness of provisions, and other increases due to high prices—		
Under Army	506,400	604,100
Under other heads	183,000	321,000
Other charges arising in connection with famine	76,700	123,400
Total	5,976,900	9,243,000
Deduct—Increase of Irrigation Revenue due to drought	424,900	556,700
Net cost, direct and indirect, of famine and scarcity	5,552,000	8,686,300
	14,238,300	

These figures omit the suspensions of Land Revenue amounting to Rx. 1,856,500 which, if the seasons are good, will be recovered.

20. As regards the direct expenditure on Famine Relief, the following figures shew the general results in Rx.:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.		Total of
	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	1 and 3.
India	1,213	1,300	8,200	9,400
Central Provinces . .	303,271	680,000	1,340,000	1,643,300
Burma	55,524	66,600	62,700	118,200
Bengal	244,208	1,004,800	889,400	1,133,600
North-Western Provinces . . .	993,330	850,000	1,069,000	2,062,300
Punjab	86,149	167,800	125,600	211,700
Madras	56,285	200,400	928,600	984,900
Bombay	325,659	670,300	965,500	1,291,200
England	8,360	...	1,800	10,200
Exchange	5,524	...	1,000	6,500
TOTAL	2,079,525	3,641,200	5,391,800	7,471,300

21. The great excess of expenditure, as compared with Budget Estimate, has, it will be seen, occurred in the Central Provinces and in Madras. As regards the first of these, it became evident very early in the year that, though the Chief Commissioner had provided a proportionally larger amount than any other province, the people were in a more poverty-stricken condition than even he had anticipated. In some parts of that province there had been a long succession of bad seasons, and the population had nothing whatever to fall back upon. When the time came at which in other provinces the beginning of recovery was apparent, the people of the Central Provinces were as poor and as hardly pressed as ever, and it will be seen that in 1897-98 more money has been spent on famine relief in that small province than in any of the others.

22. As regards Madras, we are still in communication with that Government on the question of its failure to foresee the extent of the demands it would have to meet. Twelve months ago I stated on the authority of the latest estimates received from the Government of Madras that the province was only slightly affected by famine, that its revenues had suffered very little, and that it would be able to meet, without assistance from Imperial Funds, the whole or nearly the whole of its famine expenditure. It must be remembered that the harvest in that province largely depends upon the rains of December to February, so that, so far as realization of the actual condition of things was concerned, Madras was not until May in the same position in which the other Governments were in January. But the demands of the province in respect of famine expenditure came upon the Government of India in June with a severity which we had not anticipated.

23. The North-Western Provinces spent somewhat more, and Bombay a good deal more, than was anticipated at Budget time; but I explained last year that I could not put forward the estimates of famine expenditure with anything approaching to an assurance that they would prove sufficient.

24. The following figures will be of interest as shewing, both in money spent and in people relieved, the history of famine relief in the several provinces of

India. The figures do not include famine operations in Berar, or in the Native States of the Central India Agency :—

	Expenditure in Rx. Quarter ending December 1896	March 1897.	June 1897.	September 1897.	December 1897.
India . . .	200	1,000	2,100	3,700	1,800
Central Provinces .	23,100	277,200	515,800	580,800	328,900
Burma . . .	20,500	35,000	24,600	32,400	7,800
Bengal . .	1,700	239,500	530,700	352,000	26,300
North-Western Provinces . .	42,800	919,000	781,200	309,800	7,000
Punjab . .	9 600	76,500	62,800	48,000	12,700
Madras . . .	3,400	52,800	260,300	589,500	80,600
Bombay . .	26,500	299,100	314,600	456,600	174,600
TOTAL .	130,800	1,900,100	2,492,100	2,372,800	639,700

The expenditure in all India in January 1898 was only Rx. 32,000, of which more than half was in the Central Provinces, famine relief operations had practically come to an end.

25 The following is a statement of the units relieved, stated in thousands, a unit being one person relieved for one day :—

	Thousands of units relieved Quarter ending December 1896	March 1897	June 1897.	September 1897.	December 1897.
Central Provinces .	2,105	29,190	52,458	54 404	23,483
Burma . . .	1,489	2,524	1,472	2,208	518
Bengal . . .	1,480	36,438	68,131	32,444	287
North-Western Provinces . .	21,246	112,367	110,097	39,984	716
Punjab . .	1,233	9 389	8,513	2,433	4
Madras . . .	1,451	5,619	52,313	53,092	1,764
Bombay . .	3 135	33,179	39,924	37,742	6,061
Total .	32,139	228,706	312,908	222,307	32,833
TOTAL .	828,893,000 units, being an average of 1,814,000 per day for 15 months.				

The number on relief was highest in May and June 1897, during which period about 3,650,000 persons were relieved each day.

26. Besides the direct outlay upon Famine Relief, the famine operations affect also another portion of our accounts, as the Governments in India have to meet part of the necessities of the population by a liberal extension of the system of agricultural advances The ordinary operations under this head of our accounts amount to advances a little in excess of Rx 250,000 and recoveries somewhat short of this amount, the duration of the advances being only one or two years in some cases (such as advances for seed) to five or ten years and sometimes still longer periods in cases of advances for permanent land improvements In 1896-97, however, the amount advanced came to Rx. 1,104,335 against recoveries amounting to Rx. 287,095, that is, a net amount of Rx. 817,240 ; and the net advances of the current year are about two-thirds of this amount.

27. The figures stated by provinces are as follows, the *minus* sign indicating cases in which the recoveries exceeded the amounts advanced :—

Net Loans to Cultivators and the like.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98, Revised Estimate
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	—11,818	—6,809	—2,939	—1,500
Central Provinces	65,840	3,311	71,365	47,900
Burma	—10,187	1,104	8,606	14,100
Assam	160	—149	—78	500
Bengal	—10,827	—6,009	42,237	138,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,452	—3,453	311,956	1,100
Punjab	—20,723	—2,580	43,213	54,700
Madras	—49,242	—14,783	24,813	155,200
Bombay	43,362	42,124	318,067	153,400
TOTAL	30,017	12,756	817,240	563,600

It is worth while to observe that we recently made special enquiries about the punctuality of repayment in the case of these advances to cultivators, and were assured on all hands by the Local Governments and by the Revenue authorities subordinate to them, that the cultivators habitually observed the obligations which they accepted in respect of the advances, and that the outstandings were sound and good debts.

28. The figures which I have so far set out include only the operations of the Government in the matter of Famine Relief; but it would not be becoming in me if I were to pass from the subject of the contest with famine, without reference to the large measure of assistance which was given, in supplement to the operations of Government, by the munificent subscriptions to the Charitable Relief Fund. The Honourable Mr. James who has had much to do with the direction of the operations of that Fund, has been good enough to give me, in anticipation of the Central Committee's formal report, the following summary of its appropriation :—

The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was founded at a public meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the 14th January 1897. Followed up by a meeting at the Guild-hall in London on 16th January, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, and by meetings in other parts of the United Kingdom, the Fund grew rapidly till it reached a total of Rx. 1,670,000. Of this, Rx. 300,000 were subscribed in India, and Rx. 1,370,000 were received from countries abroad, principally from the United Kingdom which contributed the splendid sum of Rx. 1,230,000, the exchange equivalent of £773,000.

That sum was divided as follows :—

	£
Mansion House	543,000
Lancashire	131,000
Glasgow	54,000
Liverpool	26,000
Edinburgh	17,000
Miscellaneous	2,000
	773,000

B.

These contributions from the United Kingdom exceed those made for the famine of 1877-78 by nearly £150,000, and form indeed a signal and beneficent manifestation of national benevolence. Of the balance of foreign subscriptions, amounting to Rx. 140,000, mostly remitted in Indian currency, Canada remitted Rx. 57,000, the Australian Colonies Rx. 15,500, Ceylon Rx. 14,700, China Rx. 14,000, Russia Rx. 9,800, the Straits Settlements Rx. 6,800, Japan Rx. 5,000, and the remainder came in smaller sums from New Zealand, Natal, America, Mauritius, Fiji, and other countries, Indian emigrants to British Colonies sending numerous contributions.

The fund was divided, as subscriptions came in, amongst the distressed provinces, and the following are the sums which each received, including its own local receipts :—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	518,500
Central Provinces	370,000
Bengal	215,000
Bombay	165,000
Madras	157,500
Punjab	122,000
Central India	42,500
Burma	30,000
Berar	20,000
Baluchistan	2,000
Rajputana	2,000
	1,644,500

Expenditure is still going on in the Madras Presidency owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, and in Bombay, where plague has been superadded to famine, but the Central Committee expect to wind up with a balance of between Rx. 40,000 and Rx. 50,000, consisting chiefly of moneys returned by Provincial Committees which will be invested and form the nucleus of a fund against the next famine.

Over two-thirds of the fund have been spent in giving a fresh start in life to those who had lost all in the struggle, principally to peasant farmers whose bullocks had died from want of fodder, and who had neither plough-cattle nor seed, nor credit on which to procure them. The bulk of the residue was spent upon doles to pardanashin women and respectable persons or tradesmen, who were unable from social custom to work or accept Government relief, accompanied as that must be by official enquiry into and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution to be relieved, and a comparatively small amount has been devoted to supplementing the Government ration in poor-houses and on relief works, by small gifts of food and clothing, and to the maintenance of orphans. The Famine Fund has thus distributed in relief nearly one-fifth of the direct expenditure from the State, and as it has in no way displaced Government relief (which was not confined within predetermined financial bonds, but was limited only by certain tests), the Fund has been extremely valuable in softening the sharpness of distress, and it has restored to prosperity a vast number of families. Statistics shew nearly 1¼ million heads of families relieved by grants of cattle, seed and implements, nearly 1 million of respectable persons fed, and 1¼ millions of relief workers assisted, at the expense of the Charitable Fund, while provision has been made for the maintenance and education of about 4,000 orphans whose relatives or friends cannot be found. The Government of India contributed to the Fund by giving an officer for the duties of Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, by a grant of Rx. 1,800 towards office expenses, and by allowing the Committee the free use of the Government Press. Numerous concessions of a similar nature have been made by Local Governments, firms and individuals, so that the total expenditure from the Fund on establishments and offices comes to less than one-half per cent.

Military Operations.

29. The military operations on the North-Western Frontier, which have added so much to the expenditure of the current year, may be divided into four parts,

and I may state the facts in a tabular form which I admit to be better suited to a Financial Statement than to a military history:—

	I. Tochi Field Force.	II. Malakand Field Force.	III. Mohmand Field Force.	IV. Tirah Field Force.
Origin of the expedition and its date.	Attack at Maizar, 10th June.	Attack on Malakand, 26th July.	Attack on Shabkadr, 7th Aug.	Attack on Khyber Forts, 23rd Aug.
Date of formal sanction of expedition	19th June	30th July	2nd Sept.	8th Sept.
Expedition against Buner sanctioned		1st Jan.		
Field Force broken up . .	18th Feb.	4th Feb.	6th Oct.	Still standing.
Fighting men engaged * . .	7,306	10,421	10,624	32,161

* Besides 3,776 in Reserve Brigade at Rawalpindi.

30. Our estimates of the expenditure on military expeditions are, I may explain, made under three heads,—(1) Initial charges, (2) Monthly charges, and (3) Terminal charges. The second of these is necessarily somewhat problematical; we can say how much any given expedition will cost per month, but the question how many months it will last is determined only by events.

31. Our estimate of the cost of the above expeditions was made in the beginning of October, and made on the assumption that they would last till the end of December. That estimate amounted to Rx. 3,720,000. This is not the place to explain what events necessitated the prolongation of the expeditions, and chiefly of the largest one, the Tirah expedition. The result, with reference to the estimate above mentioned, is that the total expenditure on account of the monthly charges has exceeded what we anticipated, but there has been a large saving on terminal charges, only however by reason of their passing into the accounts of 1898-99. We estimate now that we shall spend Rx. 3,823,500 in 1897-98 and a further sum of Rx. 1,488,500 in 1898-99. This last estimate has been drawn up on the supposition that there would be a spring campaign lasting three months, followed by what I have called the terminal charges of the expedition. Although preparations continue to be made for that three months' campaign, the prospects of peace being concluded without it are, at the present time, very favourable, and, if so, there will be some saving upon the expenditure now estimated for 1898-99.

Loan Operations.

32. In the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 I announced the intention of the Government of India to raise a Rupee loan of four crores; but when the usual time approached for our entering the market, it became very doubtful whether it was wise to try to borrow so large an amount. The Bank rate in India remained unusually high, having been 10 per cent for the first 5½ months of 1897. On June 17th it was reduced to 9 per cent, and a week later to 8 per cent.

33. The price of 3½ per cent Government Paper was 99, 100, and 101 per cent during January, February, and March 1897; it rose to 104 about 20th May, and thereafter till the end of July gradually fell back to a little over par.

34. I took the opportunity of visiting Calcutta at the end of June to make enquiry into the state of matters, and I desire to convey my acknowledgments to my banking and mercantile friends for the advice they then gave me and the information they placed at my disposal. The result of my report to His Excellency in Council was that the Secretary of State sanctioned our reducing the amount of the loan to Rx. 3,000,000, and in July we called for tenders for this amount to form part of

our ordinary 3½ per cent loan, the time being unpropitious for a continuation of our 3 per cent loan of 1895. In the result the loan was taken up at an average rate of R98-5-3 and a minimum rate of R98-1 per cent.

35. The Secretary of State's loan transactions were as follows:—

(1) In accordance with Budget Estimate he raised permanent debt in May to the extent of £3,500,000, namely, India 2½ per cent stock. This he obtained at an average price of £96-15-11.

(2) In his Budget Estimate he proposed to pay off £1,000,000 of temporary debt outstanding on March 31st, and to raise new temporary debt to the amount of £2,000,000. The suspension of drawings to which I shall presently allude compelled him to enhance this last amount to £6,000,000, which he obtained as follows:—

Date.	Amount.	Rate of interest.
	£	£ s. d.
September 14 . .	2,500,000	2 11 8
November 30 . .	2,500,000	2 15 2
January 17 . .	1,000,000	2 4 5

Council Bills and Rate of Exchange.

36. The rate of exchange at the close of last year when the Estimates were brought before the Council was about 15 pence, and it remained at that rate throughout April. It fell during May, and in the end of that month the Secretary of State drew at 14$\frac{5}{16}$ pence. It then rose till the beginning of August, being then above 15 pence.

37. During July we were obliged to reconsider our position as regards Ways and Means. The suspension of the rains throughout the month of June destroyed our hopes of the early closing of the Famine Relief Works, and at the same time sudden and unexpected demands for money for Famine Relief were made from Madras. In July the position became more difficult as hostile attacks by the tribes on the North-Western Frontier made it obvious that military operations would have to be undertaken. These demands came upon us at the most difficult time of the year, so far as the supply of funds is concerned, for under ordinary circumstances our Cash Balances, even including Loan Receipts, run down throughout the five months July to November. A careful re-examination shewed that, in the face of the new demands upon us, we would be obliged to ask the Secretary of State to greatly reduce his drawings; and as the military operations became more extensive, he not only stopped them altogether, but remitted back to us a crore of rupees out of the amounts he had already drawn.

38. With the aid of this crore of rupees which reached us in the beginning of October, we just managed (as we had calculated) to pass through the low-balance period, our Cash Balances being as follows:—

	Rx.
Last day of August	8,504,300
September	7,620,000
October	8,079,300
November	8,076,400

I ought to add here a word of acknowledgment to Mr. Barrow, the Officiating Comptroller General, who accomplished the extremely difficult task of meeting the demands upon the Government Treasuries throughout this period with such inadequate resources, and that at a time when they included those of a war on the

frontier, and of famine relief on an extensive scale in five of the largest provinces of India. I had asked the Local Governments to instruct the District Collectors throughout India to lend their special aid in the management of the Cash Balances; and with their assistance the arrangements worked with perfect smoothness.

39. The result of the suspension of drawings was to maintain the rate of exchange at over 15½*d.* till the middle of November, but it then began to fall through a belief, which turned out to be quite unfounded, that it could not be maintained when the Secretary of State recommenced drawing. It fell just below 15 pence in the middle of December, but as soon as the Secretary of State resumed his drawings, it became apparent that the demand had been quite under-estimated. His last drawing in December was at the rate of 15 $\frac{1}{16}$*d.*, and the rate has since that date maintained itself at and above this rate, the average rate of the drawing of the month of January having exceeded 16*d.* The demand for money has recently been much greater than the supply, and the Banks' rate has risen from 5 per cent in the beginning of December to 12 per cent in the beginning of March. At one time the tension was so severe that it was deemed prudent to introduce a legislative measure, which would have the effect of enabling gold in England to be placed at the immediate disposal of trade in India. No operations have actually taken place under it, though we have received about £150,000 in gold in India, but it had the effect, which we intended, of allaying the anxiety of the market.

40. The drawings for the year necessarily fell far short of the amount estimated in the Budget, £13,000,000, and we estimate that for the whole year they will stand as follows :—

	£	Rx.	Rate.
Council Bills	9,378,000	14,585,400	15·4*d.*
Less Re-remittance . . .	669,400	1,000,000	16 $\frac{1}{16}$*d.*
Net Remittance .	8,708,600	13,585,400	15⅜*d.*

41. This rate of 15⅜ pence (or rather R15·6 for each £ sterling) is accordingly taken as that at which the English Revenue and Expenditure are brought to account in the Revised Estimates of 1897-98. And following my usual practice of avoiding any speculations upon the future of Exchange, I adopt the same rate for the Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

Budget Estimates, 1898-99.

42. The result of the Budget Estimates for 1898-99 is that, after providing for the full amount Rx. 1,500,000 of the Famine Grant, and also Rx. 1,488,500 for the continuance of military operations on the frontier, we have a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of Rx. 891,400.

43. Except for this provision for possible war, there are no special features in the year's account. We do not intend to alter our revenue or the rates at which we collect it; we shall have to incur some special expenditure upon the suppression of plague, and the measures, which have been announced in England, for improving the pay of the British soldier will also involve some expenditure in India. How much this may be it is impossible, in the present inchoate state of the communications on the subject, to say, but we have thought it wise to provide in the Estimates a sum of Rx. 200,000 "on account."

44. There is therefore little to say but to explain the details of the Estimates; and the following statement shews in the usual condensed form the comparison between the Budget Estimates now presented and those of the preceding two years. I have included, for purposes of comparison, the figures of the Budget

Estimates of 1896-97 as well as those of 1897-98, because the latter were in some respects peculiarly affected by the prevalence of scarcity and famine:—

Budget Estimates of 1898-99 compared with those of 1897-98 and 1896-97.

	Budget, 1896-97.	Budget, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	1898-99 Better than 1897-98.	1898-99 Worse than 1897-98.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—					
Revenue . . . . £	174,100	173,000	188,300	15,300	
Expenditure . . . £	15,909,400	16,088,500	16,474,800		386,300
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . Rx.	11,729,900	10,504,200	9,120,500	1,383,700	
	27,465,200	26,419,700	25,407,000	1,012,700	
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue . . .	26,093,300	25,616,200	27,568,200	1,922,000	
Opium	6,895,300	5,816,200	5,329,800		486,400
Salt	8,700,000	8,734,000	8,728,000		6,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue	23,525,600	23,578,200	24,033,800	455,600	
Departmental Receipts (a) .	6,782,900	6,945,800	7,197,200	251,400	
Railways	21,582,800	20,682,100	21,823,300	1,141,200	
Irrigation	2,883,300	3,122,500	3,228,100	105,600	
Military Works . . .	50,000	50,000	50,300	300	
Army	803,600	814,600	833,000	18,400	
	97,316,800	95,389,600	98,791,700	3,402,100	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—					
Direct Demands on Revenues—					
Opium	2,593,900	2,654,000	2,654,000		
Other	8,470,700	8,520,400	8,483,900	36,500	
Interest	—960,300	—961,900	—1,128,900	167,000	
Civil Departments . . .	19,096,100	19,308,800	19,629,800		321,000
Famine Relief . . .	75,000	3,641,200	85,100	3,556,100	
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt	523,500	25,000	1,014,100		989,100
Railways	13,781,500	13,752,000	14,738,900		986,900
Irrigation	3,201,700	3,110,000	3,211,500		101,500
Military Works and Special Defences	1,254,900	1,207,300	1,135,800	71,500	
Civil Works	4,757,800	4,398,200	4,702,100		303,900
Army (ordinary charges) . .	17,480,100	16,968,900	16,625,800	343,100	
Warlike operations . . .	...	...	1,458,000		1,458,000
	70,274,900	72,623,900	72,610,100	13,800	
PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT . .	—886,400	—1,190,000	—116,800		1,073,200
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) .	+463,100	—2,464,000	+891,400	3,355,400	

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

45. The principal difference in the expenditure in England is an addition of £171,400 to the interest there payable, which is due to the fact that the Secretary of State has had by borrowing to make up for the short drawings of Council Bills during 1897-98. The real increase of interest chargeable upon the ordinary account of the Government is a good deal less than the amount just named, as it will be found that in the Indian portion of the accounts a considerable portion of the addition is passed on to the charge of the Railway account.

46. In addition to this increase of English expenditure on account of interest, there are the following which may be regarded as normal increases:—

	£
Superannuation Allowances	41,500
Interest on Railway Companies' Capital	24,100

There is an offset of £11,100 against this on account of reduction of rate of interest.

	£
Payments to the War Office for effective and non-effective charges of British Forces	12,000
Other non-effective Army Charges	24,000

There is also a special provision of £38,200 on account of stores required for warlike operations on the frontier, and an increase in the payments of the Indo-European Telegraph Department of £21,900.

47. Passing to the account of Revenue in India, we first of all expect a large increase of Land Revenue. Last year's estimates were estimates of the revenue of a year of scarcity; the present are estimates of the result of a bumper harvest, in which we expect to receive not only the revenue of the year itself, but something on account of revenue suspended during the famine—suspended, that is, in distinction to remitted. The following figures compare the expected receipts with what I gave last year as the standard of the annual Revenue as it stood in 1896-97,—a standard which has of course somewhat advanced since then:—

	Standard of 1896-97.	Expected receipts in 1898-99.
	Rx.	Rx.
India	150,000	150,500
Central Provinces	844,800	920,000
Burma	2,571,300	2,637,000
Assam	614,200	626,000
Bengal	3,902,100	4,087,300
North-Western Provinces	6,110,900	6,667,900
Punjab	2,464,000	2,614,100
Madras	5,600,000	5,856,100
Bombay	4,816,400	4,961,300
	27,073,700	28,540,200

This amount is shewn thus:—

Under Land Revenue	27,568,200
„ Irrigation	972,000
TOTAL	28,540,200

48. As the annual increase of the Land Revenue has on the statistics of the last ten years been 31 lakhs, the standard figure for 1898-99 may be stated at Rx. 27,690,000, and the revenue we expect is, it will be seen, Rx. 850,000 in excess of this.

The chief advance is in the North-Western Provinces. In that province very liberal remissions and suspensions of revenue were granted during the evil times of 1896-97; and the revenue of the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98 has fallen short of the standard figure of 1896-97 by about Rx. 1,200,000.

49. Under Opium we are unable to anticipate a revenue even equal to that of the current year 1897-98: and the figure is therefore much less than the Budget Estimates of 1897-98.

50. Under Provincial Rates there is a considerable increase for the same reasons as explained in the case of Land Revenue.

51. Under Departmental Receipts the improvement, as compared with the Budget of 1897-98, is mainly under three heads, namely, Interest Rx. 81,200, due partly to the interest on the addition of Rx. 2,000,000 made to the Currency Reserve Investment in December 1896, and partly to the large advances and loans we made during the period of scarcity; Post Office Rx. 65,900, Telegraph Rx. 144,400, due in both cases to expansion of business.

52. Under Famine Relief and Insurance the figures necessarily entirely differ from those of the Budget Estimates of 1897-98. We restore the Famine Grant of Rx. 1,500,000, distributing it as follows:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Famine Relief	3,641,200	85,100
Famine Insurance	...	325,800
Protective Railways	...	668,300
Protective Irrigation	25,000	20,000
Add—Interest on Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways under "State Railways"	456,500	400,800
TOTAL	4,122,700	1,500,000

The expenditure in the second line is the amount available for famine insurance after meeting the prior claims on the grant and the portion of the Railway construction expenditure charged against it.

53. The difference under Railways it will be convenient to explain along with the difference under the same head on the Expenditure side, and the remaining heads require no remarks.

54. On the Expenditure side the first difference calling for notice is under "Interest," and this has, as mentioned above, to be considered along with the same entry in the English part of the accounts. The English estimates provide, as already stated, for an additional interest charge of £171,400, say Rx. 267,000; but as in our Indian accounts there is an additional transfer of Rx. 167,000 from the ordinary account of Interest to the Railway and Irrigation accounts, the net burden of interest is enhanced by only Rx. 100,000.

55. The principal portions of the increase under Civil Departments (Rx. 321,000), are Medical Rx. 149,800, due to provision for plague expenditure which, though not sufficiently provided for in the Estimates of 1897-98, had nevertheless to be incurred; and Superannuations Rx. 46,200, a continually increasing charge.

56. The statistics of the Revenue and Expenditure of Railways in India may conveniently be thus stated:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
STATE RAILWAYS—			
Gross Earnings	18,023,400	18,994,700	19,382,600
Working Expenses	9,027,300	9,299,100	9,770,500
Net Earnings	8,996,100	9,695,600	9,612,100
Interest Charges	4,089,600	4,089,200	4,319,800
Net Return	4,906,500	5,606,400	5,292,300
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—			
Gross Earnings	5,740,000	5,360,000	5,690,000
Working Expenses	3,110,000	3,200,000	3,266,000
Net Earnings	2,630,000	2,160,000	2,424,000
Payment of Profits, Interest, etc.	310,200	154,600	321,600
Net Return	2,319,800	2,005,400	2,102,400
Land and Miscellaneous Charges	296,200	134,400	310,300
Net on the whole account	6,930,100	7,477,400	7,084,400

Under State Railways it is mainly on the following lines that the traffic is expected to be better in 1898-99 than it has been in 1897-98:—

	Budget, 1897-98. Rx.	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Rajputana-Malwa . . .	2,250,000	1,960,000	2,200,000
Bengal-Nagpur . . .	650,000	590,000	680,000
Bengal-North-Western . . .	620,000	620,000	675,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	880,000	900,000	1,000,000

Provision is made for larger working expenses corresponding to the increasing traffic and for special renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock.

Under Guaranteed Railways, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India are both expected to recover from the low figures of the current year.

57. The Army expenditure in India, excluding the account of military operations, is estimated at Rx. 343,100 less than the Budget for 1897-98. The better exchange brings a saving of Rx. 228,300 and the fall in prices Rx. 272,600. There s also less provision for ordnance stores to the extent of Rx. 41,200, and a further deduction is made in India of Rx. 64,900 for certain demands provided for in the English Estimates, but not now required. Against these savings, of which the total is Rx. 607,000, we have to provide for an increase of Rx. 27,400 for pensions, the addition being larger than usual owing to the grant of extra pensions in consequence of the military operations of the year, and Rx. 11,500 for providing medals. We have also, as already mentioned, provided Rx. 200,000 for possible improvements in the British soldiers' pay.

Railway Construction.

58. I referred last year to a systematic programme of Railway construction which had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It amounted to 28 crores (afterwards extended to 29⅝ crores), and was intended to last over three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99. I divided it, for convenience sake with reference to our accounts, into four categories, namely:—

First.—State Railway Construction; money found by Government, but also by debentures in the case of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

Second.—Construction by Companies, out of funds raised by them or advanced by Government to them (including a small advance for a Native State Railway).

Third.—Construction by Companies outside the accounts of the Government, and also construction by Branch Line Companies.

Fourth.—New construction by the old Guaranteed Companies.

59. The programme of 29⅝ crores did not include the Railways of the third category, and no arrangements had yet been made for any construction under the fourth category. The estimate for expenditure under the first and second categories, that is, the expenditure falling within the "programme" during 1897-98, came to Rx. 10,130,000. But the revision of Ways and Means imposed upon us by the difficulties which began in June and July, alluded to in paragraph 37 above, compelled us to reduce the amount by one crore, and it stood therefore at Rx. 9,130,000. For similar reasons the Government of India have thought it advisable to curtail the intended expenditure of 1898-99, as the strain through which the country has passed during the past two years, renders it inadvisable to raise money at the rate which was contemplated before the Famine and the Frontier war were within our calculations. The expenditure for 1898-99 was therefore

at first fixed at Rx. 10,121,300; but as for various reasons, including the engineering strike in England, even the Rx. 9,130,000 will not be worked up to in 1897-98, these two amounts are now redistributed between the two years, and thus the estimates now stand at Rx. 8,414,400 for 1897-98 and Rx. 10,836,900 for 1898-99.

60. The details are as follows :—

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
FIRST CATEGORY—		
Funds available by Famine Grant	...	668,300
Grant under—		
48.—State Railway Construction	3,903,400	4,951,300
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements (a)	8,400	48,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	980,700	944,300
Assam-Bengal Company's Capital and Debentures	498,200	...
TOTAL	5,390,700	6,611,900
SECOND CATEGORY	3,007,400	3,475,000
FOURTH CATEGORY	16,300	750,000
TOTAL "PROGRAMME"	8,414,400	10,836,900
Add—THIRD CATEGORY	2,160,200	2,360,700
TOTAL	10,574,600	13,197,600

(a) Chittagong Port Works in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway.

61. The following are the principal entries under the first category :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
East Indian	1,200,000	1,626,500
Assam-Bengal	1,209,400	1,152,000
Bezvada-Madras	696,600	634,400
Rae Bareli-Benares	442,500	30,000
Mari-Attock	264,900	150,000
Southern Punjab Rolling stock	228,000	216,500
Hajipur-Katihar	500,000	500,000
Godavery Bridge	138,700	210,000
Eastern Bengal	393,300	411,700
Other Lines	317,300	952,600
Reserve	...	728,200
TOTAL	5,390,700	6,611,900

62. The principal items in the second category are :—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	1,940,000	2,070,000
Indian Midland	291,100	200,000
Burma Railways	551,600	1,000,000
Bengal Central	67,900	40,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	44,800	15,000
Southern Mahratta	74,300	115,000
Mysore	17,700	35,000
Advance for Native State Railway (Kuch Behar)	20,000	...
TOTAL	3,007,400	3,475,000

63. The principal projects classed under the third category are:—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Southern Punjab	509,100	200,400
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	726,700	620,400
Tapti Valley	235,000	810,000
South Behar	276,000	250,000
Hardwar-Dehra	38,000	174,500
Smaller Branch Lines	375,400	395,400
TOTAL .	2,160,200	2,360,700

64. The estimate under the fourth category provides mainly for the Calicut-Cannanore, Amalner-Jalgaon, and Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railways.

Irrigation.

65. The usual annual amount of Rx. 750,000 is provided for expenditure on Irrigation in 1898-99. The similar grant for 1897-98 has not been fully worked up to, owing chiefly to certain recoveries and writes-back not provided for in the Budget.

The principal works under this head are at present—

	Revised, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.
Mandalay Canal	63,100	110,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	95,700	71,100
Chenab Canal	215,400	193,300
Jhelum Canal	5,800	50,000
Kistna Delta System	38,600	19,800
Jamrao Canal	127,900	134,400
Other Projects	146,300	171,400
	692,800	750,000

Remittance and Debt.

66. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1897-98. £	Budget, 1898-99. £
Requirements on Government Account—		
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,099,000	16,286,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue .	834,600	1,119,900
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc.	187,700	191,300
Total Requirements .	17,121,300	17,597,700
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital . .	1,170,300	1,676,000
Payments for Stores, etc. . . .	1,919,000	2,619,000
Net Outgoings . .	748,700	943,000
Net Funds required . .	17,870,000	18,540,700

67. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised, 1897-98. £	Budget, 1898-99. £
By Council Bills (net Remittance) . .	8,708,600	16,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt . .	3,497,300	2,615,300
By addition to Temporary Debt . .	5,000,000	*Nil.*
By reduction of Cash Balance . . .	664,100	...
Deduct—Addition to Cash Balance . .	...	74,600
	17,870,000	18,540,700

It will be seen that the Secretary of State opens the year with outstandings of temporary debt to the extent of £6,000,000, and this he intends to renew. Under the head of Permanent Debt he intends to discharge India Debentures to the extent of £3,000,000 and Oudh and Rohilkhand Debenture Stock to the extent of £384,700, giving a total of £3,384,700. For the discharge of this amount, and for generally supplementing his resources, he intends to raise permanent debt to the extent of £6,000,000. His further requirements will be met by drawing Council Bills to the extent of £16,000,000.

68. We propose in India to raise a Rupee Loan of Rx. 3,000,000.

69. These announcements of the amounts of Council Bill drawings and of debt to be raised are made with the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts as he may find occasion.

Currency Policy.

70. I regret that I am not in a position to make any further pronouncement on the part of the Government, on the subject of the Currency Policy. Since the date, January 14th, on which I informed the Council that the matter was having the anxious consideration of the Government of India, we have communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State our views on the present position. We are now also sending home to him a copy of the Honourable Mr. Arthur's address to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and of an important communication we have received from the Bombay Chamber. We are confident that Her Majesty's Government will give the subject their early attention.

Review of twenty years' Finance.

71. I conclude my statement with a short review of twenty years of Indian finance, 1878 to 1898.

72. Twenty years ago the experience of a severe famine in Northern India, followed after a short interval by another in Southern India, brought home to us the effect upon our finances of such periodically recurring disasters, and obliged us to lay down a financial policy intended to have the effect of increasing our capacity for dealing with similar calamities in the future. We have now passed through another and a severer famine, and it will be useful to look back over this period and to see whether our financial policy has, as a whole, been successful, and whether, taking the twenty years together, a period covering both the financial preparation for, and the actual experience of, disaster, we have paid our way and can give a good account of what financially we have accomplished. These twenty years include, it must be remembered, the war in Afghanistan, the annexation of Upper Burma, and the recent wars in Chitral and on our North-Western Frontiers. They include the outlay entailed by a programme of expenditure on 'special defences' which began in 1886-87 and is only now being closed; and they include the large increase of the army effected after the occupation of Upper Burma.

73. I present on the opposite page a statement in a compressed form, which includes every transaction which during the period in question has passed through our accounts. I think the form is as devoid of technicalities as a statement of so complicated and comprehensive a subject can be, and is such as to be easily followed. I summarize the result as follows.

74. Taking first the Revenue Account, and reckoning as ordinary expenditure everything except the cost of our large wars, of the 'special defences' just alluded to, of actual famine relief, and of Railway construction so far as met out of

General Statement of the Transactions of the Government of India in England and in India for the twenty years ending March 31, 1898.

Receipts.			Outgoings.	
In England.	In India.		In England.	In India.
		Revenue Account.		
		(Stated in Rx.)		
£	Rx.		£	Rx.
Shewn as Rx. in India.	50,988,294	I.—Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure	Shewn as Rx. in India.	
		II.—Extraordinary Expenditure on War, Famine Relief, and Railway Construction		47,611,433
		Details— Rx.		
		(*a*) Wars and Expeditions, each costing over Rx. 500,000 (net) . . . 21,223,424		
		(*b*) Famine Relief, excluding years in which expenditure did not exceed Rx. 25,000 . . . 8,138,478		
		(*c*) Railway Construction charged to Revenue . . . 13,659,867		
		(*d*) Special Defence Works . . . 4,589,664		
		III.—Charged to Revenue and credited *per contra* for Reduction of Debt (see head VIII)		5,327,299
		Account of Borrowing, Lending and Capital Expenditure.		
64,243,582	48,815,586	IV.—Borrowing by Government—		
		Details— £ / Rx.		
		(*a*) Permanent Debt . . . 58,243,582 / 37,722,429		
		(*b*) Temporary Debt . . . 6,000,000 / —37,222		
		(*c*) Savings Banks . . . ... / 8,632,573		
		(*d*) Service Funds, etc. . . . ... / 2,497,806		
	2,688,099	V.—Capital Outlay of Government not charged to Revenue	52,991,292	53,528,708
		Details— £ / Rx.		
		(*a*) Railway Construction . . . 17,572,816 / 41,479,959		
		Rx. 2,688,099 (*b*) Credit on account of Debentures of East Indian Railway Company (£1,542,500).		
		(*c*) Irrigation Works . . . 1,875,700 / 12,038,074		
		(*d*) Purchase of East Indian Railway and other Companies' Undertakings . . . 33,542,776 / 10,675		
	11,211,096	VI.—Loans at interest to Municipalities, Port Trusts, Cultivators, etc. Repayments of the same.		16,473,480
		VII.—Capital raised and expended by Companies under Contract with Government.		
31,647,425	1,527,904	Net Receipts on account of Capital raised. Net Issues for Expenditure	28,869,077	17,237,677
		Details— England. / India. / *Sterling Figures* / England. / India.		
		4,542,257 / 110 / (*a*) Companies now extinct / 5,039,370 / —211,406		
		5,649,953 / 74,371 / (*b*) Guaranteed Companies / 13,803,324 / —8,557,202		
		21,455,215 / 169,331 / (*c*) Assisted Companies / 10,026,383 / 19,557,758		
		31,647,425 / 243,812 / *Total Sterling* / 28,869,077 / 10,789,150		
		... / 87,292 / Exchange on ditto / ... / 5,350,382		
		... / 1,196,800 / (*d*) Branch Line Companies / ... / 1,098,145		
		The overdrawals of the Assisted Companies were provided for by raising £6,734,900 permanent debt (included under head IV (*a*)), and passing the amount to their credit.		
		Deposit and Advance Accounts.		
		VIII.—Appropriation for Reduction of Debt.		
	5,327,299	Credited by charge to Revenue (see above).		
		Purchase and cancellation of debt		1,991,529
	115,171	IX.—Suspense Account of Balances of Provincial Governments.		
147,405	1,892,328	X.—Net receipts on account of Deposits, Advances, and Local Remittances.		
		XI.—Net debits in remittance account between England and India		567,544
		Balances.		
	13,086,446	XII.—Adjustment on account of Remittances to England, being short of Home Expenditure	13,086,446	
	9,309,497	XIII.—Adjustment on account of charge for Exchange.		
		XIV.—Cash Balances in England and in India—		
1,076,657	14,498,302	On April 1, 1878.		
		On March 31, 1898	2,168,254	16,722,352
97,115,069	159,460,022	GRAND TOTALS	97,115,069	159,460,022

revenue, the result is that our revenue has exceeded our ordinary expenditure by Rx. 50,988,294. Distributed into four quinquennial periods this figure is made up as follows:—

	Rx.
1878—83	22,294,539
1883—88	5,513,331
1888—93	13,472,520
1893—98	9,707,904
TOTAL .	50,988,294

75. Of this excess of revenue, we have spent Rx. 21,223,424 on War (our smaller military expeditions are not included in this term, but are taken as ordinary expenditure); we have spent Rx. 4,589,664 on special defence works; we have spent Rx. 8,138,478 upon Famine Relief, and we have spent Rx. 13,659,867 upon Railway construction. The balance of Rx. 3,376,861 remains over, to the good, on the whole account. We have, in the twenty years, by this amount more than paid our way.

76. On our borrowing and investment account we have raised debt to the extent of £65,786,082 sterling (including £1,542,500 East Indian Railway Debentures) and Rx. 48,815,586. This is mostly increase of permanent debt, but it includes Rx. 8,632,573 obtained by extending the advantages of Savings Banks all over India. Of this large sum, it will be seen, we have spent £19,448,516 and Rx. 53,518,033 mostly on the construction of Railways, but partly also on Major Irrigation works (Minor Irrigation works are paid for from Revenue); we have used £33,542,776 and Rx. 10,675 to buy up the undertakings of the East Indian Railway and other similar Companies, as they fell in under the purchase clauses of their contracts. We have lent Rx. 16,473,480 to Port Trusts for the construction of Docks and Harbour works at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere, to Municipalities for expenditure on projects of water-supply and drainage, and to cultivators for promotion of agriculture. But as Rx. 11,211,096 has, during the same time, been repaid to us by our debtors, the net burden upon us in respect of these lendings has been only Rx. 5,262,384.

77. A further sum of £6,734,900, included in our borrowings, has been placed at the disposal of Railway Companies for expenditure on Railway construction under their contracts with us.

78. Passing to the accounts of these Railway Companies, we find that, in addition to the sum of £6,734,900 just mentioned as lent to them by us, they have raised, either under our guarantee or under pledges of assistance from us, capital to the extent of £31,647,425 sterling *plus* Rx. 1,527,904. Their capital expenditure, during the twenty years amounts in sterling or its equivalent to £39,658,227 besides Rx. 1,098,145 on account of Branch Line Companies.

79. As to the effect on our revenues of all this expenditure on Railway Construction, it may be stated in this way. At the beginning of the twenty years' period the annual loss on Railways after meeting all interest charges was about Rx. 1,500,000, whereas it is now, except in good years, nearly Rx. 2,000,000. This is an apparent loss of Rx. 500,000 a year; but it has to be remembered that by reason of the depreciation of the rupee, it requires now more than Rx. 1,000,000 net earnings to pay the interest charge on the sterling capital as it stood in 1878; so that our Railway Revenue account has, after the expenditure of the twenty years, so far improved that it not only provides the whole of the interest charge which that expenditure has imposed, but meets in addition thereto Rx. 500,000 of the burden which the fall of the rupee has intermediately added in respect of the capital as it stood in 1878.

80. Stated shortly therefore the result of twenty years' finance is this. So far as Revenue goes we have, even after charging off Rx. 13,660,000 spent from Revenue account on Railway construction, more than paid our way, including all expenditure on war, special defences, and famine. So far as capital transactions go, we have raised under various conditions and spent upon Railways, Irrigation, Harbour Works and Docks, Municipal projects, and Agricultural Improvements a sum equal (at 16 pence the rupee) to Rx. 198,820,000; and we are, after all this expenditure better off by Rx. 500,000 a year than before we undertook it. I am dealing, it must be remembered, with direct financial returns only; the effect of all this expenditure on development of Revenue and its economic and administrative aspects lie outside my present purposes. As mere episodes in these transactions, we have spread Savings Banks and Money Order offices over the country; we have received in the former a net sum of Rx. 8,630,000 in deposit, and we carry out remittances in the latter to an annual extent of about Rx. 25,000,000.

81. One of my objects in setting out this general review of our finances is to point out how little occasion there is for our seeking assistance from Her Majesty's Government in aid of our revenue account. This course has been suggested in many quarters, both in England and in this country, but the Government of India have never wavered from the position taken up by Sir John Strachey in his Financial Statement for 1880-81, from which I quote the following paragraph:—

43. I can imagine few greater misfortunes to India than the loss of her financial independence, and the acceptance by England of financial responsibility for her Indian Empire. It would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs in every department of her administration, the possible subordination of her interests to those of a foreign country, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her Government. Although some rare instances may be quoted in which, when there seemed to be a conflict between English and Indian interests, it may perhaps be doubted whether India has been treated with perfect fairness, there can be no question that, on the whole, the Government of India has been carried on with as honest and thorough a regard for Indian interests as if India had a separate national existence of her own. England may rightly be proud of the way in which she has treated her great dependency. These fortunate results have, however, been due not only to her justice, but also to the wisdom with which she has left to India a separate financial responsibility. England has felt that it would be no kindness to take upon herself burdens which India now bears, to guarantee Indian debts, pay for Indian wars, and relieve Indian famines. England has also felt that it was wise, in her own true interest, to refuse to take into her own hands the control of the £67,000,000 which now constitutes the revenue of India. England does not choose that there should be grounds for even a suspicion in regard to the purity of her motives. I say this in the belief that India has before her a future of increasing wealth and prosperity; but if this anticipation should not be verified, and her future should be one of financial embarrassment, the loss of her financial independence would bring with it other misfortunes. I trust that the people of England may never find cause for believing that the maintenance of their Indian Empire means the imposition of heavy burdens on themselves.

82. The record of twenty years' finance which I have displayed in the above figures is a better one than can be shewn by almost any country in the world but the United Kingdom. As Sir J. Strachey said, we ask for no charity from England. As a mere matter of our financial credit, we consider it infinitely more profitable to us to shew that we are able with our own resources to rise from our accumulated misfortunes of last year to new energy and new prosperity, than to present ourselves before England as a poor relation seeking help out of her abundant wealth. We have every prospect, as the Budget Estimates for next year have shewn, of wiping out, within a single year, so far as our financial condition is concerned, the evil effects of the year of calamities through which we have just passed.

Appended Minutes.

83. The Honourable Major-General Sir Edwin Collen and the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor append to the Financial Statement separate Minutes, dealing respectively with the subjects of Military Expenditure and of Railway Extension.

PART II.

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1896-97.

84. The Revised Estimates of 1896-97 anticipated a deficit of Rx. 1,986,900: the deficit of the year in the closed Accounts is somewhat smaller, being Rx. 1,705,022. *Accounts of 1896-97.*

Explanations of the variations under the several heads of the Account figures from those of the Budget and Revised Estimates will be found in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th instant. The following is a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	93,273,600	93,586,471	312,871	
England	£	319,400	327,107	7,707	
Exchange	Rx.	210,800	216,163	5,363	
TOTAL	Rx.	93,803,800	94,129,741	325,941	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	70,657,400	70,624,145	33,255	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—1,228,500	—1,023,637		204,863
NET	Rx.	69,428,900	69,600,508		171,608
England	£	15,880,600	15,795,836	84,764	
Exchange	Rx.	10,481,200	10,438,419	42,781	
TOTAL	Rx.	95,790,700	95,834,763		44,063
DEFICIT	Rx.	1,986,900	1,705,022	281,878	

85. The Expenditure in India fell short of the amount taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 33,255, and the Revenue in India exceeded that taken in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 312,871. The division of these two improvements between Imperial and Provincial was— *1896-97. General Result.*

	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.
Increase in Revenue	248,088	64,783
Saving in Expenditure		140,080
Excess in Expenditure	106,825	

the improvement in the Imperial section being Rx. 141,263. The average rate of exchange for the year, 14·45*d.* the rupee, was very slightly lower than that taken in the Revised Estimate, 14·46*d.* the rupee. The Revenue in England, including Exchange, exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 13,070, while there was a saving in Expenditure in England, including Exchange, of Rx. 127,545. The two last-mentioned amounts, being both on the Imperial section of the Account, added to the improvement in India, Rx. 141,263, make up the total improvement of Rx. 281,878 in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate.

1896-97. Revenue in India.

86. The Land Revenue collections exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 275,289. The famine made it specially difficult to foretell what Land Revenue would be collected in the month of March 1897: the anticipations of the Local Governments proved too low by Rx. 190,176 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by Rx. 116,424 in Bombay, and by Rx. 75,165 in Madras, while in other Provinces the realisations fell short of the estimate by smaller amounts.

The allowance made for the effect of Famine and Plague on the Railway Revenue of March last was too great, and the Railway Revenue exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 138,686.

The variations under other heads of Revenue were smaller, the net result being to reduce somewhat the improvements in Land and Railway Revenue.

1896-97. Expenditure in India.

87. The expenditure on Famine Relief in the closing weeks of the year was greater than anticipated, and the Actuals exceeded the Revised Estimate by Rx. 114,441. Under Army Expenditure there was also an excess of Rx. 55,643. Under other heads there was a saving from the Revised Estimate, the only important item being Rx. 233,563 under 45.—Civil Works, representing for the most part the sums by which the expenditure of Provincial Governments in March fell short of their intentions.

1896-97. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

88. The small increase of £7,707 (or with Exchange added Rx. 13,070) in the Revenue in England occurred in the fines and penalties imposed on contractors for the supply of stores. The saving in sterling expenditure of £84,764 occurred mainly under Army, £59,865, and Special Defence Works, £15,132: the expenditure on stores in March was less than anticipated by the Secretary of State.

1896-97. Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

89. The expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,984,422, as compared with Rx. 4,557,400 entered in the Revised Estimate.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1897-98.

1897-98. Statement of the gross figures.

90. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1897-98:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	95,389,600	96,262,000	872,400	
England	£	173,000	192,000	19,000	
Exchange	Rx.	114,200	107,500		6,700
TOTAL	Rx.	95,676,800	96,561,500	884,700	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,623,900	77,136,300		4,512,400
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−1,190,000	−705,700		484,300
NET	Rx.	71,433,900	76,430,600		4,996,700
England	£	16,088,500	16,291,000		202,500
Exchange	Rx.	10,618,400	9,123,000	1,495,400	
TOTAL	Rx.	98,140,800	101,844,600		3,703,800
DEFICIT	Rx.	2,464,000	5,283,100		2,819,100

91. The chief features of difference between the Revised and the Budget Estimates of the year are the following: there has been a fair increase in Revenue, chiefly under Railways and Land Revenue: the expenditure on Famine Relief has considerably exceeded even the large amount for which the Budget Estimate provided, the main reason being that the monsoon rains, though ultimately very favourable, were a little late; the military operations on the North-Western Frontier have involved a heavy expenditure: there has also been a recrudescence of plague necessitating expenditure on preventive measures in every Province, but especially in Bombay; and lastly, the rate of exchange has risen more than three farthings in the rupee above the rate taken in the Budget Estimate and thus caused a large saving. Excluding the heads affected by the causes above mentioned, the Expenditure as a whole has been kept within the Budget grant. *1897-98. Main features.*

92. The Revenue in India is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 872,400, but there will be an excess in Expenditure of Rx. 4,512,400, the two large items accounting for this being Rx. 1,747,800 under Famine Relief and Rx. 3,331,400 under Army. The Expenditure in England will also exceed the Estimate by £202,500 in consequence mainly of unanticipated interest and discount charges on loans and of higher Telegraph payments; but the important feature connected with the sterling figures is the rise in Exchange which reduces the net charge in the Exchange column of the Estimates by Rx. 1,488,700. The final result is an increase in the deficit of the year by Rx. 2,819,100 from Rx. 2,464,000 to Rx. 5,283,100. *1897-98. General results.*

93. While Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration, Post Office, and Minor Irrigation Works all shew satisfactory increases, the more important increases of Revenue in India are— *1897-98. Increase of Revenue in India.*

	Rx.
Railway Receipts	501,300
Major Irrigation Works, Direct Receipts	467,000
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation	270,700
Provincial Rates	55,600
Telegraphs	219,500
Mint	104,300
Marine	54,100

94. The Railway increase is divided thus:— *1897-98. Railway Revenue.*

	Rx.
State, Gross Receipts, Increase	971,300
Guaranteed, Net Receipts, Decrease	470,000
Net Increase	501,300

The Railways this year may be divided into two categories, those leading to Bombay and those in other parts of the Continent. Speaking generally, the former have done badly under the combined effects of plague (with the stringent preventive precautions entailed) and of famine; while the other Railways have done well and shew satisfactory increases over the Budget Estimate. Those increases are ascribed partly to general development, partly to the movements of troops and materials in connection with the North-Western Frontier operations, and partly to the movement of grain into districts affected by famine, though the widespread extent of the famine tended to reduce the latter movement below that which would occur in a partial famine, with scarcity in one Province and plenty in another. The more important increases have occurred on the following lines:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	600,000
North-Western Railway	500,000
Burma Railway	85,000
Indian Midland Railway	80,000
East Coast Railway	50,000
Madras Railway (net)	40,000
Mysore Railway	40,600

And the more important decreases on the following:—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (net)	330,000
Rajputana-Malwa	290,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (net)	180,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	60,000

1897-98. Irrigation Revenue.

95. The increase of Rx. 467,000 in Irrigation Revenue is distributed thus:—

	Rx.
Madras (decrease)	—900
Bombay	4,400
Bengal	35,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	180,500
Punjab	248,000

Part of the increase in the Punjab is due to the extension of irrigation from the Chenab Canal and the realisation of some outstanding balances on the Western Jumna Canal. The rest of the increase in the Punjab and the whole of that in other Provinces is a small set-off against the Famine Relief expenditure, being due to the large demand for water caused by the failure of the rains.

1897-98. Land Revenue.

96. Madras is the only Province in which the Land Revenue collections are expected to fall seriously below the Budget Estimate. There, in consequence of the partial failure of the north-east monsoon on which several Madras districts depend more than on the south-west monsoon, allowance is made for a falling-off of Rx. 196,000. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam there are smaller deficiencies of Rx. 50,000 and Rx. 14,600: in the former the effect of the famine in diminishing the collections this year has been somewhat greater than was assumed in the estimate of March last: in Assam the decrease is ascribed to the effects of the great earthquake and of floods. In the other Provinces the collections are expected substantially to exceed the Budget Estimates, which were cautiously taken in view of the famine: the larger half, Rx. 38,800, of the increase in Bengal is due to faster progress in the recoveries from landlords and tenants of their share of the cost of the survey charges in Behar, Rx. 68,800 being now expected to be recovered as compared with Rx. 30,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. The excesses are—

	Rx.
Burma	177,100
Punjab	171,300
Central Provinces	70,000
Bombay	53,000
Bengal	65,000

1897-98. Provincial Rates.

97. The increase under Provincial Rates occurs in Bengal, Rx. 66,000,—revaluations are in progress in this Province which have secured an increase in Revenue this year—and in the Punjab Rx. 33,100,—these rates rise proportionately with the Land Revenue in the Punjab. There are decreases of Rx. 28,500 in the Central Provinces and of Rx. 10,400, in Bombay, and smaller variations in the remaining Provinces.

1897-98. Telegraph Revenue.

98. The improvement in the Telegraph Revenue has been unusually large this year: this is attributed to the great use of the telegraph in connection with the frontier operations.

1897-98. Mint Receipts.

99. There have been large tenders of silver for coinage into British dollars, and the mint receipts have consequently been high. The Government of India has, at the request of the Bhopal and Kashmir Durbars, who were anxious to improve their currencies, undertaken to receive Bhopal rupees and Kashmir Chilkies and to coin the bullion in them into Government rupees. The Native State coins are taken over at a rate of exchange rather more favourable to them

than the market rate between them and Government rupees, and rupees are issued to the Durbars at those rates. The bullion in them, however, is more than sufficient to coin the number of rupees payable to the Durbars, as our rupee bears a much higher value than that of the silver in it. This excess is brought to account as a gain on coinage.

1897-98. Marine Receipts

100. Of the increase of Rx. 54,100 under Marine, a rise in the pilotage receipts in Calcutta accounts for Rx. 13,000, and recoveries in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial services for Rx. 32,600.

1897-98. Decreases of Revenue in India.

101. The improvements above mentioned are partially counterbalanced by decreases in the Revenue in India under some other heads, of which the more important are—

	Rx.
Opium	573,900
Excise	171,800
XXIV.—Exchange	100,000
Salt	109,000

1897-98. Opium Revenue.

102. The price for Bengal Opium taken in the Budget Estimate was R1,075 a chest: the average price realised has been only R1,023 a chest; and the receipts in Bengal fall short of the Estimate by Rx. 200,200.

The Malwa Opium export trade continues to languish. In view of the state of the trade the pass duty was reduced by R100 a chest from October 27, 1897. This has caused a loss of Revenue, as the reduction so far has not had the effect of raising the exports to their former level. There is a decline in the receipts in Bombay of Rx. 374,000.

1897-98. Excise Revenue.

103. The decrease in the Excise Revenue occurs in Madras (Rx. 60,000), Bengal (Rx. 60,000), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rx. 50,000). These are ascribed to the famine. There are smaller decreases in Assam, the Central Provinces, and the India Provinces, and small increases in the Punjab, Burma, and Bombay.

1897-98. XXIV.—Exchange

104. The difficulties in the way of accurately estimating the receipts under the very variable and uncertain head XXIV.—Exchange have been fully stated in previous Financial Statements.

1897-98. Salt.

105. The falling-off under Salt is not a real decrease in Revenue: it occurs in Madras, where the receipts are expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 115,200, and is merely a postponement of the realisation of revenue from this year to next, the low price of Government paper inducing a continued resort to the six months' credit option instead of cash payment. The Revised Estimate in Bengal also falls short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 30,400; but this is more than made good by increases of the receipts in the Northern India Salt Department and in Burma.

1897-98. Increases of Expenditure in India.

106. There have been appreciable, though comparatively small, excesses over the Budget Estimates of Expenditure in India under the following heads:—

3.—Land Revenue, in Madras, the Central Provinces, and Bombay, caused by the famine, with plague added in Bombay;

Mint, larger expenditure being necessary to coin into dollars the large amount of silver tendered, and to recoin the Bhopal and Kashmir coins, see paragraph 99;

Police, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal, caused in both Provinces by the famine and the plague; and

Major Irrigation, Working Expenses, larger collection charges and greater repairs being entailed by the increase in Revenue and the increased irrigation which earned it.

The more important increases of expenditure in India are—

	Rx.
Army	3,331,400
Famine Relief	1,747,800
State Railways—Working Expenses	271,800
Medical	232,800
Jails	84,700

1897-98. Army Expenditure.

107. The increase in the expenditure on the Army is caused by the field operations on the North-Western Frontier. These are expected to cost in the current year no less than Rx. 3,869,800. But for them there would have been a saving from the Budget Estimates under the head. The only other substantial increases are about 6½ lakhs of rupees in the cost of food caused by the famine, the high prices having lasted somewhat longer than was assumed in the Budget Estimate, and about a lakh, the cost of Jubilee concessions to troops; while the following reductions have occurred:—

	Rx.
A reduction in the payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to the rise in Exchange	66,500
The saving secured by the despatch to Mombassa of the 27th Bombay Infantry	10,000
The saving secured by the despatch to the Cape of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in May 1897	42,200
The transfer to the Civil Estimates of the charge for the pay of officers on plague duty	14,700
A saving from the short strength of the Army	12,000
A saving under Camps-of-Exercise, owing to the absence of troops in the field	8,100
The decision not to purchase camels for which a special grant was provided	10,100
A reduction in the charges for Commissariat Establishments—Supplies and Services	190,000
This for the most part is nominal only, representing a transfer to, or a set-off against, the field charges; but a small part of it is secured by a reduction in the price paid for malt liquor under a new contract running from January 1, 1898.	
A reduction in the charges of the Remount Department	
A smaller number of remounts and young stock than intended has been purchased, and the prices paid for Australian remounts have been lower owing to the rise in exchange, the prices being fixed in sterling	22,700
Savings now expected with reference to the actual expenditure to the end of January, in the provision made for establishments and supplies under the heads "Army and Garrison Staff," "Regimental Pay and Allowances," "Clothing," "Barracks," "Medical," "Ordnance," "Miscellaneous Contingencies" and "Volunteers."	129,500

1897-98. Famine Relief.

108. In stating the amounts provided for Famine Relief in the Financial Statement of last March it was said that the difficulty of any accurate forecast was very great, and that experience alone could show whether the estimates of the Local Governments were excessive or insufficient. They have proved sufficient only in Burma, the Punjab, and Bengal; there are considerable excesses in the other Provinces.

The following statement gives the comparison for each Province:—

	Budget Estimate. Rx.	Revised Estimate. Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	850,000	1,069,000
Bengal	1,004,800	889,400
Central Provinces	680,000	1,340,000
Bombay	670,300	965,500
Punjab	167,800	125,600
Madras	200,400	928,600
Upper Burma	66,600	62,700
TOTAL	3,639,900	5,380,800

The amounts in Burma and the Punjab are comparatively small. The Bengal Government had framed its estimate on a more liberal scale than any other Government, and although the relief of distress was prolonged there for the same reason as in other Provinces, the Budget provision proved more than sufficient.

The excess is greatest in Madras. Very soon after the beginning of the year it became apparent that the Local Government had seriously under-estimated the probable extent of the distress in that Province; and expenditure on a much larger scale than assumed in the Budget Estimate became necessary.

In the Central Provinces also the extent to which, and the time over which, relief would be necessary proved greater than was at first anticipated. The people of the Central Provinces had experienced a series of bad seasons before the great famine of 1896-97 began, and their capacity to withstand that great calamity had been much impaired. Owing to this and other causes the relief operations had to be continued on a considerable scale in the Central Provinces for some months after they had practically ceased in most other Provinces. In Bombay also the relief had to be continued on a large scale up to December 1897.

The short delay in the establishment of the south-west monsoon also increased the amount of expenditure in Madras and the Central Provinces; and it is to this cause alone that the excesses in the North-Western Provinces and Bombay may be ascribed.

The famine caused by the failure of the rains in 1896 may be said to have come to an end in December 1897 although relief on a small scale has continued in Bombay till now. The partial failure of the north-east monsoon this cold weather has given rise to fears of another famine on a small scale in some districts of Madras, and there has been some expenditure on famine relief and test-works in that Province in January, February, and March; but the amount is small, under half a lakh.

The figures above relate to the Provinces only. In addition, there is some expenditure brought to account on the "India" books. The Budget Estimate provided Rx. 1,300 for the supervision of relief officers in Native States. The number of officers employed on that work was larger than anticipated: Mr. Higham was also deputed to inquire into the working of famine relief operations in all Provinces; and the Government of India paid the salary of Mr. H. E. M. James when acting as Vice-President of the Charitable Relief Fund. The charges on the "India" books are now expected to amount to Rx. 8,200.

1897-98. State Railway Expenses.

109. The increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways was required to earn the increase of Revenue mentioned in paragraph 94.

1897-98. Medical.

110. The large increase under Medical is caused by the plague. Almost every Local Government has thought it necessary to incur expenditure on measures to guard against the spread of the plague, and where the pestilence has broken out still heavier expense has been necessary to stamp it out. As was

to be expected, the cost has been much heavier in Bombay than elsewhere; and that Province accounts for Rx. 208,700 out of the total increase of Rx. 232,800. Nor is the cost of preventive and remedial measures against the plague confined to the one head "Medical." The following table gives an estimate of the cost to the Government under all heads in each Province in 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99; Municipalities and other Local Bodies have, in addition, had to incur considerable expenditure:—

Expenditure connected with plague.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Accounts, 1896-97.								
3.—Land Revenue	...	..	...	.	..	...	100	100
18.—Administration	...	.	...	..		..	3,100	3,100
19A.—Courts		...	...	200	.	.	200	400
19B.—Jails	.	...	100	...			...	100
20.—Police	...	...	.	100		...	900	1,000
24.—Medical	...	200	4,300	500	200	.	13,800	19,000
TOTAL	..	200	4,400	800	200	.	18,100	23,700
Revised Estimates, 1897-98.								
3.—Land Revenue	.	..			.		3,200	3,200
9.—Customs	...	.	.	.			500	500
18.—Administration	..	.					8,800	8,800
19A.—Courts	..	.		900		.	2,600	3,500
20.—Police			1,000	1,400		.	6,000	9,000
24.—Medical	4,800	4,400	15,000	16,700	5,600	2,500	209,600	258,600
30.—Stationery	.	.	500	.		..		500
TOTAL	4,800	4,400	17,100	19,000	5,600	2,500	230,700	284,100
Budget Estimates, 1898-99.								
24.—Medical	3,200	9,400	5,500	10,000	10,000	5,000	75,000	118,100
GRAND TOTAL, THREE YEARS	8,000	14,000	27,000	29,800	15,800	7,500	323,800	425,900

1897-98. Jails.

111. The increase under Jails is a consequence of the famine, the high prices have increased the cost of rations; and the prison population has been large, as is usual in years of scarcity.

1897-98 Decreases of Expenditure in India.

112. In partial set-off against the heavy increases of Expenditure in India above set forth, there are some decreases, of which the more important are—

	Rx.
Opium	289,200
Civil Works	226,100
Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land, etc.	157,200
Military Works	143,500
Subsidised Railways, Land, etc.	125,400
Salt	98,700
Forest	69,000
Telegraph	53,300

1897-98. Opium Expenditure.

113. Under Opium, the Budget Estimate, as usual, provided for the expenditure entailed by a normal crop on the area sown with the poppy. The crop was

again, for the seventh year in succession, a short one, and the payments will fall short of the estimate by Rx. 289,200.

114. The larger part of the decrease of Rx. 226,100 under Civil Works occurs in the Local section of the Estimates. The total expenditure on Civil Works from Incorporated Local Funds is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 189,900. All Provinces contribute to this, the largest amounts being Bengal Rx. 88,200, Madras Rx. 30,700, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rx. 25,100, and Burma Rx. 22,400. *1897. Civil Works.*

In the Provincial section also, there are savings in most Provinces, the largest being Bombay Rx. 36,700, Madras Rx. 35,300, the Punjab Rx. 38,100 and Burma Rx. 20,700. But the saving in the total Provincial expenditure is reduced to a small amount in consequence of a large excess of Rx. 86,400 in Assam. This excess is due to the great earthquake which wrecked very many buildings and damaged many roads in the Province, and these have to be reconstructed and repaired.

In the Imperial section of the Civil Works Estimate there is an excess of Rx. 35,800. This is caused by the charge under this head for the Bangalore Water-Works. That charge is divided between Military Works and Civil Works in the proportion of 1 to 2: excessive provision was made in the Budget Estimate under the former head and deficient provision under the latter.

It may be convenient to give here an estimate of the total expenditure likely to be caused by the earthquake. It is as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Railways in Bengal and Assam	85,000	80,000	165,000
Other Imperial Expenditure in Bengal and Assam	26,800	24,300	51,100
PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE—			
Bengal	45,700	53,300	99,000
Assam	101,200	105,800	207,000
LOCAL EXPENDITURE—			
Assam	3,200	8,700	11,900
TOTAL	261,900	272,100	534,000

The very large expenditure in Assam from Provincial Revenues being beyond the power of that small Province to bear, the Government of India has sanctioned an assignment from Imperial Revenues of Rx. 160,000, half in 1897-98 and half in 1898-99, to aid the Chief Commissioner in repairing the effects of the great calamity.

115. The decrease in the payments on account of Guaranteed Railways is due to the falling-off in the traffic receipts of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which reduces the Company's share of surplus profits, and to the payments for land for the Calicut-Cannanore, Amalner-Jalgaon and the Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railways being less than were anticipated. *1897-98. Guaranteed Railways.*

116. A large part (nearly Rx. 80,000 including Exchange) of the reduction in Military Works Expenditure in India (Rx. 143,500) is merely a transfer of expenditure from India to England. The remainder represents the actual saving from the grant: it has been secured partly in consequence of the orders, of *1897-98. Military Works Expenditure.*

which the low balances necessitated the issue, asking all departments to curtail expenditure as much as possible until the month of January, when the period of low balances should be past.

1897-98. Subsidised Railways.

117. The arrangements for starting the construction of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, the Mymensingh-Jamalpur, and the Tapti Valley Railways were not completed soon enough to allow of the acquisition of land to the extent provided for in the Budget Estimate and the provision for the Bhagulpore-Bausi-Baidyanath and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways could not be utilised owing to construction not having been started as was anticipated during the course of the year.

1897-98. Salt Expenditure.

118. The manufacturing charges have been small in the Northern India Salt Department and Bombay, and savings of Rx. 22,300 and Rx. 4,600 are anticipated there. In Bengal the intended preventive establishments have not yet been sanctioned, and a saving of Rx. 10,600 is secured. In Madras the reduction is Rx. 61,200; but of this Rx. 36,400 represent merely a transfer from the Salt to Excise: there is a joint establishment in Madras for the two Departments, and the proportion in which the total should be divided was altered during the year from $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$.

1897-98. Forest Expenditure.

119. The decrease under Forests is distributed over all the provinces. It represents partly the usual over-estimate by Local Governments of the probable expenditure under this head, and partly the effect of the orders mentioned in paragraph 116.

1897-98. Telegraph Expenditure.

120. The decrease in Telegraph Expenditure is partly the result of the orders just mentioned, and is partly due to the restriction of the Railway construction during the year—itself a consequence of the need which led to those orders—and a smaller mileage of Railway telegraph lines being consequently required.

1897-98. Exchange Compensation Allowances.

121. One cause of saving which affects almost all the Expenditure heads in India, is the rise in the rate of exchange above that assumed for the calculation of the cost of Exchange Compensation Allowances. The average rate taken for this purpose in the Budget Estimate was $14\frac{3}{4}d.$ the rupee: the four quarterly rates with reference to which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been paid are $15\frac{7}{32}d.$, $14\frac{13}{16}d.$, $15\frac{5}{16}d.$, and $15\frac{15}{32}d.$, yielding an average for the whole year of $15\frac{13}{64}d.$ The consequent saving amounts to Rx. 155,600.

1897-98. Revenue in England.

122. The Revised Estimate of sterling receipts in England does not differ appreciably from the Budget Estimate, the improvement being £19,000, the larger part of which occurs under Interest: the rate of interest obtained on the temporary investment of the cash balances was higher than estimated during a portion of the year.

1897-98. Expenditure in England.

123. The sterling expenditure will exceed the Budget Estimates by £202,500. The chief items in this increase are—

Interest £161,500

Of this, £117,800 is the discount on the loan of £3,500,000; and the remainder is the increased interest charge on the temporary loans on the security of India Bills: the suspension for a time of the sale of Council Bills, and the purchase of drafts for Rx. 1,000,000 on India to strengthen the rupee balances depleted by famine and war expenditure, necessitated the issue of India Bills to the amount of £6,000,000 as compared with £2,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate.

Indo-European Telegraph Payments . . . £37,400

The payments in respect of Revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate, owing to an increase in the homeward traffic and in the percentage carried by the Indo-European route.

Military Works £51,600

There were larger demands for stores, chiefly water pipes: this increase is counterbalanced by a decrease in the expenditure in India, see paragraph 116.

124. The charge for Exchange on net Sterling Expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,488,700. The net Sterling Expenditure is greater by £183,500, and the exchange on this difference at 14·46*d.* the rupee, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 121,100. The direct saving in Exchange on sterling transactions from the rise in the rate of exchange from 14·46*d.* to 15·38*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,609,800. *1897-98. Exchange.*

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1898-99.

125. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates of 1898-99 with those of 1897-98 :— *1898-99. Statement of the gross figures.*

		1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99, better.	1898-99, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	95,389,600	98,791,700	3,402,100	
England	£	173,000	188,300	15,300	
Exchange	Rx.	114,200	105,400		8,800
TOTAL	Rx.	95,676,800	99,085,400	3,408,600	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,623,900	72,610,100	13,800	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	—1,190,000	—116,800		1,073,200
NET	Rx.	71,433,900	72,493,300		1,059,400
England	£	16,088,500	16,474,800		386,300
Exchange	Rx.	10,618,400	9,225,900	1,392,500	
TOTAL	Rx.	98,140,800	98,194,000		53,200
SURPLUS + DEFICIT —	Rx.	—2,464,000	+891,400	3,355,400	

126. The absence of famine and the presence of provision for war on a considerable scale are the two broad features of difference in the Estimates of 1898-99 as compared with those of 1897-98. *1898-99. Main features.*

With the exception of Opium, nearly all heads of Revenue show satisfactory progress: the Land Revenue and Provincial Rate collections are expected to be specially high, as the Local Governments hope to realise considerable arrears the collection of which was suspended during the famine.

In Expenditure there is a large reduction, Rx. 3,556,100, under 33.—Famine Relief, while warlike operations require a provision of about Rx. 1,517,600 to which there was nothing corresponding in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98, and the recrudescence of the plague necessitates expenditure on preventive and repressive measures, mainly under Medical. Most other heads of Expenditure exhibit moderate increases, the general position having necessitated the closest restriction possible of the grants in the present year.

The rise in the rate of exchange secures a large saving.

A surplus of Rx. 891,400 is expected as compared with a deficit of Rx. 2,464,000 in the Budget Estimate and of Rx. 5,283,100 in the Revised Estimate of 1897-98.

1898-99. Increases of Revenue in India.

127. The more important increases of Revenue in India are—

		Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation			1,953,500
Provincial Rates			238,300
Railways—			
State, Gross Receipts, Increase	1,359,200	}	1,153,200
Guaranteed, Net Receipts, Decrease	206,000	}	
Telegraph			144,400
Customs			98,600
Interest			81,200
Post Office			65,900
Major Irrigation, Direct Receipts			63,900

1898-99. Land Revenue and Provincial Rates.

128. The following table shows the distribution of the increases expected under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates:—

	Land Revenue. Increase. Rx.	Provincial Rates. Increase. Rx.
India, General	—2,600	—100
Central Provinces	320,000	5,500
Burma	234,100	5,500
Assam	11,400	—400
Bengal	162,300	79,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	740,400	120,100
Punjab	252,200	33,100
Madras	80,100	—400
Bombay	155,600	—4,000

In the above sums, arrears which the Local Governments intend to collect are included to the following extent:—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	85,200
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	496,500
Punjab	98,600
Bombay	50,000

The Bengal figures include Rx. 75,100 for the recovery from landlords and tenants of their share of the cost of the Survey charges in Behar, compared with Rx. 30,000 in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98. There is another feature of the Bengal Estimate which is worth mentioning. Hitherto the Land Revenue receipts in that Province have been practically stationary, the great bulk of it being permanently settled. But the long term settlements in Orissa having come to an end, Settlement operations have been in progress there for some years: the new assessments are now coming into operation, and an increase of Rx. 40,000 on that account is entered in the Estimate of 1898-99.

The estimates are high in all Provinces, but the Local Governments all expect to realise the amounts entered.

1898-99. Railway Receipts.

129. The estimates of Railway Revenue anticipate some recovery from the temporary depression which diminished Railway receipts during the famine: they have been cautiously framed, and if prospects continue as favourable as they now appear, there is good reason to hope that the actuals of the year will exceed the amount now taken.

1898-99. Telegraph Receipts.

130. The increase in Telegraph Revenue has been unusually large this year, and, as part of it is due to a special cause (see paragraph 98) which will not operate to the same extent next year, it is not considered safe to assume that the improvement will be fully maintained next year. The Estimate accordingly, while higher than the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 144,400, is lower than the Revised Estimate of that year by Rx. 75,100.

1898-99. Customs Revenue.

131. The improvement taken under Customs occurs mainly in the export duty on rice and the import duty on cotton goods. Both these items have been specially low this year and last for reasons connected with the famine, the Burma rice having been diverted to India by the high prices, and the ability of the people to pay for cotton goods having been diminished by the pressure of the famine. The Burma rice crop of this cold weather is a very fine one, and it will not be diverted to India: nor will the whole of it be exported in the current year as the exports continue into April and even May, while we may for the purpose of estimates assume an average crop next cold weather, regarding which we as yet of course know nothing. Our information is that a considerable revival in the import of piece goods will take place next year.

1898-99. Interest.

132. The main cause of the increase in the Interest receipts is the increase in the investment of the Currency Department by Rx. 2,000,000 made in December 1896 under Notifications Nos. 5366 and 5367, dated December 18, 1896. The first year's interest on that investment was partially taken against the discount incurred; and the profit will be fully brought to account for the first time in 1898-99. The considerable loans granted during the famine also increase the receipts under this head.

1898-99. Post Office.

133. The increase in Post Office receipts represents the usual annual increase in the Revenue of a progressive department.

1898-99. Irrigation Receipts.

134. The Irrigation Receipts in the Punjab are placed higher than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 96,200: this is, mainly, due to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the other hand there is a decrease of Rx. 39,200: the estimate of 1897-98 was placed specially high because of the drought.

1898-99. Decreases of Revenue in India.

XXIV.- Exchange.

Opium.

135. Apart from the uncertain head XXIV.—Exchange under which the receipts are taken lower than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 60,000, the only head of Revenue which shews an important decline is Opium. The prices of Bengal opium have declined during the year; the price at the sale this month was only R948 a chest, and the average for the twelve months of this year R1,023. The price for next year has been taken between those two rates at R1,000 a chest. This results in the receipts in Bengal being less than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 290,300. As the Malwa export trade still shews no signs of revival, it has also been necessary to estimate for a further decline in the receipts in Bombay, amounting to Rx. 200,200: it is assumed that the number of chests passed for export will be about the same as the number taken for the Budget Estimate of 1897-98: so that this decrease may be ascribed entirely to the reductions in the rate of duty.

1898-99. Decreases of Expenditure in India.

Famine Relief.

136. On the Expenditure side the largest difference between the Estimates of the two years is under 33.—Famine Relief, which shews a reduction of Rx. 3,556,100. The famine had attained large dimensions and was increasing in severity last March, and a large provision was required for the obligatory measures of relief, and the amount which had actually to be spent was still larger. The favourable rains brought by the south-west monsoon of 1897 happily brought to an end the dire distress of the people as well as the necessity for further expenditure by the Government. The cold weather rains have also been generally favourable, and there is a good prospect of magnificent *rabi* crops in Northern India and of fair crops in the Central Provinces and Bombay, though to this prospect there is one exception in some districts of Madras which depend on the cold weather or north-east monsoon. That was much delayed and in some parts partially failed. The Madras Government consequently anticipates the possibility of having to re-establish relief works in three or four districts, and has provided a sum of Rx. 85,000 for the purpose It cannot yet be said whether the full amount will be required.

1898-99. Other decreases of Expenditure in India.

137. The only other important reductions in Expenditure in India next year are—

Interest charges.

Interest on Debt	Rx. 143,300

This represents chiefly the interest on the difference between the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works and the amount of the borrowing in India.

Military Works.

Military Works	Rx. 71,500

This is secured by the decision not to make additional provision for the works required at the recently established outposts on the North-Western Frontier—Chitral, Malakand, Gilgit, Tochi, Samana—and to require the Military Works Department to meet the cost of those works within its fixed grant.

Salt.

Salt	Rx. 50,700

Of this, Madras accounts for Rx. 42,100, due partly to the change in the distribution of establishment charges mentioned above in paragraph 118 and partly to a reduction having been made in the estimates prepared on the same basis as those accepted in previous years, past experience having shewn that they overestimated the requirements. There are also small reductions of about half a lakh each in the expenditure in Bombay and the Northern India Salt Department.

1898-99. Exchange Compensation Allowances.

138. The rate assumed in the Budget Estimate as the average rate, with reference to which Exchange Compensation Allowance will be paid, is 1*s.* 3⅛*d.* the rupee. As the rate for this purpose in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 was 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, there is a considerable saving under most heads on this item of expenditure, amounting in all to Rx. 235,700.

1898-99. Increases of Expenditure in India.

139. There are a considerable number of increases of expenditure, some of them, like those under Superannuations and Jails, unavoidable, others allowed because the extreme restrictions required last year are no longer necessary. But the only increases of importance are—

		Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Works	Rx. 668,300	994,100
36.—Reduction of Debt	Rs. 325,800	
Army		1,114,900
State Railways, Working Expenses		743,200
Railway and Irrigation Interest on Debt . . .		197,800
Civil Works		303,900
Medical		149,800
Major Irrigation, Working Expenses		58,800
Interest on Advances to Railway Companies . .		52,300

1898-99. Protective Railways and Reduction of Debt.

140. The first of these increases represents the amount required to raise the total of the Famine Insurance Grant to Rx. 1,500,000. In 1896-97 and 1897-98 the expenditure on direct famine relief charged under head 33 was so large that there was no room for any charge under the two heads which are used to make up the total of the group of heads included in "Famine Relief and Insurance" to the prescribed amount. In 1898-99, on the other hand, there is fortunately reason to expect that the direct charges for famine relief will be insignificant. The Famine

Expenditure of the last two years necessitates the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to its former amount of a crore and a half of rupees. The method of effecting this restoration is to charge under 34.—Construction of Protective Railways as much of the Capital Expenditure of the year on Railways as is incurred on Railways which have been classed as Protective, and to charge the remainder of the balance required to make up Rx. 1,500,000 under 36.—Reduction of Debt.

141. The warlike operations on the frontier in which we have been engaged since August last have not yet fully effected their object,—a small section of the tribes having still to complete their final submission and compliance with terms. It was accordingly thought that it might be necessary to continue the operations over a short part of next year, and the estimated cost has been entered in the Estimates: it includes all the terminal charges involved in the return of the troops to cantonments and the breaking-up of the force, as well as some charges incurred but not paid in the concluding months of this year, and amounts to Rx. 1,355,000. In addition, some extra expenditure is involved in keeping the outpost garrisons—from Kohat to the Kurram Valley, in the Tochi Valley, and at Malakand—at a greater strength than ordinary until the frontier has quite settled down: the amount of this is Rx. 160,900. *1898-99. Army Expenditure.*

The only other item involving increase which need be mentioned is that to which the recent decision of Her Majesty's Government to increase the pay of the British soldier gives rise. The increase will have to be given to the soldiers serving in India and paid for from Indian Revenues. The exact terms of the concessions to be made in India are still under discussion. And a round sum of Rx. 200,000 has been entered to provide for the probable cost next year.

Apart from field operations, the Army charges are less than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98; the more important items of decrease being—

	Rx.
The fall in prices from the famine level of this year	272,600
A saving in the pay of British Troops from the rise in the rate of exchange at which it is issued from 14½*d.* to 15¼*d.* the rupee	129,500
A saving in Exchange Compensation Allowances consequent on the rise in exchange	98,800
A reduction in the provision required for Ordnance Stores and camp equipage	41,200
The withdrawal of two Native Infantry Regiments from Burma and a reduction in the strength of the Mounted Infantry in that Province	14,800
A saving in the purchases of malt liquor partly owing to a reduction in the price under a new contract	29,500
An expected saving in the cost of moving troops and stores and in miscellaneous Commissariat charges	34,500

142. The increase in the Working Expenses of State Railways is required to earn the additional receipts taken on the Revenue side: moreover, repairs and renewals were restricted as much as possible this year under the orders mentioned in paragraph 116, and there are also some damages caused by the earthquake to be made good. *1898-99. State Railways*

1898-99. Railway and Irrigation Interest.

143. The increase under Railway and Irrigation Interest is the interest on the new Capital Expenditure.

1898-99. Civil Works.

144. The increase under Civil Works is due to the fact that the general position allows a larger expenditure on useful works than was possible in March 1897.

1898-99. Medical.

145. The measures to be taken for the repression and the prevention of the spread of plague in all Provinces, but especially in Bombay, account for the considerable increase in Medical expenditure.

1898-99. Irrigation. Working Expenses.

146. The construction every year of new canals and extensions necessarily increases the amount of repair and maintenance charges which, with the cost of collecting the increasing revenue, make up the Working Expenses of Irrigation Works.

1898-99. Interest on Advances to Railway Companies.

147. The increase under this head is mainly due to the charges to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway Companies of interest on the Capital Expenditure of the extensions of those Railways.

1898-99. Revenue in England.

148. The small increase of £15,300 in the Sterling receipts in England is distributed between Interest receipts—the experience of this year having justified a somewhat higher estimate of the profit derived from temporary investments of the cash balance—and Army receipts, the recoveries of the value of accoutrements, etc., and the subscriptions towards family pensions having increased.

1898-99. Expenditure in England.

149. The Sterling expenditure exceeds the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by £386,300.

Of this, larger Interest payments account for £171,400. The net permanent Sterling borrowing is expected to amount to about £2,600,000. It will also be necessary to renew or replace the full amount of the India Bills for £6,000,000 issued this year (see above paragraph 123). The programme of Railway construction described in last year's Financial Statement, paragraphs 74 to 84, involved borrowing in sterling, but the heavy expenditure this year on famine and war has necessitated a much larger increase than was intended.

The Superannuation and Pension charges, and the Non-effective Army charges shew increases of £41,500 and £44,000 respectively. These increase from year to year with the addition of officers and widows and children to the pension lists.

The Effective Army charges are increased by £71,900, while the payments to the War Office are less by £8,000 and miscellaneous payments by £7,600; the charges of the Indian Troopship Service and for passages otherwise than in troopships are higher by £28,800, and those for stores by £58,700. Of the last item, the sum of £38,200 is for stores for the frontier operations.

The payments of interest on capital deposited by Railway Companies shew an increase of £13,000. This is due to further deposits of capital by the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company, the East Indian Railway Company, and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, partly counterbalanced by the reduction on renewal in the rate of interest on debentures of the Indian Midland Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

1898-99. Exchange.

150. In 1898-99 the charge for Exchange on the net Sterling expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 by Rx. 1,383,700. The net Sterling expenditure is more than in the Estimate of 1897-98 by £371,600, and the exchange on this difference at 14·46*d.* the rupee is Rx. 244,900. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from 14·46*d.* to 15·38*d.* the rupee is therefore Rx. 1,628,600.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation— India, General	[illegible]	245,711	[illegible]	153,100	[illegible]	150,500
Central Provinces	[illegible]	567,332	[illegible]	800,000	670,000	920,000
Burma	2,458,705	2,485,004	2,396,961	2,422,000	[illegible]	2,657,000
Assam	[illegible]	597,671	606,231	624,000	[illegible]	626,000
Bengal	[illegible]	3,905,221	3,876,838	3,915,000	3,990,000	4,087,300
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,872,663	6,134,442	5,104,374	5,937,900	5,877,500	6,667,600
Punjab	2,410,721	2,440,115	2,329,755	2,361,900	[illegible]	2,614,100
Madras	5,594,408	5,592,141	5,250,396	5,776,000	5,580,000	5,856,100
Bombay	4,535,037	4,954,982	4,473,802	4,805,700	4,858,700	4,961,200
TOTAL	26,184,411	27,022,619	24,846,297	26,586,700	26,857,400	28,540,200
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	776,139	821,664	871,808	940,500	925,100	972,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	25,408,272	26,200,955	23,974,489	25,646,200	25,932,300	27,568,200
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration	1,845,760	1,875,769	1,893,376	1,898,700	1,933,000	1,884,000
Other Charges	2,202,372	2,221,348	2,216,227	2,268,000	2,272,000	2,259,900
TOTAL	4,048,132	4,097,117	4,109,603	4,166,700	4,205,000	4,143,900

151. The above figures shew the effect of the famine on the most important of our Revenue heads. In ordinary years the Land Revenue increases from year to year, as resettlements are made and cultivation extended. In the five years ending with 1895-96, the increase had been as shewn in the following table. Though the year 1895-96 was itself a year in which the progress of the Revenue had been retarded by failure of the cold weather rains in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces, the increase in

those particular five years was higher than what we can assume as the normal rate of increase :—

	Increase in five years.	Average annual increase.	Decrease in 1896-97.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India, General . . .	—4,686	—937	+ 1,760
Central Provinces . .	91,166	18,233	106,839
Burma	376,289	75,258	88,043
Assam	144,816	28,963	+ 8,560
Bengal	23,281	4,656	28,383
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	279,717	55,943	1,030,068
Punjab	168,588	33,718	110,360
Madras	740,862	148,172	341,769
Bombay	448,381	89,676	481,180
TOTAL .	2,268,414	453,682	2,176,322

The last column of the above table shews the decrease in each Province in 1896-97 compared with 1895-96, the total amounting to Rx. 2,176,322. This falling-off represents the amount of remissions, suspensions, and short collections caused by the famine. The loss in 1896-97 is much greater than in 1897-98 because in the former year the suspensions affected both the main instalments in which the Land Revenue is collected, whereas in the latter the plentiful harvests admitted of the collection of the full normal amounts in the second half of the year.

152. When the famine began, the Local Governments at once realised that large suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue were required, but it was not possible or desirable for them to decide at once how much should be finally remitted and how much merely suspended. They delayed the decision on that point till after the famine should have ended, and in some Provinces the question is still under consideration. The amounts finally remitted on account of the famine cannot therefore yet be completely stated. But the amount of those remissions either sanctioned or about to be sanctioned are approximately given below, so far as they are as yet known :—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	187,000
Bengal	20,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	640,000
Madras	375,000

153. These sums are a final sacrifice of Revenue made because of the famine. The bulk of the remainder of the loss in the two years will be made good by arrear collections in 1898-99 and subsequent years. The arrear collections which Local Governments intend to make in 1898-99 are set forth in paragraph 128 above.

The expenditure under Land Revenue increases from year to year with the progress of the country and improvements in administration. But the famine has caused a special increase in 1896-97 and 1897-98, establishments being strengthened temporarily to deal with it and the plague, and the lower-paid servants having received compensation for the dearness of provisions.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	5,321,390	5,240,349	4,850,352	4,192,500	3,991,000	3,900,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,801,258	1,655,907	1,334,847	1,400,000	1,026,000	1,200,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	201,109	227,666	224,039	223,700	225,300	229,800
TOTAL . Rx.	7,323,757	7,123,922	6,409,238	5,816,200	5,242,300	5,329,800
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium . . Rx.	1,417,713	1,867,400	2,264,886	2,400,000	2,152,200	2,400,000
Other Charges . . . Rx.	195,792	200,573	220,341	254,000	219,700	254,000
England . . . £	1,419	550	682	400	2,000	1,400
Exchange . . . Rx.	1,181	418	583	300	1,100	800
TOTAL . Rx.	1,616,105	2,068,941	2,486,692	2,654,700	2,367,900	2,656,200
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	39,780	37,695	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Average price . . R	1,338	1,390	1,244	1,075	1,023	1,000
Chests produced	33,329	35,953	45,041	...	45,500	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	25,293	23,551	29,587	...	36,087	...
Reserve, December 31st	1,279	—2,652	—5,699	...	330	6,830
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	29,577½	25,475½	21,751½	23,333⅓	18,456	24,000
Rate of Duty . . . R	600 & 650	650	650 & 600	600	600 & 500	500

154. Detailed explanations regarding Revenue will be found in paragraphs 102 and 135, and regarding the Expenditure of 1897-98 in paragraph 113: the estimate of expenditure for next year is, as usual, based on the assumption that there will be a normal crop. The general remarks made in paragraph 166 of the Financial Statement of March last apply to the present estimates also.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (a)	1,894,320	1,905,325	1,848,755	1,947,800	1,975,000	1,975,000
Burma (b)	118,989	156,032	140,928	150,000	160,000	160,000
Bengal (b)	2,458,219	2,488,620	2,500,119	2,505,400	2,475,000	2,500,000
Madras (a)	1,795,354	1,997,489	1,694,164	1,840,200	1,725,000	1,770,000
Bombay (a)	2,398,867	2,314,379	2,237,739	2,290,600	2,290,000	2,323,000
TOTAL	8,665,749	8,861,845	8,421,705	8,734,000	8,625,000	8,728,000
Charges	498,415	521,044	523,352	570,200	471,900	519,600

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

155. The anticipation in paragraph 167 of the Financial Statement of March last that the Salt Revenue would recover from the check experienced in 1896-97 because of the famine has been realised. As explained in paragraph 105, the falling-off in the total Revenue this year is not due to the consumption of salt having diminished, but represents only a postponement of Revenue from this year to next.

The issues of Kohat salt have not been so high as they were taken: the stocks cleared before the enhancement of the duty from 8 annas to R2 a Lahori maund (of 102 seers) lasted longer than was expected: the

other issues of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department have, however, more than made good this deficiency. Issues of Kohat salt have been resumed in the latter part of the year, and the Budget Estimate assumes that in 1898-99 the former normal quantity of Kohat salt will be issued and duty realised on it at the enhanced rate. It has been decided to abolish the Indus Preventive Line, but at the same time to impose certain restrictions on the conveyance of salt on the river Indus, and to forbid the transport of Kohat salt in quantities in excess of five seers from the right to the left bank of the Indus and on land on the east side of the Indus. As the difference between the duty on Kohat salt and the general duty is now reduced to one rupee a maund, it is believed that those restrictions will be sufficient to prevent any loss of revenue by the displacement of ordinary salt by the lower-taxed Kohat salt, and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to make any further increase in the duty on the latter.

The Revenue for 1898-99 is taken at what is believed with reference to the statistics of past years to be a moderate total. The amount is below the duty on the quantity which may fairly be accepted as the normal consumption of the country at the present time.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,162,521	3,224,216	3,216,005	3,277,500	3,257,700	3,301,100
Commercial and other Stamps	1,383,285	1,418,875	1,476,870	1,476,600	1,472,700	1,478,900
Other Revenue	79,874	83,964	84,867	82,400	75,800	75,900
TOTAL . Rx.	4,625,680	4,727,055	4,777,742	4,836,500	4,806,200	4,855,900
Charges —						
India . Rx.	93,211	95,158	97,006	97,300	97,100	99,700
England (Stores) . £	45,103	43,492	40,808	29,800	34,600	37,800
Exchange . Rx.	37,525	33,044	26,967	19,700	19,400	21,100
TOTAL . Rx.	175,839	171,694	164,781	146,800	151,100	158,600

156. The Stamp Revenue continues to increase, but the increases in 1896-97 and 1897-98 are very small: this may be connected with the famine and the plague, but it is very difficult indeed to assign specific causes for variations in Stamp Revenue. While it is safe to say that that revenue over a series of years will yield a considerable increase, it is not safe to make that assertion in regard to any one year: the Stamp Revenue has been known to fall off for the whole of India, and more frequently does so in particular provinces. The check to progress now experienced may merely be one of these occasional fluctuations in a direction opposite to the general tendency. But however that may be, it is probable that some revival will occur next year, and a moderate increase has been assumed for the Budget Estimate of 1898-99.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	1,256,235	1,337,850	1,339,931	1,345,000	1,285,000	1,325,000
North-Western Provinces	574,554	549,459	446,444	500,000	450,000	490,000
Madras	1,367,157	1,438,405	1,489,657	1,530,000	1,470,000	1,530,000
Bombay	1,100,897	1,164,147	1,099,650	1,100,000	1,102,500	1,120,000
Other Provinces	1,228,833	1,232,556	1,238,518	1,204,100	1,199,800	1,252,300
TOTAL	5,527,676	5,722,417	5,614,200	5,679,100	5,507,300	5,717,300
Charges	192,809	207,957	212,855	211,400	239,100	250,200

157. The revenue under this, in normal years, specially and steadily progressive head, declined in 1896-97 and again in 1897-98 under the influence of the famine and plague. A recovery is fairly certain next year, and the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 is placed slightly below the level of the Revenue of 1895-96.

The expenditure is increasing moderately from year to year for the improvement of preventive and administrative arrangements.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,074,933	2,184,443	2,086,080	2,206,300	2,236,000	2,326,600
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	692,610	664,081	657,260	599,200	638,900	671,600
Village Service and Patwaris	643,959	734,443	667,487	681,600	679,200	726,400
Other Cesses	129,652	124,038	126,028	134,600	123,200	135,400
TOTAL	3,541,154	3,707,005	3,536,855	3,621,700	3,677,300	3,860,000
Charges	56,438	52,675	54,301	54,600	53,100	52,400

158. This head of Revenue has been affected by the famine in the same way as Land Revenue, and the general features of the comparative figures are the same,—a considerable decline in 1896-97 below the level of 1895-96, a partial recovery in 1897-98, and a large rise in 1898-99.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPORT DUTIES—						
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	32,238	33,867	37,215	33,000	37,000	36,200
Liquors—Spirits	549,952	591,003	599,045	581,300	604,000	583,200
Other sorts	61,657	71,583	60,120	66,500	60,700	65,800
Articles of Food and Drink	299,515	311,108	305,953	310,700	340,800	319,500
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	92,740	102,397	92,108	98,500	99,000	96,700
Silver Bullion and Coin	349,192	355,869	326,481	245,200	420,200	253,300
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	206,723	257,871	202,480	239,800	212,100	223,100
Oils	323,727	408,600	429,067	391,800	505,000	411,600
Manufactured Articles	586,135	541,946	508,799	660,700	457,900	518,300
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles		113,027	88,081		122,400	103,900
Cotton Goods	385,268	1,183,443	917,816	904,900	783,700	938,300
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	2,887,147	3,970,804	3,567,165	3,532,400	3,642,800	3,549,900
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	10,392	63,915	112,344	109,100	110,000	115,700
EXPORT DUTIES— Rice	906,538	930,616	755,167	800,000	762,000	862,400
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	50,878	51,943	56,801	50,400	62,600	62,500
GRAND TOTAL	3,854,955	5,017,278	4,491,477	4,491,900	4,577,400	4,590,500
Charges	174,547	202,948	203,386	210,700	209,800	215,400

159. Although the total of the Customs Revenue of the Revised Estimate of 1897-98 exceeds the Budget Estimate only by Rx. 85,500, there are considerable variations in the details. In the import duties there is a decrease under Metals, a larger decrease, Rx. 80,400, under Manufactured Articles and Raw Materials, and a still larger decrease, Rx. 121,200, under Cotton Goods. The last of these was mentioned as possible in paragraph 171 of the last Financial Statement: it is almost certainly due to the famine, the distress having forced the people to forego luxuries in the matter of clothing, and the same cause probably accounts for the first two decreases also. The other heads of imports have yielded generally moderate increases, that under Oils amounting to Rx. 113,200, while a large increase of Rx. 175,000 over the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 and of Rx. 93,719 over the Actuals of 1896-97 occurs under Silver. The net imports of silver have been heavier this year than in any year since 1893-94, the figures being—

	Oz.
1893-94	54,328,973
1894-95	27,040,026
1895-96	27,018,079
1896-97	25,929,088
1897-98 (partly estimated)	39,000,000

The export duty on rice has fallen short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 38,000. In the Budget Estimate some allowance was made for the diversion to India of the part of the Burma rice crop of the cold weather of 1896-97 which remained unexported on April 1, 1897, but not quite enough.

The prospects, as they now appear, justify us in anticipating a considerable increase in the import duty on cotton goods and in the export duty on rice in

1898-99. The import duty on silver is, as usual, estimated moderately, at about 25 lakhs of rupees.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	459,557	447,688	439,259	445,000	472,800	479,800
Other Collections	1,348,503	1,387,501	1,433,550	1,405,300	1,416,500	1,413,100
TOTAL	1,808,060	1,835,189	1,872,809	1,850,300	1,889,300	1,892,900
Charges	29,771	29,868	30,323	32,700	32,200	32,700

160. The increase in this head of Revenue in 1896-97 was not much, if at all, below the average. But the increase in 1897-98 has been small. This result is probably connected with the famine, though it seems probable that the classes which pay Income Tax have been but little affected by that calamity.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,631,548	1,660,504	1,733,869	1,756,200	1,788,200	1,735,600
Expenditure	913,449	911,161	993,955	1,076,100	1,015,100	1,050,500
NET	718,099	749,343	739,914	680,100	773,100	685,100

161. The check to the usual increase of Revenue under this progressive head is caused by the famine and by concessions made in connexion with it.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India . Rx.	808,121	801,267	912,766	833,000	842,400	914,200
England . £	3,789	13,516	102,231	5,000	17,000	10,000
Exchange . Rx.	3,152	10,269	67,558	3,300	9,500	5,600
TOTAL . Rx.	815,062	825,052	1,082,555	841,300	868,900	929,800

162. Paragraphs 122 and 132 give the only explanations necessary under this head.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Interest on Debt—						
India	4,573,871	3,731,433	3,753,460	3,878,200	3,857,000	3,985,000
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation	*1,194,115*	*1,222,409*	*1,253,479*	*1,285,000*	*1,284,100*	*1,314,500*
Railways	*3,517,197*	*3,686,287*	*3,873,401*	*4,098,800*	*4,083,300*	*4,319,400*
Balance charged to Interest Rx.	—137,441	—1,177,263	—1,373,420	—1,505,600	—1,510,400	—1,648,900
England . £	2,611,921	2,622,695	2,630,704	2,717,800	2,879,300	2,889,200
Exchange . Rx.	2,173,077	1,992,644	1,738,458	1,793,800	1,612,400	1,618,000
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances . Rx.	296,968	338,497	346,555	350,000	327,300	327,500
Other items—including Exchange . "	179,492	268,226	111,656	194,000	190,600	192,800
TOTAL . Rx.	5,124,017	4,044,799	3,453,953	3,550,000	3,499,200	3,378,600
Debt outstanding, March 31st—						
Sterling . £	116,005,826	115,903,732	114,883,233	119,484,932	123,380,533	125,995,833
Rupee Debt—						
4 per cent . Rx.	5,556,946	5,436,298	5,316,380	5,196,198	5,316,380	5,316,380
3½ per cent "	95,492,040	96,462,450	90,918,610	90,914,340	93,918,610	} 107,873,430
3 per cent "	...	...	10,954,820	14,935,860	10,954,820	
Other Debt "	3,324,754	1,850,180	1,925,243	1,499,130	1,495,743	1,170,743
Savings Bank Balances . "	10,535,018	11,121,252	10,886,792	11,308,152	10,486,292	10,970,492

163. There was a net withdrawal of balances from the Savings Banks in 1896-97, and a further withdrawal has taken place in 1897-98; in 1898-99 a net deposit of the small amount of Rx. 156,700, in addition to the interest credit, is assumed.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
POST OFFICE—						
Revenue	1,631,815	1,713,495	1,783,474	1,827,300	1,869,500	1,893,200
Expenditure	1,606,281	1,643,798	1,703,111	1,749,300	1,737,600	1,776,300
NET	+25,534	+69,697	80,363	+78,000	+131,900	+116,900
TELEGRAPH—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	978,697	1,085,940	1,071,524	1,088,000	1,307,000	1,231,900
Expenditure	732,044	737,907	770,977	782,200	830,600	827,800
NET	+246,653	+348,033	+300,547	+305,800	+476,400	+404,100
Capital Expenditure	75,904	159,946	175,782	306,500	223,600	261,800
MINT—						
Revenue	35,106	40,918	156,635	67,500	171,800	78,800
Expenditure	51,946	53,229	61,823	53,200	86,200	66,100
NET	—16,840	—12,311	+94,812	+14,300	+85,600	+12,700

164. The Revenues of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments make satisfactory progress, which entails an increase also in Expenditure. The

increase in Telegraph Revenue this year being specially high, and partly due to a temporary cause, the estimate for next year is taken lower than the Revised Estimate of this year.

165. As explained in paragraph 99, the high receipts under Mint this year are due to the large coinage of the British dollar for the Straits and other eastern Settlements and to the recoinage of Bhopal and Kashmir coins. The experience of the last two years having shewn that a larger dollar coinage than was assumed in the Budget Estimate of 1897-98 may be counted on annually, the estimate for next year on that account is placed higher, though not so high as the Revised Estimate of this year; and a small portion of the Bhopal and Kashmir coins remain to be dealt with in 1898-99. But this increase is almost entirely counterbalanced by a decrease in the gain on copper coinage, as the large issues of copper coin have ceased with the famine: see paragraphs 110 and 179 of the Financial Statement for 1897-98. The enormous demand for copper coin raised that receipt to Rx. 137,600 in 1896-97: in the Budget Estimate of this year we took Rx. 50,000, but have reduced it to Rx. 40,000 in the Revised Estimate: in 1898-99 we take Rx. 30,000 only, which is rather below the normal amount of years before the famine.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

		Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
General Administration	India	1,586,216	1,594,089	1,587,278	1,573,900	1,592,700	1,567,700
	England	273,303	243,955	260,322	256,400	259,400	255,300
	Exchange	227,384	185,350	172,030	169,200	145,300	143,000
Law and Justice	Courts	3,070,575	3,090,807	3,096,893	3,119,300	3,132,600	3,120,300
	Jails	905,140	956,762	1,082,246	1,040,700	1,125,400	1,075,000
Police		3,989,003	4,040,817	4,156,560	4,184,300	4,220,300	4,201,600
Marine	Imperial (a)	531,281	597,702	561,396	515,500	505,500	495,600
	Provincial	141,361	145,410	158,870	176,100	176,900	177,400
Education		1,511,223	1,536,489	1,576,150	1,626,200	1,583,000	1,652,300
Ecclesiastical		185,521	192,410	189,385	193,700	176,800	188,200
Medical		1,015,230	1,030,915	1,076,696	1,076,800	1,325,900	1,225,600
Political		897,584	1,062,183	1,003,401	983,600	941,800	1,014,400
Scientific and Minor Departments		501,388	495,971	523,969	552,100	535,700	578,400
TOTAL Rx.		14,835,209	15,172,860	15,445,196	15,467,800	15,721,300	15,694,800

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges up to 1896-97.

166. Under most of these heads the expenditure has been increased in 1896-97 and 1897-98 by the famine; and in 1897-98 and 1898-99 the plague causes a considerable increase specially under Medical.

167. On the other hand, the rise in exchange reduces the charges for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

168. The estimates under Political include provision for the political charges connected with the operations on the North-Western Frontier, and for the Burma-China Boundary Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Territorial and Political Pensions	471,077	454,082	437,397	435,900	439,100	430,000
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India	1,271	793	746	900	600	700
England	220,651	223,537	225,783	226,000	189,300	226,000
Exchange	183,578	169,837	149,205	149,200	106,000	126,500
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India	944,865	969,146	1,005,961	1,026,100	1,047,700	1,072,300
England	1,788,908	1,817,694	1,874,519	1,884,200	1,904,700	1,925,700
Exchange	1,488,343	1,381,020	1,238,745	1,243,600	1,066,600	1,078,400
Stationery and Printing	695,189	685,187	679,523	704,700	723,700	689,000
Miscellaneous	271,823	232,027	244,830	242,400	246,800	229,000
TOTAL Rx.	6,065,705	5,933,332	5,856,709	5,913,000	5,724,500	5,777,600

169. There is nothing calling for remark under this group this year.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	10,258	18,301	2,079,525	3,641,200	5,391,800	85,100
Construction of Protective Railways	556,867	529,867	...	...	...	668,300
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	43,110	38,319	46,830	25,000	22,400	20,000
Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	325,800
TOTAL	610,235	586,485	2,126,355	3,666,200	5,414,200	1,099,200
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shewn in the Railway Revenue Account	389,765	413,515	438,857	456,500	368,200	400,800
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,565,212	4,122,700	5,782,400	1,500,000

170. These charges have been fully explained in other parts of this Statement. But, as has appeared from the remarks under many heads, the charges entered under the head 33.—Famine Relief do not cover nearly the whole of the loss which the famine has caused: there have been also losses of revenue and increases of expenditure under ordinary heads. And this is a convenient place to bring these various items together. It is impossible to give exact figures: for example, though we know that Excise Revenues have been reduced by the famine, no one can say exactly how much of the actual reduction of revenue was due to famine and how much to other causes: it must therefore be remembered that the

amounts named below are merely approximate estimates. The following table gives the best estimates that can be made for the two years :—

Loss of Revenue.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue—		
Remissions and losses	871,600	576,400
Salt	186,100	...
Excise	231,700	357,600
Customs	87,600	221,800
Forests	71,300	84,300
Railways	1,504,100	1,477,400
TOTAL	2,952,400	2,717,500

Increase of Revenue.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Irrigation	424,900	556,700
Net loss of Revenue	2,527,500	2,160,800

Increase of Expenditure.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Compensation for dearness of provisions and other charges consequent on high prices	689,400	925,100
Other charges directly or indirectly due to famine	76,700	123,400
TOTAL	766,100	1,048,500
Total estimated cost of famine in addition to the charge under 33.—Famine Relief	3,293,600	3,209,300

The suspensions of Land Revenue and Provincial Rates have not been included in the estimate of loss of revenue above shewn, as, though their effect was to reduce the revenue in the two years, they will not be a final loss, as it is intended to collect them in 1898-99 and subsequent years so far as they may prove to be recoverable: when collected, they will increase the revenue of future years. They amount to Rx. 1,476,600 in 1896-97 and to Rx. 641,000 in 1897-98.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
STATE RAILWAYS— Gross Receipts . . . Rx.	18,152,155	18,558,699	17,639,604	18,023,700	18,955,000	19,382,900
Working Expenses . . . Rx.	8,791,031	9,040,836	8,819,553	9,027,300	9,259,100	9,770,500
Interest and other Charges—						
India . . . . Rx.	3,532,222	3,700,813	3,888,549	4,118,300	4,099,500	4,336,500
England . . . £	3,584,284	3,586,219	3,629,600	3,702,400	3,687,300	3,714,700
Exchange . . . Rx.	2,982,068	2,724,699	2,398,561	2,443,600	2,064,900	2,080,300
Net Result . . . . "	—737,450	—493,868	—1,096,659	—1,267,900	—155,800	—519,100
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS— Net Traffic Receipts . . Rx.	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,630,000	2,160,000	2,424,000
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India . . . . Rx.	638,588	533,137	483,610	310,200	154,600	321,600
England . . . . £	2,154,714	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,169,400	2,154,800	2,171,500
Exchange . . . Rx.	1,792,688	1 642,290	1,428,040	1,431,800	1,206,700	1,216,000
Net Result . . . . "	— 1,535,679	—1,961,752	—1,438,453	— 1,281,400	— 1,356,100	—1,285,100
Other Receipts . . . . "	41,694	25,252	24,052	28,700	12,300	16,700
Other Charges . . . . "	117,054	89,900	148,921	296,200	134,400	310,300
STATISTICS— State Railways— Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government Rx.	118,718,037	122,701,781	126,978,761	132,381,581	130,886,861	136,512,261
Ditto by Companies £	24,937,833	25,721,568	27,538,341	30,066,908	29,656,441	31,850,541
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from debentures raised by the Company . Rx.	...	271,698	1,707,399	2,370,798	2,688,099	3,632,399
TOTAL .	143,655,870	148,695,047	156,224,501	164,819,347	163,231,401	171,995,201
Miles open on April 1 . .	13,806	14,146	14,721	15,385	15,378	15,671
Guaranteed Railways— Miles open on April 1 . .	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588

171. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways exceeds the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 by Rx. 699,500. This increase is due to the large increases on the East Indian Railway and North-Western Railway, while on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there was a considerable falling-off.

The small decrease in the Interest charges in India is due to the restriction of outlay mentioned below in paragraph 177, while that in the sterling Interest charges occurs on the capital deposited by Companies and is due to additional capital not being raised as early as was expected. The further rise in the rate of exchange causes a considerable saving in the Exchange on the sterling charges, thus making the Net Result considerably better than in the Budget Estimate.

In 1898-99 the net receipts from State Railways are estimated at only Rx. 83,500 lower than the Revised Estimate for 1897-98, the decrease is partly due to the movements of food-grains on the East Indian Railway and to military traffic in the North-Western Railway being expected to be much less next year and partly to working expenses being expected to be much higher next year owing to restricted expenditure this year on renewals of rolling-stock and other works and to

the increase in prices of stores in England. The increase in Interest charges occurs chiefly under India and is due to the progress of capital outlay.

The falling-off in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways is due to the plague and famine having completely disorganised the traffic to Bombay over both the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

The poorness of the net results of the Revenue Account is, as explained last year, due to the prevalence of scarcity and plague, and though some return of prosperity is to be expected next year, it is not considered safe to anticipate a full return to the more favourable results of former years.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.		Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Major Works.							
Revenue	Direct Receipts	1,370,587	1,279,408	2,067,961	1,968,100	2,435,100	2,032,000
	Land Revenue	776,139	821,664	871,808	940,500	925,100	972,000
Expenditure	Working Expenses	799,759	787,301	871,180	859,800	887,900	918,600
	Interest	1,194,115	1,222,409	1,253,479	1,285,000	1,284,100	1,314,500
Net		+152,852	+91,362	+815,110	+763,800	+1,188,200	+770,900
Minor Works.							
Receipts—Direct		192,089	198,881	210,870	213,900	230,900	224,100
Expenditure		958,906	966,601	1,126,350	966,900	966,200	980,000
Statistics of Major Works.							
Capital Outlay to March 31		30,343,404	31,101,556	31,897,139	32,675,756	32,631,439	33,418,839

172. The increase in the receipts from Major Works in 1897-98 is due chiefly to the large demand for canal water caused by the drought; the small increase in the receipts from Minor Works is due to the same cause. The increase in the Punjab is, however, due to some extent to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal, the receipts from which have now risen to Rx. 208,800, being about double the amount realised in 1895-96. The Budget Estimate for 1898-99 anticipates a return to normal conditions. A further increase of Rx. 38,200 will be realised on the Chenab Canal. The increase of irrigation in 1897-98 necessitated an increase in the charges for the collection of the revenue as well as in the charges for the maintenance and repairs of canals. The increase in the working expenses of 1898-99 is mainly due to provision having been made for the maintenance of additional lengths of canals to be opened out for irrigation.

173. The financial results obtained during 1895-96 and 1896-97 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect { During the year	788,997	831,509
Direct and Indirect { To end of year	32,520,708	33,352,127
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	2,134,247	2,975,373
Maintenance and Working	872,877	964,451*
Net Revenue	1,261,370	2,010,922
Interest	1,222,398	1,253,542
Net Profit	38,972	757,380
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	3·88	6·03
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect { During the year	104,318	196,930
Direct and Indirect { To end of year	4,954,050	5,308,360
MINOR WORKS.		
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	513,422	585,170
Maintenance and Working	241,191	259,175
Net Revenue	272,231	325,995
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	5·49	6·14

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. On Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS—						
Expenditure	1,007,951	1,205,938	1,157,006	1,231,200	1,166,800	1,185,100
Receipts	59,654	49,699	61,268	50,000	50,800	50,300
Net	948,297	1,156,239	1,095,738	1,181,200	1,116,000	1,134,800
CIVIL WORKS—						
Imperial—						
Expenditure	655,009	763,458	809,383	472,100	482,300	559,800
Receipts	60,365	66,421	59,537	55,200	54,800	54,700
Provincial—						
Expenditure	1,991,074	2,063,159	2,131,781	2,291,000	2,219,000	2,531,000
Receipts	295,474	305,041	279,888	280,900	277,600	280,300
Local—						
Expenditure	1,698,767	1,777,957	1,685,125	1,785,800	1,595,900	1,745,600
Receipts	276,984	292,671	295,521	293,500	277,300	293,400

174. The expenditure during 1897-98 against the grant placed at the disposal of the Military Department for expenditure on Military Works is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 64,400.

The increase in 1897-98 over the Budget Estimate for Imperial Civil Works is due to larger outlay on the Bangalore Water-works.

The expenditure on Imperial and Provincial Civil Works in 1898-99 is higher than the Budget Estimate of 1897-98, owing to the grants having been specially restricted last March.

Under Local the expenditure in 1897-98 is below the Budget Estimate, owing partly to restriction of expenditure in Bengal (88,200) and partly to the expenditure in other Provinces being less than was anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

ARMY SERVICES.

		Accounts, 1894-95.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99, Budget.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES—							
Regimental Pay and Allowances—							
India	Rx.	8,348,840	8,607,465	8,598,670	8,433,400	8,287,600	8,400,200
England	£	1,100,282	1,048,930	1,056,598	1,098,000	1,032,700	1,059,000
Exchange	Rx.	915,417	796,945	698,236	724,700	578,300	593,000
TOTAL	„	10,364,539	10,543,340	10,353,504	10,255,100	9,898,600	10,052,200
Less—Receipts	„	8,040	7,695	7,405	7,800	7,000	7,400
Net	„	10,356,499	10,535,645	10,346,099	10,247,300	9,891,600	10,044,800
Commissariat—							
India	Rx.	3,127,955	3,079,399	3,900,588	3,853,000	3,628,000	3,624,200
England	£	22,720	21,838	40,832	23,300	28,900	21,400
Exchange	Rx.	18,902	16,592	26,983	15,400	16,200	12,000
TOTAL	„	3,169,577	3,117,829	3,968,403	3,891,700	3,673,100	3,657,600
Less—Receipts	„	447,666	437,966	452,322	459,900	387,100	458,200
Net	„	2,721,911	2,679,863	3,516,081	3,431,800	3,286,000	3,199,400
Ordnance—							
India	Rx.	828,120	846,035	921,362	882,900	861,700	773,500
England	£	330,784	245,124	299,233	339,800	297,400	386,200
Exchange	Rx.	275,207	186,238	197,743	224,200	166,500	216,300
TOTAL	„	1,434,111	1,278,297	1,418,338	1,446,900	1,325,600	1,376,000
Less—Receipts	„	197,079	185,562	143,277	116,700	118,600	117,100
Net	„	1,237,032	1,092,735	1,275,061	1,330,200	1,207,000	1,258,900
Other Heads—							
Expenditure	Rx.	4,006,466	5,485,002	3,674,561	3,646,400	7,421,400	5,150,400
Receipts	„	253,599	235,933	235,375	194,500	275,200	220,300
Net	„	3,752,867	5,249,069	3,439,186	3,451,900	7,146,200	4,930,100
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—							
India	Rx.	903,410	807,135	906,263	918,600	931,200	957,500
England	£	2,302,415	2,316,527	2,368,852	2,431,800	2,4[illegible],300	2,475,800
Exchange	Rx.	1,915,573	1,760,027	1,565,417	1,605,000	1,354,800	1,386,400
TOTAL	„	5,121,398	4,973,689	4,840,532	4,955,100	4,708,300	4,819,700
Less—Receipts	„	103,813	110,855	114,951	102,400	109,300	106,000
Net	„	5,017,585	4,862,834	4,725,581	4,853,000	4,599,000	4,712,800
GRAND TOTAL—							
India	Rx.	16,245,960	18,120,112	17,262,343	16,968,900	20,300,300	18,083,800
England	£	4,285,043	4,135,794	4,211,135	4,353,400	4,312,000	4,469,300
Exchange	Rx.	3,565,088	3,142,251	2,782,860	2,873,200	2,414,700	2,502,800
TOTAL	„	24,096,091	25,398,157	24,255,338	24,195,500	27,027,000	25,055,900
Less—Receipts	„	1,010,197	978,011	953,330	881,300	897,200	909,900
Net	„	23,085,894	24,420,146	23,302,008	23,314,200	26,129,800	24,146,000

175. These military charges have been very fully explained in other parts of this Statement.

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

176. The following table shews the expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

	Rx.
To end of 1886-87	150,409
1886-87	325,626
1887-88	456,017
1888-89	789,595
1889-90	689,481
1890-91	491,837
1891-92	604,848
1892-93	458,060
1893-94	324,974
1894-95	217,867
1895-96	101,349
1896-97	94,610
1897-98, Budget Estimate Rx. 19,400, Revised Estimate	35,400
	4,740,073

No expenditure is provided for under this head in 1898-99; the outlay on Special Defence Works (exclusive of Armaments) will in future be provided for out of the grant for Military Works.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

177. In paragraph 193 of the Financial Statement for March 1897 it was explained that the Secretary of State had agreed to a programme for the construction of Railways in India during the three years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99, which involved the expenditure of 29¾ crores of rupees, including the extensions to be carried out by the Guaranteed Railway Companies, and the manner in which the expenditure was to be provided was also stated.

It was not at that time contemplated that any expenditure would be incurred in 1897-98 on the extensions to be carried out by the Guaranteed Companies, and the whole of the provision for these lines was set down against 1898-99.

In addition to the expenditure within the programme above referred to, it was anticipated that Branch Line Companies and Companies outside the accounts of the Government of India would incur expenditure which would bring the total outlay of the year 1897-98, after including outlay on Irrigation Works, up to a figure in excess of 14 crores of rupees.

The programme for 1897-98 for all State Railways in India was fixed at Rx. 10,130,000, and it was proposed to provide this sum thus:—

	Rx.
From Imperial funds	6,500,700
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,629,300

and it was to be expended—

By State agency	3,324,500
By the agency of Companies	6,805,500

It was, however, found necessary during the course of the year to restrict expenditure on the construction of Railways, as the famine and war expenditure

threatened to reduce the cash balances to a dangerous extent. A revised forecast was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State, in which, while retaining the limit of 29⅜ crores as sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 1 (Financial), dated 7th January 1897, for expenditure on Railways during the three years 1896-97 to 1898-99, provision to the extent of Rx. 9,130,000, or Rx. 1,000,000 less than the Budget provision, was made for expenditure on the construction of Railways during 1897-98. This sum was distributed as under:—

	Rx.
Imperial funds	5,301,800
Capital account of Indian Railway Companies	3,828,200
TOTAL	9,130,000

178. Since the preparation of this forecast a sum of Rx. 8,400 has been transferred to head 50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and a sum of Rx. 20,000 has also been deducted from the total grant to provide for the proposed loan to the Cooch Behar State for expenditure on the Santrabari extension—leaving the existing grant for expenditure on construction of Railways at Rx. 9,101,600.

179. It has not, however, been found possible, owing to the disturbance of working arrangements caused by the suspension of expenditure in the middle of the year, to strikes in England and other reasons, to work up even to this reduced amount, and in the Revised Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Railways during 1897-98 the total expenditure of the year, as compared with the Rx. 9,130,000 provided in the revised forecast, amounts to—

	Rx.
Imperial funds—	
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,903,400
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,400
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	980,700
Capital of Indian Railway Companies, including the loan for the Cooch Behar State Railway	3,505,600
Guaranteed Railway Extensions	16,300
	8,414,400

or less by Rx. 715,600 than the amount of the reduced grant available. This amount has been transferred for expenditure during the ensuing financial year as explained further on.

In addition to the above sum, the Branch Lines Companies and the Companies whose accounts are outside the Government accounts are expected to spend during the year Rx. 2,160,200, making a total of Rx. 10,574,600 for all Railways in India.

180. As regards 1898-99, it was agreed with the concurrence of the Secretary of State that the amount provided in the revised forecast for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works should be fixed at Rx. 10,871,300 instead of at the balance of the programme of 29⅜ crores as originally proposed, and of this amount Rx. 6,646,300 is to be provided from Imperial funds, Rx. 3,475,000 against the Capital account of Indian Railway Companies, and Rx. 750,000 against Capital to be raised by the Guaranteed Railway Companies.

It was subsequently agreed that if the total final grant as passed in the final Revised Estimate was less than the reduced grant of Rx. 9,130,000 available for expenditure during 1897-98, the difference might be added to the above sum of Rx. 10,871,300 and utilised for expenditure on the construction of Railways

during 1898-99. This difference as stated above amounts to Rx. 715,600, and the total amount available for expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, for the latter of which a grant of Rx. 750,000 has been provided, thus becomes Rx. 11,586,900. Funds to meet the expenditure on the jetties at Chittagong under the head 50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements have also been provided from this sum, which has been distributed for expenditure as under:—

	Rx.
48.—State Railways—Construction	4,951,300
49.—Irrigation	750,000
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48,000
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	668,300
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,475,000
Guaranteed Railway Extensions	750,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	944,300
	11,586,900

In addition to the above, further capital expenditure will also be incurred in 1898-99 by Branch Line Companies and other Companies, whose accounts are outside the Government accounts, to the extent of Rx. 2,360,700 as under:—

	Rx.
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Hardwar-Dehra, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, South Behar, and Tapti Valley Railways	1,515,700
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Southern Punjab	200,400
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	620,400
Segowlie-Raksaul	4,200
Nilgiri	20,000
TOTAL	2,360,700

The total of the programme for Capital Expenditure on Railways, Irrigation Works, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements in 1898-99 accordingly amounts to nearly 14 crores of rupees.

48.—STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION.

181. The Budget grant for 1896-97 amounted to Rx. 5,980,200 as under:—

	Rx.
Amount provided in forecast	6,150,000
Less—Amount available from balance of subscribed capital and debentures to be raised by Assam-Bengal Railway	552,000
	5,598,000
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	750,000
Leaving for Railways	4,848,000
Add—For East Indian Railway	112,200
For Tirhoot Railway Extensions	400,000
Mandalay-Kunlon Railway	620,000
TOTAL	5,980,200

This amount was distributed as under:—

		Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	. . . .	473,500
48.—State Railways—Construction	. . . .	5,506,700
	TOTAL .	5,980,200

182. The Revised Estimate provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 3,819,900 as under:—

		Rx.
Amount provided under "Not charged to Revenue"	. .	4,557,400
Deduct—Provision for Irrigation Works	. . . .	737,500
Leaving for Railways under 48	. .	3,819,900
Provided under 34.—Construction of Protective Railways	.	...
	TOTAL .	3,819,900

against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 4,243,976, thus exceeding the Revised Estimate by Rx. 424,076 and falling short of the Budget provision by Rx. 1,735,224. Of moneys placed at his disposal up to 30th November 1896 (date of despatch of indents from India), the Secretary of State was unable to spend £8,357, which sum, with exchange and charges upon it, amounted to Rx. 13,949.

183. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are, as already stated, Revised Estimate, 1897-98, Rx. 3,903,400, and Budget Estimate, 1898-99, Rx. 5,619,600, including in the latter figure provision to the extent of Rx. 668,300 under the head 34.—Construction of Protective Railways. These amounts have been distributed as under:—

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open Lines—		
North-Western	—177,100	264,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	43,700	100,000
Eastern Bengal	348,800	235,700
Warora Colliery	—7,000	—400
Umaria Colliery	3,300	3,700
Stores transactions	1,600	—26,900
TOTAL	213,300	576,100
Lines under construction—		
Southern Punjab Rolling-stock	228,000	216,500
Hardwar-Dehra ditto	...	35,000
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Rolling-stock	...	48,600
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur ditto	...	45,400
Agra-Delhi Chord	3,000	..
East Coast	70,000	60,000
Rae Bareli-Benares	442,500	30,000
Bhatinda-Ferozepur Conversion	100,000	50,000
Mari-Attock	264,900	150,000
Jullundar-Hoshiarpur—Land	—100	...
Ludhiana-Ferozepur—Land	600	...
Kotri-Rohri	118,500	(a) ...
Indus Bridge	91,400	119,100
Bezwada-Madras	696,600	634,400
Godavari Bridge	138,700	210,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	130,000	145,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	5,000	16,000
Rajbari-Fareedpur	26,700	30,000
Shadipalli-Jodpore Frontier	2,500	10,000
Rungpur-Dhubri (Teesta and Dhurla Bridges)	12,800	130,000
TOTAL	2,331,100	1,930,000
TOTAL STATE AGENCY	2,544,400	2,506,100

(a) Included with North-Western Railway.

	Revised Estimate, 1897-98. Rx.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99. Rx.
Expenditure by agency of Companies—		
Open Lines—		
East Indian, including Extensions	1,200,000	1,626,500
Rajputana-Malwa System	—85,000	100,000
Tirhoot	35,000	120,000
Bhopal	1,300	1,000
Dhond and Manmad	2,000	5,500
South Indian	—27,000	—184,400
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	200	2,000
Wardha Coal	...	7,000
Madras-Ennore	2,000	...
TOTAL	1,128,500	1,677,600
Lines under construction—		
Assam-Bengal { Land, Part I	61,500	50,000
Assam-Bengal { Construction, Part II	1,147,900	1,102,000
Hajipur-Katihar Extension	500,000	500,000
TOTAL	1,709,400	1,652,000
Total Companies' Agency	2,837,900	3,329,600
Total Allotments	5,382,300	5,835,700
Add—Reserve	...	728,200
TOTAL	5,382,300	6,563,900

	Rx.		Rx.	
Deduct—Amount available from debentures raised by East Indian Railway Company	980,700		...	944,300
Amount available from debentures of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company to be dealt with under Section S	498,200		...	
		1,478,900		944,300
Total Grant from Imperial Funds		3,903,400		5,619,600

49.—IRRIGATION—CONSTRUCTION.

184. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are—

1894-95. Accounts.	1895-96. Accounts.	1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1898-99. Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
594,145	599,968	740,448	750,000	692,800	750,000

The difference of Rx. 57,200 between the Budget and Revised Estimates is due mainly to the recovery of the cost of watercourses constructed on behalf of the landholders on the Chenab Canal and to the value of the surplus stock of the Dehri Workshop of the Sone Canal having been transferred from this head to Provincial. The Budget Estimate for 1898-99 provides Rx. 50,000 for the Jhelum Canal to be commenced next year, and Rx. 110,000 for the Mandalay Canal which will be in active progress.

50.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1896-97.	1897-98.		1898-99.
Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
.	.	8,400	48,000

185. This head has been opened in order to record the expenditure being incurred on the construction of the jetty and sheds at Chittagong.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

186. The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1897-98 and the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 of the transactions of the Home Treasury are as follow :—

	Budget, 1897-98.	Revised. 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	13,000,000	9,378,000	16,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	3,500,000	3,500,000	6,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred	2,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	2,441,400	24,100	1,491,600
„ expenditure	2,053,000	1,170,300	1,676,000
Deposits and Advances, net	1,400	200	...
Add—Opening Balance	2,814,698	2,832,354	2,168,254
TOTAL	25,810,498	22,904,954	33,335,854
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	15,915,500	16,099,000	16,286,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,083,100	834,600	1,119,900
Permanent Debt discharged	...	2,700	3,384,700
Temporary Debt „	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	2,441,400	24,100	1,491,600
„ expenditure	2,370,700	1,602,800	2,316,500
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	500,500	316,200	302,500
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	228,000	187,900	191,300
(*c*) Purchase of Drafts on India	...	669,400	...
Add—Closing Balance	2,271,298	2,168,254	2,242,854
TOTAL	25,810,498	22,904,954	33,335,854

187. The Budget Estimate of Sterling Ways and Means was seriously affected by the events in India which rendered necessary the temporary suspension of the sale of Council Bills and the purchase of drafts on India by the Secretary of State. In the early months of the year the Revenue in India fell below the anticipations of last March: the delay in the establishment of the monsoon and the other causes mentioned in paragraphs 91 and 108 largely increased the expenditure on famine relief; and the occurrences on the North-Western Frontier *1897-98. General Summa*

necessitated field operations on a considerable scale. These unforeseen demands were beyond the power of the Indian cash balances to meet without a diminution in other demands on them. The Secretary of State decided to give the necessary help by the suspension of the sales of Council Bills, and this suspension was announced on the 1st of September for not less than ten weeks from the 8th of September 1897. The Secretary of State at the same time remitted to India a crore of rupees by means of bank drafts. The suspension of Council Bills was continued for a further period of 4 weeks, and the sale was resumed on December 15, after a total intermission of 14 weeks. It is now estimated that the total drawings of the Secretary of State in 1897-98 will be £9,378,000 against £13,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. The purchase of the drafts on India for one crore cost £669,400, making a net deficiency in the estimate of drawings upon India of £4,291,400. This deficiency is met chiefly by temporary loans to the extent of a net sum of £4,000,000. There are other differences from estimates in the transactions of the year, but these require no special notice here.

1897-98. Sterling Loans.

188. In accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 206 of the last Financial Statement, India Stock for £3,500,000 was issued in May 1897. The new stock was issued at 2½ per cent: the state of the money market was not favourable at the time, and the loan was raised at a discount of £3 4*s*. 1*d*. per cent. The total amount tendered was £13,779,800 and the minimum rate of accepted tenders was £96 13*s*.

1897-98. Temporary Debt.

189. In March last it was the intention to raise £2,000,000 in 1897-98 by means of India Bills, of which the sum of £1,000,000 was required to replace a like amount of Bills issued in the year 1896-97; but in consequence of the aid given to the Indian cash balances, it has been necessary to incur sterling debt in excess of the Budget Estimate to the extent of £4,000,000. India Bills have consequently been issued for £6,000,000 instead of for the £2,000,000 entered in the Budget Estimate. Of these, £2,500,000 were issued for 12 months on the 18th of September 1897, £2,500,000 for 6 months on the 3rd of December 1897, and £1,000,000 for 6 months on the 23rd of January 1898. The results of the several temporary loans have been as follows:—

Month of issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of interest per cent per annum.		
	£	£	£	*s*.	*d*.
September 1897	7,180,000	2,500,000	2	11	8
December „	12,330,000	2,500,000	2	15	2
January 1898	9,770,000	1,000,000	2	4	5

Capital of Railway Companies.

190. The net issues to Railway Companies during 1897-98 were taken in the Budget Estimates at £317,700; it is now estimated that they will amount to £432,500. The following are the usual details:—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,950,000	992,500
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	2,541,400	198,000
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,900
TOTAL	4,494,400	1,194,400
ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,000,000	12,500
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,441,400	11,600
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(*a*) State Railways	1,169,500	837,900
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,201,200	764,900
TOTAL	4,812,100	1,626,900

Railway Companies' Remittances.

191. The large decrease in the amounts of new capital is due chiefly to the fact that Railway Companies' debentures were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital. Most of the Companies required for stores, establishment charges, etc., much less than was estimated at the beginning of the year, but the new funds raised were on the whole still less, and in the net result £114,800 more are likely to be paid in the year than originally estimated.

192. The following are the details of remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India to which advances of funds are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against recoveries in India by debit to the Revenue Account:—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
Advances for purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	600,000	640,400
Rajputana-Malwa	40,000	40,700
South Indian Railway	71,000	38,800
Bengal and North-Western Railway	192,000	192,200
	903,000	912,100
East Indian Railway Debentures	400,000	592,500
Transfer Fees, etc.	2,500	3,400
	402,500	595,900
Net Remittance from India	500,500	316,200

The total advances are not expected to vary materially from the Budget Estimate. The East Indian Railway Company during the year will issue a larger amount of debentures than intended.

Family and other Remittances.

193. The reduction in the net payments on account of family and other remittances of £40,100 is the result of a number of large differences. There is an increase in the receipts of £24,000 owing to the recovery from Her Majesty's Imperial Government of expenses and payments connected with the Suakin and Mombassa Expeditions, and £38,000 more are expected to be paid in England in repayment of advances made in India on account of emigration of coolies and other Imperial services. Against these larger receipts there is an increase in the payments for stores chargeable to Provincial and Local Funds and Native States in India of £129,900, while there are decreases of £108,000 in the net provision for payments in England on account of family remittances, remittances by the Administrator General, etc., and other miscellaneous remittances from India.

1898-99. Home Treasury. Ways and Means.

194. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1898-99, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £18,540,700. Under ordinary circumstances this amount should be realised by the sale of Council Bills. But owing to the heavy expenditure on Railways which is contemplated in India in 1898-99, it will not be possible for the Government of India to supply by means of Council Bills more than about £16,000,000, and this amount has accordingly been entered in the Estimates as the probable drawings of the Secretary of State. It is proposed to provide the balance of the estimated disbursements by the issue of India Stock.

Notice has been given by the Secretary of State for the discharge of £384,700, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 4 per cent Debentures, on the 5th of May next, and £3,000,000, India Debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent will

expire on August 16, 1898. In order to discharge this amount of debt, and to meet the portion of the net disbursements not covered by the sales of Council Bills, the Secretary of State proposes to issue £6,000,000 of India Stock in 1898-99. It is also proposed to replace £6,000,000 India Bills, falling due in 1898-99, by a like amount of Bills raised in the year.

According to the programme now announced, the net disbursements of the Home Treasury will be met, in the year 1898-99, by the sale of Bills on India of £16,000,000 and by a net addition to the permanent debt of £2,615,300.

195. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

Ways and Means in India.

196. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it . .	23,955,700	19,831,400	26,298,400
2. Rupee Loan	4,000,000	3 000,000	3,000,000
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net . .	502,400	—363,700	538,800
4. Other items, net	21,700	—472,000	—80,700
5. *For Remittance to Secretary of State, net*—			
(*a*) *Railway Companies' Remittances* .	500,500	316,200	302,500
(*b*) *Other Remittances*	213,000	182,200	244,300
(*c*) *Remittance by drafts* . . .	...	669,400	...
Ditto exchange .	...	330,600	...
Add—Opening Balance .	13,465,810	13,873,752	16,722,352
TOTAL .	42,659,110	37,367,852	47,019,652
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	1,190,000	705,700	116,800
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue .	4,790,600	3,302,600	4,002,200
8. Rupee Debt discharged	575,100	429,500	325,000
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net . .	245,400	631,700	—62,200
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	956,300	941,500	1,468,800
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount* . .	13,025,300	9,385,200	16,014,500
12. Do. Exchange . . .	8,554,700	5,249,300	8,945,500
Add—Closing Balance .	13,321,710	16,722,352	16,208,952
TOTAL .	42,659,110	37,367,852	47,019,652

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1897-98. General Summary.

197. In accordance with the usual practice, the Estimate of Ways and Means of the Government of India for 1897-98 placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State the whole of the estimated excess of Treasury receipts up to December 1897. In the earlier months of the financial year the Revenue fell below the anticipations of the Budget Estimate, larger expenditure on famine

relief and larger loans to cultivators in famine-stricken districts became necessary; and the disturbances on the North-Western Frontier involved us in a considerable war expenditure. It was also decided in view of the state of the money market to reduce the amount of the rupee loan from Rx. 4,000,000 to Rx. 3,000,000. The steps taken to meet the deficiency in cash balances to which these causes gave rise were: first, the reduction of the expenditure on Railway Construction by Rx. 1,000,000: second, the postponement till January 1898 of all other expenditure which could be postponed: third, the stoppage of the sale of Council Bills for 14 weeks from September 8 to December 15; and, fourth, the remittance by the Secretary of State to India of one crore of rupees by means of Bank drafts.

The excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it is expected to be less than the amount taken in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 4,124,300; the Savings Bank transactions are expected to cause a net withdrawal from the Treasury of Rx. 400,500 instead of a net receipt of Rx. 428,000 entered in the Budget Estimate, the amount of the public loan was reduced by Rx. 1,000,000, and the net amount of loans to Municipalities, etc., will exceed that estimate by Rx. 386,300. The total diminution of the cash balances under the three heads mentioned thus amounts to Rx. 6,339,100. As a set-off against this large deficiency the payments of Council Bills will be Rx. 6,945,500 less than the Budget Estimate, Rx. 1,000,000 was received by remittance from England, and the reduction in expenditure not charged to Revenue will be Rx. 1,488,000. The year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,722,352, being in excess of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 3,400,642.

1898-99. Main features.

198. As the Revenue Account for 1898-99 now made up closes with a surplus, it is necessary for the Government of India to provide only for the Capital Expenditure of the year not charged to Revenue by means of new loans. The total estimate of Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounts to Rx. 5,749,300. In addition to this we have undertaken to advance in 1898-99 Rx. 1,380,100 to the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies for expenditure on new extensions. The total of the Government outlay and the advances to the Companies mentioned amounts to Rx. 7,129,400. This demand we propose to meet by a new rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000, a net addition to the permanent debt in England of £2,615,300, and a small reduction in the Indian cash balances.

Rupee Loan of 1897-98.

199. It was announced in paragraph 214 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 4,000,000 would be raised in India in 1898-99. But in the current year the available amount of loanable capital in the Indian market was comparatively small. It was accordingly decided to issue a loan of Rx. 3,000,000 only at 3½ per cent per annum. After the successful conversion in 1896-97 of the unguaranteed 3½ per cent loans into 3 per cents, the Government had intended to raise its future rupee loans at 3 per cent; but in view of the peculiar circumstances of the current year, it was decided to raise the loan of the year at 3½ per cent.

The loan of the current year was issued on July 19, 1897, and tenders for it were received on August 16. The unfavourable state of the money market at the time affected the result, and the loan was raised at a discount of R1-10-9 per cent.

New Rupee Loan.

200. It is the present intention of the Government of India to raise a new rupee loan in India of Rx. 3,000,000 in 1898-99, but this announcement is made with the usual reservation, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Savings Banks, etc.

The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	—84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96	247,700	338,500	586,200
1896-97	—581,100	346,600	—234,500
1897-98, Budget	78,000	350,000	428,000
1897-98, Revised	—727,800	327,300	—400,500
1898-99, Budget.	156,700	327,500	484,200

The year 1897-98 has been another year of heavy withdrawals of Savings Bank deposits. As in the year 1896-97, the withdrawals are attributable directly to the high price of food-grains and the prevalence of distress. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 allows for a comparatively small addition to the net deposits, and with the return of normal conditions and general prosperity the result is likely to be much better than the estimate.

Loans by Government.

201. The net issues on account of loans by the Government to Municipalities, etc., in 1897-98 are now expected to be Rx. 631,700 against Rx. 245,400 entered in the Budget Estimate—an increase of Rx. 386,300. This increase is the difference between the increases in the gross advances of Rx. 691,300 and in the recoveries of Rx. 305,000. Nearly the whole of the increase in gross advances represents additional loans to agriculturists and others in districts affected by famine and scarcity. According to the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, the loan transactions of the year will result in a net receipt of Rx. 62,200 instead of a net issue as in past years. This result is not due to any extensive curtailment of the loans by the Local Governments, but to the fact that large recoveries are expected in 1898-99 of the heavy loans to cultivators and others in the current and past year. The following is a comparison of the gross recoveries and issues for several years :—

	Issues.	Recoveries.
1894-95	686,806	512,267
1895-96	744,789	506,246
1896-97	1,337,194	542,638
1897-98, Revised	1,456,000	824,300
1898-99, Budget	797,600	859,800

The estimates for next year provide for normal requirements for advances to agriculturists and others, and the Government of India, I am glad to say, have been able to pass with little change the proposals of the Local Governments for loans to Municipalities and other Local Bodies for specified works of public improvement.

Cash Balance.

202. The year 1898-99 is estimated to close with a cash balance in the Indian Treasuries of Rx. 16,208,952, which is less than the opening balance of the year by Rx. 513,490.

J. WESTLAND.

CALCUTTA;
March 21, 1898.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1896-97
Revised Estimates . . .	1897-98
Budget Estimates . . .	1898-99

CONTENTS.

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details vide Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	23,974,489	25,646,200	25,932,300	27,568,200
Opium	...	6,409,238	5,816,200	5,242,300	5,329,800
Salt	...	8,421,705	8,734,000	8,625,000	8,728,000
Stamps	...	4,777,742	4,836,500	4,806,200	4,855,900
Excise	...	5,614,200	5,679,100	5,507,300	5,717,300
Customs	...	4,491,477	4,491,900	4,577,400	4,590,500
Other Heads	...	8,503,557	8,570,700	8,735,100	8,870,100
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS Rx.	...	62,192,408	63,774,000	63,425,000	65,659,800
Interest	A	1,082,535	841,300	863,900	929,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	3,011,633	2,982,800	3,348,300	3,203,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,678,508	1,689,200	1,703,100	1,733,000
Miscellaneous	"	1,066,574	1,023,100	899,500	918,600
Railways	"	20,297,820	20,682,400	21,167,300	21,823,600
Irrigation	"	3,150,639	3,122,500	3,591,100	3,228,100
Buildings and Roads	"	696,214	679,600	660,500	678,700
Receipts by Military Department	"	953,330	881,300	897,200	909,900
TOTAL REVENUE Rx.	...	94,129,741	95,676,800	96,561,500	99,085,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	5,407,235	6,924,900	6,067,800	5,290,300
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	1,000,000	5,000,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	502,400	...	538,800
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	1,497,500	3,386,700	598,600
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Receipts)	"	34,930	91,500	52,200	91,300
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	"	695,292	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	314,202	...	...	53,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	15,526,547	13,000,000	9,378,000	16,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	116,107,947	118,693,100	120,446,200	121,657,400
Balance on 1st April—India Rx.	...	16,500,510	13,465,810	13,873,752	16,722,352
England £	...	3,393,798	2,814,698	2,832,354	2,168,254
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,002,255	134,973,608	137,152,306	140,548,006

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
The 21st March 1898.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,909,691	11,229,400	10,842,500	11,210,900
Interest	"	3,453,953	3,550,000	3,499,200	3,378,600
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,711,693	2,891,200	2,878,000	2,932,000
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	15,445,196	15,467,800	15,721,300	15,694,800
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,856,709	5,913,000	5,724,500	5,777,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	2,126,355	3,666,200	5,414,200	1,099,200
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	12,750	7,300	4,700	5,800
Railway Revenue Account	"	22,957,801	23,499,200	22,801,300	23,921,400
Irrigation	"	3,251,009	3,111,700	3,138,200	3,213,100
Buildings and Roads	"	5,783,295	5,780,100	5,464,000	6,021,500
Army Services	"	24,255,338	24,195,500	27,027,000	25,055,900
Special Defence Works	"	94,610	19,400	35,400	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL Rx.	...	96,858,400	99,330,800	102,550,300	98,310,800
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	...	9,200	135,000	137,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*1,023,637*	*1,199,200*	*840,700*	*254,300*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE Rx.	...	95,834,763	98,140,800	101,844,600	98,194,000
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B	4,984,422	6,588,600	4,604,600	5,749,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	1,000,000	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	319,495	...	363,700	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,157,437	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	829,486	336,900	683,900	29,100
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	...	1,274,000	1,374,000	2,109,300
Remittances (net)	"	...	15,000	5,700	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	15,170,546	13,025,300	9,385,200	16,014,500
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	119,296,149	119,380,600	118,261,700	122,096,200
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...	13,873,752	13,321,710	16,722,352	16,208,952
England £	...	2,832,354	2,271,298	2,168,254	2,242,854
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,002,255	134,973,608	137,152,306	140,548,006

Revenue	94,129,741	95,676,800	96,561,500	99,085,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	95,834,763	98,140,800	101,844,600	98,194,000
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) Rx.	−1,705,022	−2,464,000	−5,283,100	+891,400

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

K 2

A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 14·451d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,757,819	9,216,670	...	...	23,974,489	14,837,900	11,094,400
II.—Opium	6,409,238	...	...	...	6,409,238	5,742,300	...
III.—Salt	8,387,715	33,990	...	...	8,421,705	8,609,600	15,400
IV.—Stamps	1,264,315	3,513,427	...	...	4,777,742	1,240,200	3,566,000
V.—Excise	4,255,971	1,358,229	...	...	5,614,200	3,728,300	1,779,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,565	3,533,290	...	...	3,536,855	3,600	3,673,700
VII.—Customs	4,462,869	28,608	...	...	4,491,477	4,546,100	31,300
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,058,381	814,428	...	...	1,872,809	1,059,900	829,400
IX.—Forest	1,019,497	714,372	...	...	1,733,869	922,000	866,200
X.—Registration	230,808	227,463	...	...	458,271	242,300	240,100
XI.—Tributes from Native States	901,753	...	...	...	901,753	897,900	...
TOTAL	42,751,931	19,440,477	...	...	62,192,408	41,330,100	22,095,500
XII.—Interest	761,879	150,887	102,231	67,558	1,082,555	659,700	182,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,773,713	9,761	...	...	1,783,474	1,859,400	10,100
XIV.—Telegraph	1,065,181	...	3,819	2,524	1,071,524	1,300,500	...
XV.—Mint	156,635	...	...	...	156,635	171,800	...
TOTAL	2,995,529	9,761	3,819	2,524	3,011,633	3,331,700	10,100
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	22,618	333,566	...	...	356,184	6,600	360,300
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	38,576	270,157	...	...	308,733	29,200	269,600
XVII.—Police	21,836	415,080	...	...	436,916	1,700	435,100
XVIII.—Marine	31,236	129,241	...	...	160,477	48,300	146,100
XIX.—Education	2,231	218,551	...	...	220,782	1,700	216,500
XX.—Medical	479	90,385	1,717	1,134	93,715	200	84,900
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	11,605	89,450	425	281	101,761	9,800	90,100
TOTAL	128,581	1,546,430	2,142	1,415	1,678,568	97,500	1,602,600
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc	155,327	46,878	93,786	61,977	357,968	148,200	53,700
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	35,325	51,075	...	...	86,400	30,900	46,500
XXIV.—Exchange	144,233	...	...	...	144,233	60,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	113,152	330,146	20,878	13,797	477,973	115,000	304,800
TOTAL	448,037	428,099	114,664	75,774	1,066,574	354,100	405,000
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	16,416,926	1,222,296	230	152	17,639,604	18,940,900	53,800
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,634,164	...	...	...	2,634,164	2,160,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	24,052	...	...	...	24,052	10,300	...
TOTAL	19,075,142	1,222,296	230	152	20,297,820	21,111,200	53,800
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,129,137	938,824	...	...	2,067,961	1,339,400	1,095,700
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	871,808	...	...	...	871,808	925,100	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	50,570	160,300	...	...	210,870	60,900	170,000
TOTAL	2,051,515	1,099,124	...	...	3,150,639	2,325,400	1,265 700
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	61,268	...	...	...	61,268	50,800	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	15,983	575,409	26,224	17,330	634,946	10,500	554,900
TOTAL	77,251	575,409	26,224	17,330	696,214	61,300	554,900
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	726,799	...	64,864	42,864	834,527	651,300	...
Non-effective	93,472	...	12,933	8,546	114,951	87,100	...
Warlike operations	3,852	...	...	...	3,852	82,300	...
TOTAL	824,123	..	77,797	51,410	953,330	820,700	...
TOTAL REVENUES	69,113,988	24,472,483	327,107	216,163	94,129,741	70,091,700	26,170,300

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)
				India.						
England.	Exchange* £1=R15·6.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* £1=R15·6.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	..	25,932,300	+286,100	16,087,900	11,480,300	...	...	27,568,200	+1,922,000	+1,635,900
...	...	5,242,300	−573,900	5,329,800	...	...	...	5,329,800	−486,400	+87,500
...	...	8,625,000	−109,000	8,033,100	94,900	...	...	8,728,000	−6,000	+103,000
...	...	4,806,200	−30,300	1,253,800	3,602,100	...	...	4,855,900	+19,400	+49,700
...	...	5,507,300	−171,800	3,877,700	1,839,600	...	..	5,717,300	+38,200	+210,000
...	...	3,677,300	+55,600	4,200	3,855,800	...	...	3,860,000	+238,300	+182,700
...	...	4,577,400	+85,500	4,557,800	32,700	...	...	4,590,500	+98,600	+13,100
...	...	1,889,300	+39,000	1,060,600	832,300	...	...	1,892,900	+42,600	+3,600
...	...	1,788,200	+32,000	889,600	846,000	...	...	1,735,600	−20,600	−52,600
...	...	482,400	+41,500	232,200	230,000	...	...	462,200	+21,300	−20,200
...	...	897,900	−3,700	919,400	...	...	...	919,400	+17,800	+21,500
...	...	63,425,600	−349,000	42,846,100	22,813,700	...	...	65,659,800	+1,885,200	+2,234,200
17,000	9,500	868,900	+21,400	701,100	213,100	10,000	5,600	929,800	+86,200	+64,800
...	...	1,869,500	+42,200	1,883,400	9,800	...	...	1,893,200	+65,900	+23,700
4,200	2,300	1,307,000	+219,500	1,225,400	...	4,200	2,300	1,231,900	+144,400	−75,100
...	...	171,800	+104,300	78,800	...	...	...	78,800	+11,300	−93,000
4,200	2,300	3,348 300	+306,000	3,187,600	9,800	4,200	2,300	3,203,900	+221,600	−144,400
...	...	366,900	−1,900	11,100	359,000	...	...	370,100	+1,300	+3,200
...	...	298,800	−36,500	30,500	304,800	...	...	335,300	...	+36,500
...	...	436,800	+12,400	1,600	448,800	...	...	450,400	+26,000	+13,600
...	..	194,400	+54,100	13,300	136,500	...	...	149,800	+9,500	−44,600
...	...	218,200	−14,200	2,200	233,700	...	...	235,900	+3,500	+17,700
1,600	900	87,600	+200	200	87,100	1,500	800	89,600	+2,300	+2,100
300	200	100,400	...	9,300	92,100	300	200	101,900	+1,500	+1,500
1,900	1,100	1,703,100	+14,100	68,200	1,662,000	1,800	1,000	1,733,000	+44,100	+30,000
87,000	48,700	337,600	+5,600	129,400	52,700	91 900	51,500	325,500	−9,300	−14,900
...	...	77,400	−7,200	29,900	52,000	...	...	81,900	−2,700	+4,500
...	...	60,000	−100,000	100,000	...	...	...	100,000	−60,000	+40,000
3,000	1,700	424,500	−10,400	97,600	309,700	2,500	1,400	411,200	−23,400	−13,000
90,000	50,400	899,500	−112,000	356,900	414,400	94,400	52 900	918,600	−95,400	+16,600
200	100	18,995,000	+971,300	19,324.500	58,100	200	100	19,382,900	+1,359,200	+387,900
...	...	2,160,000	−470,000	2,424,000	...	...	...	2,424,000	−206,000	+264,000
1,300	700	12,300	−17,100	16,700	...	...	...	16,700	−12,000	+5,100
1,500	800	21,167,300	+484,200	21,765,200	58,100	200	100	21,823,600	+1,141,200	+657,000
...	...	2,435,100	+467,000	1,393,600	638,400	...	...	2,032,000	+63,900	−403,100
...	...	925,100	−15,400	972,000	...	...	...	972,000	+31,500	+46,900
...	...	230,900	+17,000	60,600	163,500	...	...	224,100	+10,200	−6,800
...	...	3,591,100	+468,600	2,426,200	801,900	...	...	3,228,100	+105,600	−363,000
...	...	50,800	+800	50,300	...	...	...	50,300	+300	−500
28,400	15,900	609,700	−17,600	10,400	573,700	28,400	15,900	628,400	+1,100	+18,700
28,400	15,900	660,500	−16,800	60,700	573,700	28,400	15,900	678,700	+1,400	+18 200
34,800	19,500	705,600	−73,500	719,600	...	34,800	19,500	773,900	−5,200	+68,300
14,200	8,000	169,300	+6,100	84,300	...	14,500	8 100	106,900	+3,600	−2,500
...	...	82,300	+82,300	29,100	...	...	...	29,100	+29,100	−53,200
49,000	27,500	897,200	+14,900	833,000	...	49,300	27,600	909 900	+27,500	+12,600
192,000	107,500	96,561,500	+891,400	72,245,000	26,546,700	188,300	105,400	99,085,400	+3,417,400	+2,526,000
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx		−6,700			*Deduct*—Decrease on account of Exchange . . Rx.			−8,800	−2,100
	Total including Exchange Rx		+884,700			Total including Exchange Rx.			+3,408,600	+2,523,900

B.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 14·451d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	245,038	82,502	...	...	327,540	205,800	83,100
2.—Assignments and Compensations	507,187	1,054,892	...	...	1,562,079	515,700	1,046,900
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	392,191	3,717,056	214	14	4,109,603	103,800	4,099,600
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,485,227	...	882	583	2,486,692	2,364,800	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	457,350	65,685	191	120	523,352	431,600	39,400
6.—Stamps	– *35,200*	132,266	40,808	26,967	164,781	*–42,500*	139,600
7.—Excise	160,985	51,495	226	149	212,855	158,300	80,500
8.—Provincial Rates	...	54,301	...	...	54,301	...	53,100
9.—Customs	80,602	122,784	...	...	203,386	81,300	128,500
10.—Assessed Taxes	15,243	15,080	...	...	30,323	16,200	16,000
11.—Forest	552,357	427,971	8,205	5,422	993,955	580,300	477,700
12.—Registration	121,015	119,809	...	...	240,824	123,200	122,600
TOTAL	4,981,935	5,843,841	50,526	33,389	10,909,691	4,484,500	6,287,000
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	2,839,335	914,125	3,825,177	2,527,806	10,106,443	3,145,300	711,700
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*3,656,604*	*216,797*	*1,194,473*	*789,348*	*5,857,222*	*4,083,300*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*703,572*	*549,007*	...	...	*1,253,479*	*720,100*	*555,000*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*– 1,520,841*	147,421	2,630,704	1,738,458	2,995,742	*–1,667,100*	156,700
14.—Interest on other Obligations	454,112	3,873	136	90	458,211	513,400	4,300
TOTAL	*–1,066,729*	151,294	2,630,840	1,738,548	3,453,953	*–1,153,700*	161,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,391,639	126,369	111,452	73,651	1,703,111	1,433,500	133,300
16.—Telegraph	749,404	...	118,829	78,526	946,759	767,000	...
17.—Mint	61,380	...	203	174	61,823	78,600	...
TOTAL	2,202,429	126,369	230,544	152,351	2,711,653	2,279,100	133,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	664,865	922,413	260,322	172,030	2,019,630	654,800	937,900
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	115,536	2,977,775	2,157	1,425	3,096,893	30,900	3,096,000
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	163,347	918,899	...	...	1,082,246	142,700	982,700
20.—Police	648,543	3,507,034	592	391	4,156,560	59,700	4,159,500
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	207,996	158,870	212,785	140,615	720,206	168,700	176,900
22.—Education	31,901	1,541,499	1,656	1,094	1,570,150	17,500	1,562,800
23.—Ecclesiastical	189,144	...	145	96	180,385	175,900	...
24.—Medical	42,725	1,022,433	6,947	4,591	1,076,696	28,500	1,269,600
25.—Political	897,384	65,848	24,186	15,983	1,003,401	837,800	65,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	291,915	182,023	30,124	19,907	523,969	300,200	192,900
TOTAL	3,253,356	11,296,794	538,914	356,132	15,445,196	2,416,700	12,444,700
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	421,466	...	9,592	6,339	437,397	424,400	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	746	...	225,783	149,205	375,734	600	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,986	915,975	1,874,519	1,238,745	4,119,225	79,100	968,600
30.—Stationery and Printing	124,878	485,210	41,807	27,628	679,523	143,000	490,900
32.—Miscellaneous	38,202	170,603	21,691	14,334	244,830	43,900	155,600
TOTAL	675,278	1,571,788	2,173,392	1,436,251	5,856,709	691,000	1,615,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	1,669,070	396,571	8,360	5,524	2,079,525	4,638,600	750,400
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	46,830	...	...	...	46,830	22,400	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL††	1,715,900	396,571	8,360	5,524	2,126,355	4,661,000	750,400
Carried over	11,762,169	19,386,657	5,032,576	3,722,195	40,503,597	13,378,600	21,391,500

* See foot note to Statement A.

	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
† Included under the following heads:— State Railways Interest on Debt	[illegible]	975,589	644,702	5,452,514	3,997,100	971,000	543,800	5,511,900
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	48,178	218,884	144,646	404,708	86,200	218,000	122,600	427,700
TOTAL	3,873,401	1,194,473	789,348	5,857,222	4,083,300	1,189,000	666,400	5,939,600

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)
England.	Exchange.* £1=R15·6.	TOTAL.		INDIA. Imperial.	INDIA. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* £1=R15·6.	TOTAL.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rs.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	288,900	—9,700	230,400	80,300	...	...	310,700	+ 12,100	+ 21,800
...	...	1,562,600	+ 4,200	517,800	1,051,600	...	...	1,569,400	+ 11,000	+ 6,800
1,000	600	4,205,000	+ 38,100	108,400	4,034,100	900	500	4,143,900	— 22,900	— 61,000
2,000	1,100	2,367,900	— 287,600	2,654,000	...	1,400	800	2,656,200	+ 1,000	+ 2 8,000
600	300	471,900	—98,400	474,600	44,400	400	200	519,600	—50,000	+ 47,800
34,600	19,400	151,100	+ 4,600	—44,800	144,500	37,800	21,100	158,600	+ 10,400	+ 5,800
200	100	239,100	+ 27,700	165,700	84,300	100	100	250,200	+ 38,800	+ 11,100
...	...	53,100	— 1,500	...	52,400	...	...	52,400	—2,200	— 700
...	...	209,800	—900	81,000	134,200	100	100	215,400	+ 4,600	+ 5 500
...	...	32,200	— 500	16,500	16,200	...	...	32,700	...	+ 500
7,100	4,000	1,015,100	—63,800	544,800	496,200	6,100	3,400	1,050,500	— 27,800	+ 36,000
...	...	245,800	—2,700	125,800	125,500	...	...	251,300	+ 2,800	+ 5,500
45,500	25,500	10,842,500	— 390,500	4,874,200	6,203,700	46,800	26,200	11,210,900	— 22,800	+ 367,700
4,069,200	2,278,800	10,205,000	+ 140,300	3,256,600	728,400	4,077,200	2,283,300	10,345,500	+ 276,300	+ 136,000
1,189,900	*660,400*	*5,959,600*	—15,500	*4,319,400*	...	*1,188,000*	*665,300*	*6,172,700*	+ 218,700	+ 234,200
...	...	*1,284,100*	—900	*755,300*	*559,200*	...	...	*1,314,500*	+ 29,500	+ 30,400
2,879,300	1,612,400	2,981,300	+ 156,700	— 1,818,100	169,200	2,889,200	1,618,000	2,858,300	+ 28,100	— 128,600
100	100	517,900	— 20,100	516,000	4,000	200	100	520,300	— 23,700	+ 2,400
2,879,400	1,612,500	3,499,200	+ 130,600	— 1,302,100	173,200	2,889,400	1,618,100	3,378,000	+ 4,400	— 126,200
109,500	61,300	1,737,600	—3,800	1,469,700	131,700	112,100	62,800	1,776,300	+ 33,400	+ 37,200
184,100	103,100	1,054,200	— 30,900	803,200	...	183,000	102,800	1,089,000	+ 4,800	+ 35,700
4,900	2,700	80,200	+ 30,800	60,700	...	3,500	1,900	60,100	+ 11,500	— 19 300
298,500	167,100	2,878,000	—3,900	2,333,600	131,700	299,200	167,500	2,932,000	+ 49,700	+ 53,500
259,400	145,300	1,997,400	+ 21,800	628,000	939,700	255,300	143,000	1,966,000	— 7,300	— 20,100
3,300	1,800	3,132,600	+ 13,000	20,200	3,092,100	1,300	700	3,120,300	+ 1,800	— 11,200
...	...	1,125,400	+ 84,700	146,800	928,200	...	...	1,075,000	+ 34,300	— 50,400
700	400	4,220,300	+ 35,900	63,900	4,136,500	800	400	4,201,600	+ 17,200	— 18,700
215,900	120,900	682,400	+ 15,000	155,800	177,400	217,800	122,000	673,000	+ 5,100	— 10,500
1,700	1,000	1,583,000	—43,300	18,400	1,631,000	1,500	800	1,652,300	+ 26,200	+ 69,500
600	300	176,800	— 16,900	187,000	...	400	200	188,200	— 5,400	+ 11,500
17,800	10,000	1,325,900	+ 243,700	28,200	1,180,900	6,700	3,800	1,215,000	+ 149,600	— 94,100
24,500	13,700	941,800	— 41,200	907,400	71,600	22,700	12,700	1,014,400	+ 32,400	+ 73,000
27,300	15,300	535,700	— 13,000	319,900	210,800	20,700	15,000	578,400	+ 30,000	+ 43,000
551,200	308,700	15,721,300	+ 300,300	2,482,200	12,380,800	533,200	298,600	15,694,800	+ 283,900	— 16,400
9,400	5,300	439,100	+ 4,100	412,200	...	11,400	6,400	430,000	— 6,100	— 10,200
189,300	106,000	295,900	—37,000	700	...	226,000	126,500	353,200	— 200	+ 36,800
1,904,700	1,066,600	4,019,000	+ 42,100	80,900	991,400	1,925,700	1,078,400	4,076,400	+ 87,700	+ 45,000
57,600	32,200	723,700	+ 18,300	111,400	504,400	40,900	26,300	689,000	— 10,500	— 28,800
30,300	17,000	240,800	+ 1,200	34,300	160,400	22,000	12,300	229,000	— 11,900	— 13,100
2,191,300	1,227,100	5,724,500	+ 28,700	639,500	1,050,200	2,232,000	1,249,900	5,777,600	+ 59,000	+ 30,300
1,800	1,000	5,391,800	+ 1,749,600	...	85,100	...	...	85,100	— 3,556,100	— 5,305,700
...	...	...	...	668,300	...	...	...	668,300	+ 668,300	+ 668,300
...	...	22,400	—2,600	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	— 5,000	— 2,400
...	...	...	...	325 800	...	...	...	325,800	+ 325,800	+ 325 800
1,800	1,000	5,414,200	+ 1,747,000	1,014,100	85,100	...	...	1,059,200	— 2 567,000	— 4,314,000
5,967,700	3,341,900	44,079,700	+ 1,812,200	10,041,500	20,690,700	6,000,600	3,360,300	40,093,100	— 2,192,800	— 4,005,000

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
Rs.	£	Rx.	Rx.
4,185,500	969,100	541,700	5,697,300
133,900	218,900	123,600	475,400
4,319,400	1,188,000	665,300	6,172,700

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies :—

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
Indian Midland Railway	228,971	151,100	159,300
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	209,886	217,000	241,500
TOTAL . Rx.	438,857	368,100	400,800

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97					REVISED	
	INDIA		England.	Exchange * 14 451d.	TOTAL	INDIA	
	Imperial	Provincial and Local				Imperial	Provincial and Local.
	Rx	Rx	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.
Brought forward	11,762,169	19,386,657	5,632,576	3 722,195	40,503,597	43,378,600	21,391,500
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	12,750	...	...	12,750	...	4,700
Railway Revenue Account—							
38—State Railways Working Expenses	8,401,908	417,645	...	.	8,819,553	9 256 800	42,300
Interest on Debt	3,615,426	216,797	975,589	644,702	5,452,514	3 997,100	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,712 600	1,131,743	2,844 343		...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	41,178	...	218,684	144,646	404,708	86,200	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	15,148	...	722,527	477,470	1,215,145	16,200	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits Land and Supervision	475,385	...	...		475 385	145,800	...
Interest	8,225	...	2,160,967	1,428 040	3,597,232	6,800	...
40.—Subsidized Companies Land, etc.	74 957	10,063	..	...	85,020	100 600	10,200
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	63,690	211	.		63 901	22 800	800
TOTAL	12,695 917	644 716	5,790,567	3,826,601	22,957,801	13 634,300	53,300
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	504 474	366,706	...	..	871,180	503 900	384,000
Interest on Debt	703 572	549,907	..	...	1,253,179	729,100	555,000
43—Minor Works and Navigation	405,224	718,478	1,594	1 054	1,126,350	291,100	672,600
TOTAL	1,613,270	1,635,091	1,594	1 054	3,-51,009	1,524 100	1 611,600
Buildings and Roads—							
44—Military Works	1,115,942		24,725	16,339	1,157,006	1,063 800	..
45.—Civil Works	657,631	3,816,906	91,371	60,381	4,626,280	357,200	3,814,900
TOTAL	1,773,573	3 816 906	116,096	76,720	5,783,295	1 421 000	3,814,900
Army Services—							
46—Army: Effective	16,336,874		1,835,410	1,212,901	19,385,185	15,496,300	...
Non-Effective	906,263	...	2,368,852	1,565,417	4,84 ,532	934 200	...
Warlike operations	18,206		6 873	4 542	9 621	3 869 800	...
TOTAL	17,261,343	..	4,211,135	2,782,860	24,255,338	20 300 300	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	21,753	...	43,868	28,989	94,610	2 000	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,128,025	25,496,120	15,795,836	10,438,419	96,858,400	50,200,300	26,876,000
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	.	...	..		...	135,000
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	..	*1,023,637*	..	...	*1,023,637*	...	*840,700*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,128,025	24,472 483	15 795,836	10,438,419	95 834,763	50,260,300	26,170,300

	ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.			
	India.	England	Exchange.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
48.—State Railways	2,339,259	1,146,843	757,872	4,243,974
49.—Irrigation Works	736,195	2,561	1,692	740,448
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,075,454	1,149,404	759,564	4,984,422

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1898-99, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1897-98. (Excluding Exchange.)
				INDIA.						
England.	Exchange* £1 = Rx 1·5 6.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England	Exchange* £1 = Rx 1·5 6.	TOTAL.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
5,967,700	3,341,900	44,079,700	+1,812,200	10,041,500	20,690,700	6,000,600	3,360 300	40,093,100	—2,192,800	—4,005,000
...	...	4,700	—2,600	...	5,800	...	...	5,800	—1,500	+1,100
...	...	9,299,100	+271,800	9,729,890	40,700	...	...	9,770,500	+743,200	+471,400
971,000	543,800	5,511,900	—20,100	4,185,500	..	969,100	542,700	5,697,300	+106,400	+186,500
1,712,500	959,000	2,671,500	...	...	...	1,715,800	960,900	2,676,700	+3,300	+3 300
218,900	122,600	427,700	+4,600	133,900	..	218,900	122,600	475,400	+52,300	+47,700
784,900	439,500	1,240,600	—18,400	17,100	.	810,900	454,100	1,282,100	+8,500	+26,900
...	...	145,800	—157,200	312,800	...	...		312,800	+9,800	+167,000
2,154,800	1,206,700	3,370,300	—13,000	8,800	...	2,171,500	1,210,000	3,396,300	+3,700	+16,700
...	...	110,800	—125,400	220,100	10,200	..	...	230,300	—5,900	+119,500
...	...	23,600	—36,400	80,000	...	...		80,000	+20,000	+56,400
5,842,100	3,271,600	22,801,300	—94,100	14,688,000	50,900	5,886,200	3,290,300	23,921,400	+1,001,300	+1,095 400
...	...	887,900	+28,100	528,000	390,600	...	...	918,600	+58,800	+30,700
...	...	1,284,100	—900	755,300	559,200	...	...	1,314,500	+29,500	+30,400
1,600	900	966,200	—900	288,700	689,700	1,000	600	980,000	+13,200	+14,100
1,600	900	3,136,200	+26,300	1,572,000	1,639,500	1,000	600	3,413,100	+101,500	+75,200
66,000	37,000	1,166,800	—91,900	1,135,800	...	31,600	17,700	1,185,100	—54,300	+37,600
80,200	44,900	4,297,200	—236,700	425,500	4,276,600	86,100	48,200	4,836,400	+299,200	+535,900
146,200	81,900	5,464,000	—328,600	1,561,300	4,276,600	117,700	65,900	6,021,500	+444,900	+573,500
1,869,600	1,047,000	18,412,900	—606,000	15,668,300	...	1,955,300	1,095,000	18,718,600	—348,300	+257,700
2,419,300	1,354,800	4,708,300	+3,100	957,500	...	2,475,800	1,386,400	4,819,700	+82,900	+79,800
23,100	12,900	3,905,600	+3,892,900	1,458,000	...	38,200	21,400	1,517 600	+1,496,200	—2,396,700
4,312,000	2,414,700	27,027,000	+3,290,000	18,083,800	..	4,469,300	2,502,800	25,035,900	+1,230,800	—2,059,200
21,400	12,000	35,400	+11,700	...	...	...	..	...	—11,700	—23,400
16,291,000	9,123,000	102,550,300	+4,714,900	45,946,600	26,663,500	16,474,800	9,225,900	98,310,800	+372,500	—4,342,400
...	...	} *705,700*	+484,300	...	137,500	...	...	} *116,800*	+1,073,200	+588,900
...	...			...	*254,300*	...	...			
16,291,000	9,123,000	101,844,600	+5,199,200	45,946,600	26,546,700	16,474,800	9,225,900	98,194,000	+1,445,700	—3,753,500
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.		—1,495,400				*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (—) on account of Exchange . Rx.		—1,392,500	+109,900
	TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE . Rx.		+3,703,800				TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE . Rx		+53,200	—3,650 600

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
2,612,200	827,700	463,500	3,903,400	3,210,400	1,116,000	624,900	4,951,300
682,000	6,900	3,900	692,800	743,900	3,900	2,200	750,000
8,400	...	...	8,400	48,000	...	...	48,000
3,302,600	834,600	467,400	4,604,600	4,002,300	1,119,900	627,100	5,749,300

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	93,586,471	327,107	93,913,578	96,262,000	192,000	96,454,000	98,791,700	188,300	98,980,000
Exchange added to Revenue . . .	216,163	...	216,163	107,500	...	107,500	105,400	...	105,400
Total .	93,802,634	327,107	94,129,741	9 ,369,500	192,000	96,561,500	98,897,100	188,300	99,085,400
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock .	...	2,400,000		...	3,500,000		...	6,000,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan .	6,048,650	...		3,000,000	...		3,000,000	...	
Total .	6,048,650	2,400,000	8,448,650	3,000,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	3,000,000	6,000 000	9,000 000
Net .			5 407 235			6,067,800			5,290,300
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans .	...	1,500,000	1,500,000		6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
Net .			0			5,000,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans . .	...	...		...	...		...		
Treasury Notes . .	2,660	...		200	...		...	..	
Deposits of Service Funds . .	68,494	...		142,800	..		142 800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	5,250,083	...		3,940,000	...		4,080,200	...	
Total .	5,321,237	...	5,321,237	4,083,000	..	4,083,000	4,223,000	...	4,223,000
Net .			0			0			538,800
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . .	...	...		135,000	...		137,500	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt . .	...	...		..	..		325,800	..	
Excluded Local Funds .	782,079	...		811,600	...		795,500	..	
Railway Funds . .	75,063	...		51,200	...		50,400	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds . . .	11,855	...		12,500	...		13,000	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	18,767,624	...		21,879,500	...		18,800,000	...	
Advances . . .	4,928,069	1,726		8,712,100	2,700		7,288,500	...	
Suspense Accounts .	149,066	...		190,900	..		12,400	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net . .	666,140	...		4,798,300	...		826,800	...	
Miscellaneous . .	207,059	9,016		...	200		...	...	
Total .	25,586,957	10,742	25,597,699	36,592,100	1,500	36,593,600	28,339,900	...	28,339,900
Net .	...	...	0			3,386,700			598,600
Carried over .	130,759,478	4,237,849		140,043,600	9,694,500		134,460,000	12,188,300	

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	70,624,145	15,795,836	86,419,981	77,136,300	16,291,000	93,427,300	72,610,100	16,474,800	89,084,900
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	10,438,419	...	10,438,419	9,123,000	...	9,123,000	9,225,900	...	9,225,900
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	...	...	...	135,000	...	135,000	137,500	...	137,500
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*1,023,637*	...	*1,023,637*	*840,700*	...	*840,700*	*254,300*	...	*254,300*
TOTAL	80,038,927	15,795,836	95,834,763	85,553,600	16,291,000	101,844,600	81,719,200	16,474,800	98,194,000
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,075,454	1,149,404		3,302,600	834,600		4,002,300	1,119,900	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	759,564	...		467,400	...		627,100	...	
TOTAL	3,835,018	1,149,404	4,984,422	3,770,000	834,600	4,604,600	4,629,400	1,119,900	5,749,300
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock		5,190		...	2,700		...	384,700	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	2,000,000		...	...		...	3,000,000	
South Indian Railway Debentures		313,700		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	100	...		...	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	12,660	...		8,500	...		5,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	357,447	...		226,000	...		220,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	352,300	...		195,000	...		100,000	...	
Stock Notes	18	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	722,525	2,318,890	3,041,415	429,500	2,700	432,200	325,000	3,384,700	3,709,700
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged— Temporary Loans	...	2,500,000	2,500,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
NET			1,000,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	772	...			...		...	...	
Treasury Notes	...	...			...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	101,495	...		113,400	...		102,400	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	5,538,465	...		4,333,300	...		3,581,800	..	
TOTAL	5,640,732	...	5,610,732	4,446,700	...	4,446,700	3,684,200	...	3,684,200
NET			319,495			363,700			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,023,637	...		840,700	...		254,300	...	
Excluded Local Funds	798,344	...		811,800	...		786,400	...	
Railway Funds	75,337	...		61,400	...		77,600	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	...	...		...	...		...		
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	19,145,390	...		21,761,800	...		18,911,200	..	
Advances	5,012,368	3,924		9,128,000	900		7,206,600	...	
Suspense Accounts	217,010	...		13,900	...		14,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance account net	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	470,844	8,282		587,000	1,400		491,000	...	
TOTAL	26,742,930	*12,206	26,755,136	33,204,600	2,300	33,206,900	27,741,300	...	27,741,300
NET			1,157,437			0			0
Carried over	116,980,132	21,776,336		127,404,400	18,130,600		118,099,100	26,979,400	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward	130,759,478	4,237,849		140,043,600	9,694,500		134,460,000	12,188,300	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	113,377	...	113,377	107,000	...	107,000	100,000	...	100,000
Net	...	...	34,930		...	52,200			91,300
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	429,261	...	429,261	717,300	...	717,300	759,800	...	759,800
Net			0			0			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	328,200	3,639,542		704,800	1,190,500		1,440,000	3,164,600	
Repayments	1,373,130	6,640		1,445,000	3,900		1,356,700	3,000	
Total	1,701,330	3,646,182	5,347,512	2,149,800	1,194,400	3,344,200	2,796,700	3,167,600	5,964,300
Net			695,292			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	23,294,989	...		25,000,000	...		26,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	162,991	...		943,100	...		609,100	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	266,609	...		310,200	...		323,300	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	852,781	...		...	...		602,500	...	
Telegraph	57,464	...		111,100	...		93,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,433,848	..		2,537,700	...		2,243,500	...	
Public Works	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	...		401,200	...		...	...	
Telegraph	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	292,191	...		253,300	...		206,000	...	
Military	16,080,837	...		18,608,600	...		16,652,700	...	
Public Works	737,242	...		1,053,100	...		626,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	580,385	810,441		912,100	595,900		905,000	602,500	
Other "	346,209	316,909		1,067,100	205,000		377,900	137,500	
Total	45,105,546	1,127,350	46,232,896	51,197,500	800,900	51,998,400	48,639,900	740,000	49,379,900
Net			314,202			0			53,000
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	15,526,547	15,526,547	...	9,378,000	9,378,000	...	16,000,000	16,000,000
Total Receipts	178,108,992	24,537,928		194,215,200	21,067,800		186,756,400	32,095,900	
Opening Balance	16,500,510	3,393,798		13,873,752	2,832,354		16,722,352	2,168,254	
GRAND TOTAL	194,609,502	27,931,726		208,088,952	23,900,154		203,478,752	34,264,154	

Fort William,
Finance and Commerce Department;
The 21st March 1898.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

	Accounts, 1896-97.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Budget Estimate, 1898-99.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward	116,980,132	21,776,336		127,404,400	18,130,600		118,099,100	26,979,400	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	78,447	...	78,447	54,800	...	54,800	8,700	...	8,700
Net			0			0			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,258,747	...	1,258,747	1,401,200	...	1,401,200	788,900	...	788,900
Net			829,486			683,900			29,100
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	871,200		...	24,100		...	1,491,600	
For Expenditure	2,269,078	1,511,942		3,091,300	1,602,800		4,265,500	2,316,500	
Total	2,269,078	2,383,142	4,652,220	3,091,300	1,626,900	4,718,200	4,265,500	3,808,100	8,073,600
Net			0			1,374,000			2,109,300
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	23,242,639	...		25,000,000	...		26,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		943,100	...		609,100	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	265,252	...		310,200	...		323,300	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	852,794	...		...	...		602,500	...	
Telegraph	57,501	...		111,100	...		93,600	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,433,848	...		2,537,700	...		2,243,500	...	
Public Works	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office	...	...		401,200	...		...	...	
Telegraph	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	288,861	...		253,300	...		206,000	...	
Military	16,080,837	...		18,608,000	...		16,652,700	...	
Public Works	618,917	...		1,053,100	...		626,300	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	802,551	588,276		595,900	912,100		602,500	905,000	
Other "	335,600	351,618		215,500	1,062,300		133,600	328,800	
Total	44,978,800	939,894	45,918,694	50,029,700	1,974,400	52,004,100	48,093,100	1,233,800	49,326,900
Net			0			5,700			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	15,170,546	..	15,170,546	9,385,200	...	9,385,200	16,014,500	...	16,014,500
Total Disbursements	180,735,750	25,099,372		191,366,600	21,731,900		187,269,800	32,021,300	
Closing Balance	13,873,752	2,832,354		16,722,352	2,168,254		16,208,952	2,242,854	
GRAND TOTAL	194,609,502	27,931,726		208,088,952	23,900,154		203,478,752	34,264,154	

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1896-97.										
Balance at end of 1895-96	14,746	94,583	415,438	156,109	711,156	260,477	311,538	844,912	786,786	3,595,750
Spent in 1896-97	2,011	47,802	1,695	27,791	141,505	199,840	110,652	228,843	263,438	1,023,637
Balance at end of 1896-97	12,735	46,726	413,743	128,318	569,651	60,637	200,886	616,069	523,348	2,572,113
Revised Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Accounts).	12,735	46,726	413,743	128,318	569,651	60,637	200,886	616,069	523,348	2,572,113
Added in 1897-98	...	...	116,800		...	15,900	2,300	...	...	135,000
Spent in 1897-98	1,000	13,500	...	46,300	341,800	..		220,100	218,000	840,700
Balance at end of 1897-98	11,735	33,226	530,543	82,018	227,851	76,537	203,186	395,969	305,348	1,866,413
Budget Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Revised Estimate).	11,735	33,226	530,543	82,018	227,851	76,537	203,186	395,969	305,348	1,866,413
Added in 1898-99	...	1,400	...	...	...	86,100	50,000	..	...	137,500
Spent in 1898-99	2,200	...	66,800	33,400	8,000	...	...	139,000	4,900	254,300
Balance at end of 1898-99	9,535	34,626	463,743	48,618	219,851	162,637	253,186	256,969	300,448	1,749,613

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 21st March 1898.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1896-97.		Revised Estimate, 1897-98.		Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	23,917,538		25,879,800		27,516,700	
2. Forest	1,727,763		1,784,300		1,732,700	
3. Tributes from Native States	901,753		897,700		919,400	
	26,547,054		28,561,800		30,168,800	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*1,140,873*		*1,136,900*		*1,141,300*	
Net	—	25,406,181	—	27,424,900	—	29,027,500
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	3,920,706		2,871,900		2,671,100	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*5,082*		*5,100*		*5,100*	
Net	—	3,915,624	—	2,866,800	—	2,666,000
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	8,389,965		8,593,800		8,694,800	
2. Stamps	4,721,089		4,752,800		4,800,800	
3. Excise	5,582,513		5,476,300		5,690,400	
4. Provincial Rates	3,527,252		3,669,800		3,854,400	
5. Customs	4,372,174		4,486,200		4,471,900	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,860,348		1,875,000		1,879,600	
7. Registration	457,075		481,200		461,100	
	28,910,416		29,335,100		29,853,000	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*416,124*		*420,600*		*423,000*	
Net	—	28,494,292	—	28,914,500	—	29,430,000
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	472,188	—	323,300	—	294,900
		58,288,285		59,529,500		61,418,400
Excess of Expenditure over Income		1,705,022		5,283,100		
	—	59,993,307		64,812,600		61,418,400

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1896-97.		Revised Estimate, 1897-98.		Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Debt Services	—	2,371,398	—	2,630,300	—	2,448,800
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	23,302,008		26,129,800		24,146,000	
2. Military Works	1,095,738		1,116,000		1,134,800	
3. Special Defence Works	94,610		35,400		—	
Total	—	24,492,356	—	27,281,200	—	25,280,800
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,109,603		4,205,000		4,143,900	
2. Forest	993,955		1,015,100		1,050,500	
3. Other Heads	1,429,822		1,403,000		1,480,200	
Total	—	6,533,380	—	6,623,100	—	6,674,600
IV.—Commercial Services: *Net Expenditure—*						
1. Railway	2,659,981		1,634,000		2,097,800	
2. Irrigation	100,370		*—452,900*		*—15,000*	
	2,760,351		1,181,100		2,082,800	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Post Office	80,363		131,900		116,900	
Telegraph	124,765		252,800		142,300	
	205,128		384,700		259,200	
Net	—	2,555,223	—	796,400	—	1,823,600
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	13,766,628		14,018,200		13,961,800	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,167,511		5,062,700		5,141,200	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	2,126,355		5,414,200		1,099,200	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	12,750		4,700		5,800	
5. Civil Works	3,991,343		3,687,500		4,208,000	
	25,064,587		28,187,300		24,416,000	
Add or Deduct,— Provincial Surplus or Deficit	*1,023,637*		*705,700*		*116,600*	
Total	—	24,040,950		27,481,600	—	24,299,200
		59,993,307		64,812,600		60,527,000
Excess of Income over Expenditure						891,400
		59,993,307		64,812,600		61,418,400

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Memorandum on Military Expenditure.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned are—

I—Indian Military Estimates.

II—Home (India) Military Estimates.

III—Military Works Estimates.

IV—Marine Estimates.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Comparison—Revised for 1897-98 and Budget for 1897-98.

The revised Indian Military Estimates for 1897-98, compared with the Budget Estimates for the same year, show a net increase of Rx. 3,325,300, which is chiefly due to the large expenditure incurred on account of the field operations on the North-West Frontier.

2. These field operations are estimated to cost Rx. 3,869,800 during the current year, *i.e.*, Rx. 400,000 for the Tochi Field Force operations; Rx. 3,455,000 for the Malakand Field Force, the forces employed in the Mohmand and Buner country, and the army known as the Tirah Expeditionary Force,—and the balance Rx. 14,800 on account of Mekran, and arrear charges of previous operations.

3. The only other noteworthy items of increased expenditure are, Rx. 65,800 on account of food supplies, due to the prevalence of high rates during a great part of the year, and Rx. 10,900 for concessions granted to British and Native troops on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

4. The more important items of decreased expenditure are as under :—

Owing to favourable rates of exchange, there was a saving of Rx. 66,500 for exchange compensation allowance.

Under Grant 1, "Army and Garrison Staff," there was a saving of Rx. 17,400, while under Grant 3, "Regimental Pay and Allowances," there was a less expenditure of Rx. 60,000.

Next, the Indian revenues were relieved to the extent of Rx. 10,000 in consequence of the 27th Bombay Infantry having been sent to Mombassa, the charge being borne by Her Majesty's Government. The despatch of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to Natal in May 1897 some months before its relief in ordinary course resulted in a further saving of Rx. 42,200.

The military estimates were further relieved of expenditure to the extent of Rx. 14,700 on account of the pay and allowances of officers whose services were placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for plague duty.

5. Under Grant 4, "Commissariat," a saving of Rx. 200,000 is anticipated, which is chiefly due to smaller consumption of malt-liquor owing to troops being on field service, to a reduction in the price of malt-liquor from 1st January 1898

under a new contract, to fewer ordinary movements of troops and stores in consequence of troops being on field service, and to the lapse of a special grant of Rx. 10,130 for the purchase of camels for mobilisation purposes.

6. Under Grant 5, "Remounts," there is a saving of Rx. 22,700 on account of Australian horses in consequence of a more favourable rate of exchange, and owing to fewer purchases than were anticipated.

7. Other minor causes bring up the total savings to Rx. 505,700; the net result is, taking into account the war expenditure, that the *Revised Estimate* is Rx. 3,325,300 more than the Budget Estimate for 1897-98.

Budget Estimates, 1898-99.

8. The Budget Estimates for 1898-99 in the net amount to Rx. 17,250,800 or Rx. 1,096,500 more than the Budget Estimates for 1897-98.

Comparison—
Budget for 1897-98.
" " 1898-99.

9. The most important causes of increase are—(*i*) increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 1,519,100 on account of field operations and special services, of which Rx. 1,458,000 is on account of field operations and Rx. 61,100 on account of the latter; and (*ii*) the abolition of the grocery ration stoppage, and the grant of an additional allowance to the British soldier in India. This measure has been rendered necessary by the improvement in the position of the soldier which is to come into effect in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions. Hitherto, the soldier at home has had a deduction of 3*d*. per diem made for groceries and extra messing. An allowance of 3*d*. per diem will be made to meet this charge, but deferred pay will cease, and gratuities only will be given when the soldier leaves the colours. In India we have hitherto made a stoppage of 9 pies (¾*d*. at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee) daily for a grocery and vegetable ration, which costs about 1½ annas (1½*d*.). The details of the change as applicable to India are not yet settled, but for next year we have provided Rx. 200,000. With regard to the charge for field operations, it may be explained that this sum includes Rx. 1,355,000 to meet arrear charges of the current year likely to be adjusted in 1898-99, and expenditure on account of the Tirah Expeditionary Force for next year, calculated on the supposition that the existing force will be in the field till the end of June. But if the operations are speedily brought to a close, there will be a saving of expenditure amounting to about 16¼ lakhs. This comparatively small reduction is owing to the necessity for keeping a certain force on a field footing, and for extra transport. The sum named above, Rx. 1,519,100, includes Rx. 160,900 on account of the temporary increase of the Malakand and Tochi Garrisons for three months, and the retention of a force, somewhat larger than the original garrisons, on the Kohat-Samana-Kurram border.

10. The other minor increases are as follows:—Under Grant 4, Commissariat, Rx. 20,000 to provide for an increased establishment of Commissariat-Transport officers. This is only a small portion of the expenditure required, but it has been recognised that we require more officers in this department, and that it is desirable to make a beginning in the needed improvements, especially in the transport service, as soon as possible. The details of the plan for increasing the Commissariat-Transport staff are not yet all approved, but no time will be lost. The larger question of improving the transport service has also been taken in hand; Rx. 14,200 for increased number of mules to be purchased, and Rx. 6,800 for dairies; Rx. 10,800 under Grant 5, Remounts, caused by larger provision for purchase of remounts and ordnance mules; Rx. 21,800 under Grant 6, Clothing, for increased clothing supplies, and claims for compensation; Rx. 10,000 under

Grant 10 for continuing the conversion of the equipment of the batteries of the field army to that suitable for the 15-pounder projectiles. The present gun has to be supplied with a new vent to admit of cordite being fired instead of black powder, and the limbers and wagons have to be altered to carry the new ammunition. Under the non-effective grants we have an increase of Rx. 27,400 for extra pensionary allowances in consequence of wounds received in action and casualties during the North-West Frontier operations, and Rx 11,500 for war medals. Under Grant 15 an increased capitation allowance of R10 annually for each efficient member of mounted volunteer corps has been sanctioned, as service in the mounted corps involves a greater personal outlay than that in other volunteer corps, and provision has been made accordingly in the estimates of 1898-99.

11. The more important causes of decrease are as under :—

In consequence of better rates of exchange, we anticipate a saving of Rx. 98,800 for exchange compensation allowance, and Rx. 129,500 for pay of British troops. The fall in prices of food supplies for men and animals account for a decrease of Rx. 272,600, while the provision in the Indian Estimates has been reduced to the extent of Rx. 64,900 in consequence of provision existing in the home estimates for expenditure on Commissariat and Ordnance stores.

12. Among the minor causes of decrease may be mentioned a saving of Rx. 20,000 in consequence of Indian Native troops having been sent to Mombassa, the charges for which will be borne by Her Majesty's Government ; Rx. 14,800 in consequence of the withdrawal of two Native infantry regiments from Burma and some reduction of mounted infantry in that province ; Rx. 12,700 owing to there being fewer unemployed officers, and fewer Colonel's allowances to meet. Under Grant 4, "Commissariat," the expenditure on malt-liquor will be about Rx. 29,500 less in consequence of reduced price under a new contract, and smaller demands, as troops will be on field service for a portion of the year ; the expenditure on movements of troops and stores, purchase of equipment and other Commissariat miscellaneous expenditure is expected to be less by Rx. 34,500, chiefly in consequence of troops being still on field service. The use of the river routes between Benares, Silchar, and Dibrugarh will result in a saving of Rx. 3,000 per annum. Under Grant 10, "Ordnance," we expect a reduction of expenditure to the extent of Rx. 41,200 for ordnance stores and camp equipage. The closing during the winter months of convalescent depots in the hills is productive of a saving of Rx. 3,000, while the annual provision of Rx. 10,000 for camps of exercise has been reduced by Rx. 2,000.

The re-construction of Native Infantry Lines has been steadily progressing, and we allot a sum of Rx. 8,064 for this work in 1898-99.

13. The receipts during 1898-99 are expected to be Rx. 18,400 more than the amount in the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, chiefly in consequence of recoveries for issues of rations and forage, on payment, to officers and others on field service.

14. The net result is that the Budget Estimates for 1898-99 are Rx. 1,096,500 in excess of the Estimates of 1897-98. It is necessary, however, to observe that this is almost entirely due to the field operations. The increased expenditure under this head and for special services of a like nature amounts to Rx. 1,519,100, while the provision for increased advantages to the British soldier is, as already stated, Rx. 200,000. But for the expenditure under these heads there would have been a saving of Rx. 622,600.

15. A statement is appended showing the net amounts under each of the 20 Grants for effective and non-effective services.

	1898-99.	1897-98.
British Army . .	72,516	72,528
Native Army . .	143,533	143,609
Total .	216,049	216,137

Grants.		Net Estimates. 1898-99.	Net Estimates. 1897-98.	Difference on Net Estimates. Increase.	Difference on Net Estimates. Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
1	Army and Garrison Staff . .	541,210	556,720	...	15,510	
2	Administrative Staff . . .	208,892	204,465	4,427	...	
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,392,856	8,424,565	...	31,709	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services . . .	3,166,013	3,393,070	...	227,057	
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services . .	336,909	352,107	...	15,198	
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	204,775	171,787	32,988	...	
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	229,950	231,886	...	1,936	
8	Administration of Martial Law .	43,189	42,569	620	...	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	712,231	722,608	...	10,377	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage . . .	656,359	766,267	...	109,908	
11	Ecclesiastical	27,972	30,180	...	2,208	
12	Education	47,291	47,034	257	...	
13	Sea Transport Charges . . .	56,267	54,979	1,288	...	
14	Miscellaneous Services . . .	1,556,986	127,836	1,429,150	...	
15	Volunteer Corps	196,707	193,770	2,937	...	
	Total, Effective Services, Rx. .	16,377,607	15,319,843	1,471,667	413,903	
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.					
16	Rewards for Military Services .	32,445	17,137	15,308	...	
17	Military Pensions to Europeans .	106,197	112,987	...	6,790	
18	Military Pensions to Natives . .	727,373	700,745	26,628	...	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	—54,952*	—59,035*	...	—4,083	
20	Departmental Pensions . . .	62,130	62,623	...	493	
	Total, Non-Effective Services, Rx. .	873,193	834,457	41,936	3,200	
	GRAND TOTAL, Rx. .	17,250,800	16,154,300	1,513,603	417,103	
		Net Increase Rx.		1,096,500		

* The bulk of subscriptions of officers to Indian Military Service Family Pensions is received in India, while most of the expenditure is incurred at home. The receipts in India, therefore, exceed the expenditure in India, and hence, as the figures in the above statement are net, there must be a minus entry.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

The second of the Estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the Home Estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1897-98 amounted to £4,353,400, and the Revised Estimates to £4,312,000.

The saving of £41,400 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimates for 1897-98, is due to reduced payments on account of the furlough allowances of the British and Indian Services, less payments for the Indian Troop Service, and reductions in the non-effective charges for pensions of retired officers of the Indian Service.

2. The charges for 1898-99 are estimated at £4,469,300, *viz.*:—

	£
Effective charges	1,998,500
Non-effective charges	2,475,800

The *effective charges* include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £721,000, as against £729,000 in the Estimates for 1897-98. These charges are based on the capitation rate of £7-10 per man serving in India, with the addition of the charge for deferred pay issued to British soldiers on discharge, or transfer to the reserve. The other items included in the effective charges are furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£267,600); miscellaneous (£20,000); passage of officers and troops, otherwise than in transports (£19,000) and stores for India (£627,900).

3. The *non-effective charges* are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces in respect of their service in India (£517,000); the pay of non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£24,800); while the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service amount to £1,820,000; the miscellaneous pensions to £84,000; and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions to £30,000.

4. There is an increase of £115,900 in the Budget Estimates of 1898-99 as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1897-98, but since the Estimate of 1898-99 has closed, we have decided to defer the supply of certain stores to the value of £41,223, for which provision is included in the Estimate of 1898-99. The estimated home expenditure will be reduced accordingly by £41,223 next year, so that the difference between the two Estimates will be practically reduced to £74,677. There will also be a reduction on account of the cessation of deferred pay, but that cannot now be estimated.

The increased expenditure in 1898-99 includes a sum of £38,200 on account of probable expenditure on stores required to replace issues made for field operations in India; heavier payments are anticipated on account of passages of officers and troops, otherwise than in transports, owing mainly to the engagement of smaller transports than in 1897-98.

The figures of actual expenditure in 1896-97, of the *Budget* and *Revised Estimates* for 1897-98, and of the *Budget Estimate* for 1898-99, are given below in detail for convenience of comparison :—

	Accounts, 1896-97.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
EFFECTIVE.	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	723,894	729,000	729,700	721,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during Voyage of British Forces serving in India	108,805	108,000	105,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	221,273	230,000	198,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	240,362	251,800	235,600	267,600
Passage of Officers and Troops, otherwise than in Transport	5,765	6,000	19,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	18,372	27,600	32,500	20,000
Stores for India	523,811	569,200	572,900	627,900
TOTAL	1,842,282	1,921,600	1,892,700	1,993,500
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	468,795	497,000	506,800	517,000
Pay of Non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	23,650	24,800	25,000	24,800
Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,767,795	1,800,000	1,775,000	1,820,000
Miscellaneous Pensions, etc	84,360	84,000	85,000	84,000
Indian Military Service Family Pensions	24,252	26,000	27,500	30,000
TOTAL	2,368,852	2,431,800	2,419,300	2,475,800
TOTAL, EFFECTIVE AND NON-EFFECTIVE	4,211,134	4,353,400	4,312,000	4,469,300

The following table shows, in detail, the expenditure for stores (including freight) from 1892-93 to 1898-99 :—

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clothing	234,408	200,699	210,107	210,613	158,825	196,500	180,500
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	583,819	547,202	323,141	235,850	290,835	297,400	386,200
Medical	50,482	26,494	22,075	19,942	26,446	27,000	21,600
Malt Liquor	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissariat	42,550	30,864	22,720	21,838	40,332	28,900	21,400
Chitral Relief Force	...	...	...	6,914	6,873	100	...
Frontier Military Operations	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	33,200
TOTAL	911,276	805,259	578,043	495,157	523,311	572,900	627,900

III.—Military Works Estimates.

Excluding English expenditure and exchange, the Budget Estimate for 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 1,207,300; the revised estimate of expenditure amounts to Rx. 1,065,800. There has, therefore, been less expenditure in India of Rx. 141,500; of this Rx. 11,700 has been reappropriated to "Special Defences—Armaments;" Rx. 51,600 has been provided additionally for Home charges for stores.

The lapse is, therefore, Rx. 78,200, due partially to works in the Tochi and at Chitral being in abeyance.

The Revised Estimate includes Rx. 15,100 expended on repairing the damages caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897.

The Budget Estimate for 1898-99, excluding English expenditure and exchange, amounts to Rx. 1,135,800, or Rx. 71,500 less than that for 1897-98. The difference is mainly due to the fact that in 1897-98 extra funds were provided for frontier works of defence, and that these will now be provided from the ordinary grant.

The heads of the Military Works Estimate are in round figures:—

	Rx.
For original works, including works in progress, and those to be commenced	411,000
„ repairs	353,000
„ establishment	289,000
„ barrack department establishment, supplies, and tools . .	88,000

The new works, 112 in number, including 80 in progress, and 32 not commenced, comprise 20 water-supply works on which Rx. 105,477 is to be spent, provision for works on the frontier of Rx. 30,650, Rx. 19,500 for coast and inland fortifications, the balance being made up of drainage works, hospitals, barracks, and Ordnance, Commissariat, and Marine requirements.

IV.—Marine Estimates.

The net figures of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1897-98 were Rx 139,100, the Revised Estimate stands at Rx. 120,400, showing a decrease of Rx. 18,700. This decrease in the net expenditure is caused by excess receipts amounting to Rx. 38,300, partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 19,600.

2. The excess under receipts is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of vessels on Imperial Service.

3. The increases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 33,700) are chiefly due to smaller recoveries for work on account of other departments, and to recent local purchases of coal for the Bushire and Muscat Depots.

4. The decreases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 14,100) are principally due to savings in exchange compensation allowance, temporary vacancies, and other items.

5. Taking the decrease against the increase, there is a net increase of Rx. 19,600, and deducting these figures from the increased receipts, Rx. 38,300, the result is a decrease of Rx. 18,700 in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate.

6. The net figures of the Marine Budget Estimate for 1898-99 are Rx. 142,500 against Rx. 139,100, the figures of the Budget Estimate for 1897-98, showing an increase of Rx. 3,400 only.

Before allusion is made to the work of the Army Departments under the administrative control of the Military Department, it may be well to show, in a concise form, the strength of the forces put into the field in the North-Western Frontier. If these are totalled up, the number of troops would amount to nearly 70,000. But this would be misleading as, for example, the Tirah Force absorbed a considerable portion of the Mohmand Force, and the Buner Field Force was practically the largest portion of the Malakand Field Force. The highest strength (about 55,000) of troops actually in the field was reached in October. Those who understand what the organisation, equipment, transport, and supply of such forces mean for operations in countries where, in the main, only pack transport can be used, will appreciate the work which had to be done :—

	British officers.	European ranks.	Native ranks.
Tochi Force in the field, from 19th June 1897 to 18th February 1898	190	1,648	5,468
Malakand Field Force in the field, from 30th July 1897 to 4th February 1898	248	2,738	7,435
Mohmand Field Force in the field, from 2nd September 1897 to 6th October 1897 . . .	272	2,658	7,694
Tirah Expeditionary Force in the field, from 3rd September 1897 to date	983	10,880	24,074
Buner Field Force in the field, from 1st January 1898 to 4th February 1898	161	2,156	5,159

The past year has been one of great activity for the departments of the Army in consequence of the demands on their resources resulting from the extensive operations on the North-West Frontier. The Commissariat-Transport Department has been subjected to a specially severe strain, which has been all the more trying in consequence of the paucity of officers. I have already alluded to the provision in the Budget of 1898-99 for an increase in this department, a step of which the necessity has been shown by the events of the last nine months, and the details of which are now being considered.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

The work done by the department has been mainly in connection with the field operations, and the extent to which its resources have been taxed, will perhaps be more easily understood, if it be borne in mind that over 80,000 transport animals were required as compared with about 14,000 animals available from the permanent Government transport maintained, and that during the period of their employment men and animals consumed about 200,000 tons of food supplies (exclusive of firewood), the greater part of which had to be collected and despatched from India.

The ordinary work of the department has also progressed satisfactorily during the year. The bakery classes, which were alluded to last year, have been extended, and this, together with other measures under consideration, will tend to further improve the comfort of British soldiers in India.

Various measures are in train in Burma for the reduction of Commissariat expenditure. The purchase of mules locally instead of importing them from India has resulted in considerable economy, and we now propose to purchase locally bred bullocks for work in Burma.

Army Clothing Department

In the Clothing Department considerable improvements have been effected in the standard of locally manufactured cloths and serges,—a result which is principally due to the expert advice tendered by the department to manufacturers.

In addition to meeting the usual annual demands for clothing, the Army Clothing Factories at Alipore and Madras have during the past year manufactured over 300,000 garments for the army in the field.

Ordnance Department.

I expressed a hope last year in my speech on the financial statement that the experimental manufacture of cordite would shortly commence. The results of the experiment were most satisfactory. In October a reel of Kirkee-made cordite was sent to England to be tested, and the report of the trial, which was received last month from the War Office, encourages us to hope that this important manufacture may be largely developed, and will result both in economy and increased efficiency.

In order to provide a central authority for the expeditious and economical supply of stores to the arsenals and depots in India, the whole of the Ordnance factories have recently been placed under the direct control of the Director-General of Ordnance.

As has been the case with all the Army Departments, the Ordnance Department has been severely taxed during the last nine months to meet the demands of the troops in the field. The troops have been supplied with ammunition and stores without a hitch; the equipment of the batteries of artillery on field service has been simplified and improved, and the British Infantry have been supplied with a cartridge firing a bullet manufactured in India.

Army Remount Department.

In the Remount Department changes have been made with a view to the more convenient location of the reserve of horses, while at the same time all country-bred young stock in Northern India has been collected at one depot. As I noticed last year the purchases of country-bred horses have been somewhat curtailed, in order to ensure a more satisfactory percentage being found fit for mounting British cavalry.

The department has been very successful in meeting all demands resulting from the field operations, with the important exception of Ordnance mules. In this respect the requirement of batteries have indeed been met, but only by issuing animals hardly mature enough for work, and by using a few country-bred horses as a temporary measure. I mentioned last year that the difficulty of obtaining mature mules of the required standards in India would necessitate some purchases of Italian animals. An officer was sent to Italy for this purpose and succeeded in buying 250 mules within the price estimated; but this course is expensive, besides being opposed to our consistent policy of developing Indian resources wherever possible in preference to going abroad. It is therefore proposed to increase our purchases of young mules in India, and by keeping the stock a year or two at the depots, to provide a constant supply of suitable animals fit for immediate work. We hope to be able to obtain some Ordnance mules in Burma for work in that country. The subject of developing mule-breeding in India is receiving earnest consideration.

Medical Department (Medical Store Depots).

In the medical store depots satisfactory progress has been made towards improved mobilisation arrangements; while at the same time the increased requirements of the depots have been met to a greater extent than ever by local manufactures.

The department met the severe strain occasioned by the frontier expeditions with satisfactory promptitude. The Bengal depot alone provided all the stores to complete the equipment of nineteen field hospitals, and on receipt of orders for mobilisation the first hospital, fully equipped, was put on board the train within 24 hours, and eight more hospitals in eight days, besides the despatch of large supplies of drugs, etc., etc. Altogether 36½ field hospitals and two medical store depots were equipped for service from the several depots, together with general hospitals, aggregating 1,400 beds for British and 1,900 beds for Native troops.

Sanitary.

The continued prevalence of enteric fever amongst the British troops has continued to occupy our very serious attention, and in this connection sanction has been given to the appointment of three specially qualified medical officers, whose sole duty shall be to investigate the causes of disease and give advice on sanitary matters.

The Military Works Department has provided 20 Royal Engineer officers for famine duties and 38 for field service, and for the armies in the field has supplied stores, tools, and furniture amounting to 1¾ lakhs in value, and has expended 1½ lakhs on construction of roads.

The Marine Department shows satisfactory work during the year, although the outturn of the Bombay Dockyard has been below the average in consequence of the paralysing effects of plague. The trooping service has been effectually performed and troops have on two occasions been despatched with great expedition to Mombassa. It has been decided to make to each of the officers of the *Warren Hastings* a special allowance of Rs. 480—a sum corresponding to that which was granted in England to the military officers on board the vessel when she was wrecked. The financial year closes with the departure of Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, who for fifteen years has administered the Royal Indian Marine with conspicuous success.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,

Major-General.

Memorandum on the conclusions of the Conference of 1897 on Railway Extensions in India.

[*Supplement to the Financial Statement.*]

PRESIDENT:
His Excellency the Viceroy.

MEMBERS:
The Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Honourable Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
Colonel Sir W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., K.C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.
Colonel T. Gracey, R.E., C.S.I., Director General of Railways.
Lieut.-Col. F. J. Aylmer, R.E., V.C., Offg. Assistant Q.M.G. in India.
Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, R. & A. Dept.
Mr. A. R. Beeber, Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SECRETARY:
Mr. G. A. Anderson, Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Railway Branch).

The Railway Conference of 1897 met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 20th and 25th of August and the 8th of September 1897, and was constituted as noted in the margin. An additional member—a representative of the Revenue and Agricultural Department—was this year included, in order that the proposals for famine protective railways might be fully and specially considered with reference to the valuable experience afforded by the failure of the monsoon of 1896.

2. About 33 new projects were considered, of which 16 were set aside, 3 were recommended for construction by Branch Line Companies, and 5 for construction by Native States or private promoters without financial assistance. The remaining nine were held over as not yet ripe for a decision.

Those recommended for construction were the following:—

No.	Name.	Length.	Approximate cost omitting 000.	Locality.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	I.—BY BRANCH LINE COMPANIES.			
1	Nadiad-Kapadvanj . . .	28	8,74	Branch of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay.
2	Coroor-Ootacamund . . .	12	15,00	Extension of Nilgiri Railway, Madras.
3	Mutupet-Avadyarkoil . . .	45	15,00	Extension of Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, Madras.
	TOTAL .	85	38,74	
	II.—BY NATIVE STATES.			
1	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal . .	80	4,00,00	Chord between North Western Railway and Southern Punjab Railway passing through States of Jhind and Maler Kotla.
2	Pardi-Nandod	20	8,40	Extension of Ankleshwar-Pardi (Rajpipla) branch of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Guzerat.
3	Wadhwan-Dhranghadra . .	21	6,62	Branch of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Kathiawar.
	TOTAL .	121	4,15,02	
	III.—BY PRIVATE PROMOTERS.			
1	Lakhsam-Noakhali-Johakali . .	38	19,00	Branch of Assam-Bengal. Alternative to Feni-Noakhali line.
2	Barsi-Road to Pandarpur . .	33	13,39	Extension of Barsi tramway. Branch of Great Indian Peninsula in Bombay.
	TOTAL .	71	32,39	

3. Of lines held over or set aside at the previous Conference and neither hitherto included in the programme nor brought under negotiation outside the programme, 9 have now been recommended for construction by, or on the

direct or indirect responsibility of, Government, and 6 for construction by Branch Line Companies as shown below :—

No.	Name.	Approximate Length.	Approximate cost, omitting 000.	Locality and Agency.
		Miles.	Rs.	
	(a) By or on the responsibility, direct or indirect, of Government.			
1	Godhra-Baroda Chord	48	38,72	Bombay. As part of the Godhra-Rutlam or broad gauge section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
2	Sakri-Jainagar	27	10,80	North Behar. A part of the Tirhoot Railway.
3	Cooch Behar Frontier to Buxa	20	6,50	Northern Bengal. Extension of Cooch Behar State Railway 2' 6" gauge.
4	Shekhoabad-Farakhabad	66	46,86	North-Western Provinces. Chord between Cawnpore-Achnera and East Indian Railways.
5	Ait-Kuneh	19	1,14	North-Western Provinces. Light narrow gauge Feeders to Indian Midland Railway.
6	Harpalpur-Rath	26	3,36	
7	Harpalpur-Nowgong	19	2,98	
8	Tinnevelly-Quilon	103	1,01,62	Madras. Extension of South Indian Railway system.
9	Sagaing-Alon	74	39,94	Upper Burma. Branch of Burma Railways.
	TOTAL	402	2,46,92	
	(b) Open to Branch Line Companies.			
1	Burdwan-Cutwa	34	27,15	Central Bengal. Alternative branches to East Indian Railway.
2	Hooghly-Cutwa	61	53,63	
3	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	25	20,00	Punjab. Branches of North Western Railway.
4	Amritsar-Tarn-Taran-Sarhali	30	15,20	
5	Ahmedabad-Dholka	33	11,98	Bombay. Branch of Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
6	Madura-Pamban	100	42,00	Madras. Extension of South Indian Railway.
	TOTAL	283	1,69,96	

4. Of the nine lines recommended for construction by, or on the responsibility of, Government, No. 3, the Cooch Behar-Buxa line, has been accepted as urgent, for the reason that it opens up stone supplies, access to which will greatly lessen the cost of the Teesta and Dhurlla bridges and other works in the neighbourhood. Provision has been made for its commencement within the programme, and the work will be pushed on simultaneously with the completion of the line within the limits of Cooch Behar, which is being carried out at the cost of the Durbar, with the assistance of a loan from Government. No. 4 has been estimated for and sanctioned, and should its construction be finally determined on, a place will be found for it, if possible, within the current programme. The remainder are under consideration or negotiation.

5. As was explained last year, the extent to which effect can be given to the recommendations of the Conference in regard to Capital expenditure on railways other than such as are made by Branch Line Companies under the terms of Government of India Resolution No. 514 R.C., dated 17th April 1896, or by Native States or private promoters without financial assistance, is governed by the limitations of a programme covering the three years 1896-97 to 1898-99, and providing, as originally settled, for a total expenditure of Rs. 29,66,00,000 during that period. Of this sum Rs. 8,65,87,000 were expended up to the end of the first year 1896-97, leaving Rs. 21,00,13,000 for expenditure in 1897-98 and 1898-99, out of which Rs. 10,13,00,000 were provided in the Budget for the

year 1897-98. It was recognized, however, that with every wish to work up to the original programme the possibility of doing so must, under the special circumstances of the time, be a question of ways and means, and in consequence of the depletion of the cash balances and the heavy war expenditure, superadded to other demands, it was found necessary to cut down the grants for the current year by a crore leaving the grant at Rs. 9,13,00,000, and to recommend to the Secretary of State a reduction of 1¾ crores in the total contemplated expenditure up to the end of 1898-99. The operations of the Department and of the Railway Companies have been further affected by the disturbance caused by the restrictions on expenditure which it was found necessary as above explained to impose in the course of the year, by the non-delivery of material owing to the Engineering Strikes in England and by other causes, with the result that this year's expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 8,41,44,000 only, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,83,69,000 out of the reduced programme of Rs. 27,91,00,000 for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1898-99.

The reduction in the total amount of the programme, it will be observed, has already been approximately covered by the short expenditure as compared with the original forecast in the year now ending, which has occurred chiefly on the Bengal-Nagpur, the Assam Bengal, the Burma Railways, and in open line expenditure on State Railways.

6. Statement A appended to this memorandum gives the programme as modified up to date and shows also the progress made with such of the lines accepted by Government on the recommendation of the Conference for early construction as have been brought within the programme. The distribution of the amount it shows as available for expenditure in 1898-99, will, of course, be liable to modification according to circumstances.

7. Statements B and C show how matters stand in regard to lines recommended for early construction at the cost of Branch Line Companies, Native States, etc., outside the programme, and either actually taken in hand or under consideration and negotiation with a view to construction: and Statement D summarises the actual and anticipated progress of Railway construction generally for the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

A. C. TREVOR

CALCUTTA:
The 19th March 1898.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred, and the estimated further expenditure to be incurred, on Railways, against the original programme for the 3 years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99.

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred, and the estimated further expenditure to be

No.	Railway.	Miles.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1896.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE: Expenditure during 1896-97.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE: Original Grants for 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			R	R	R	R
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.					
	i) BY STATE AGENCY.					
	Open Lines.					
1	Expenditure on open State lines worked by the State	...	...	...	52,37,000	38,84,000
	Lines under construction.					
2	Madras-Calcutta Lines: East Coast Railway, including the Kistna Bridge	519	5,33,82,000			
3	Madras-Calcutta Lines: Puri Branch	26	23,85,000	5,34,15,000	28,85,000	6,50,000
4	Madras-Calcutta Lines: Godavari Bridge	...	59,70,000		1,73,000	18,50,000
5	Madras-Calcutta Lines: Bezvada-Madras Railway, exclusive of Ennore Section	254	2,26,80,000	13,95,000	79,75,000	80,00,000
6	Rae Bareli-Benares	139	84,34,000	5,92,000	25,42,000	43,25,000
7	Frontier Lines: Mushkaf-Bolan Railway (with double track on incline)	59	2,26,37,000	1,82,01,000	17,02,000	...
8	Frontier Lines: Mari-Attock	80	1,53,49,000	74,08,000	37,92,000	30,00,000
9	Frontier Lines: Gradient improvements upon Sections of North Western Railway	39	72,23,000	74,19,000	*—1,04,000	...
10	Doubling North Western Railway between Karachi and Kotri	108	59,56,000	17,47,000	33,93,000	50,000
11	Rohri-Kotri: Line proper	194	1,34,63,000	76,02,000	44,02,000	21,10,000
	Rohri-Kotri: Indus Bridge	...	31,01,000	...		
12	Linking up the metre-gauge lines in Northern India: i.—Ramnagar Junction to Cawnpore	80	24,70,000	19,58,000	2,32,000	...
	Linking up the metre-gauge lines in Northern India: ii.—Lucknow City Branch	3	2,77,000	...	...	...
	Linking up the metre-gauge lines in Northern India: iii.—Rolling-stock	...	5,00,000	...	...	...
13	Eastern Bengal State Railway Branch, Ranaghat-Poradaha doubling	58	27,34,000	1,71,000	21,62,000	...
14	Wazirabad-Lyallpur	1:6	33,64,000	24,51,000	7,81,000	..
15	Conversion of Bhatinda-Ferozepore Section to 5' 6" gauge	55	17,58,000	...	...	...
16	Lyallpur-Khanewal Extension	105	28,10,000	...	60,000	8,00,000
17	Teesta and Dhurlla bridges (Rungpore-Dhubri)	50	75,00,000	...	...	5,00,000
18	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extension (British Section)	20	4,43,000	...	...	...
19	Rajbari-Fareedpore	14	13,60,000	...	23,000	8,00,000
20	Additional rolling-stock for working branches: Southern Punjab	...	44,45,000	...	...	23,23,000
	Additional rolling-stock for working branches: Hurdwar-Dehra	...	3,50,000	...	...	...
	Additional rolling-stock for working branches: Sultanpur-Kaligunj	...	4,54,000	...	...	...
	Additional rolling-stock for working branches: Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Subhankhali	...	5,01,000	...	...	...
	Railways deferred for construction in consequence of the reduction of the Programme for 1897-98 and 1898-99 by Rs. 1½ crores.					
21	Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	71	28,15,000	...	...	...
22	Hyderabad-Umarkote conversion to metre gauge	58	7,82,000	...	...	...
23	Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord	121	90,13,000	...	...	...
24	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Chord	87	82,30,000	...	...	...
25	Reserve, etc.	...	...	...	...	50,53,000
	TOTAL STATE AGENCY	2,256	21,04,16,000	10,23,59,000	3,52,55,000	3,32,45,000

* The minus quantity represents credits for materials returned to Stores.

incurred on, Railways, against the original programme for the 3 years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99.

UNDER THE PROGRAMME UP TO 31ST MARCH 1899.

Grants as restricted, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Total actual and estimated expenditure under the programme up to end of 1898-99.	Further expenditure to be incurred during subsequent years on lines under construction.	No.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11 (Col. 6+9+10).	12 (Col 4—[5+11]).	...	
R	R	R	R	R		
32,08,000	18,97,000	59,61,000	1,30,95,000	...	1	Yearly capital expenditure.
					2	Completed and open to traffic.
4,64,000	7,00,000	...	35,85,000	...	3	
13,50,000	13,87,000	21,00,000	36,00,000	23,10,000	4	About one-third of the pier work done.
72,27,000	69,66,000	63,44,000	2,12,85,000	...	5	Nearly completed.
43,25,000	44,25,000	3,00,000	72,67,000	5,75,000	6	Will shortly be opened.
...	...	...	17,02,000	...	7	Completed and open for traffic.
26,07,000	26,40,000	15,00,000	79,41,000	...	8	Nearly completed.
...	..	..	—1,04,000	...	9	Completed and open to traffic.
2,41,000	2,41,000	...	36,34,000	...	10	Ditto ditto.
30,45,000	11,85,000 9,14,000	4,00,000 11,91,000	80,92,000	8,70,000	11	Line completed and open. Bridge piers nearly finished
...	..	...	2,32,000	...	12 (i)	Completed.
...	...	...	...	...	12 (ii)	In abeyance.
...	...	...	...	...	12 (iii)	
...	...	...	21,62,000	...	13	Completed and open.
...	...	...	7,81,000	...	14	
10,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	15,00,000	2,88,000	15	Permanent-way girders ordered: work will be shortly commenced by B., B. and C. I. Ry.
5,00,000	13,00,000	14,50,000	28,10,000	...	16	Half finished and Ravi bridge begun.
5,00,000	1,78,000	13,00,000	14,28,000	60,72,000	17	Work begun on Teesta Bridge.
...	50,000	1,60,000	2,10,000	2,33,000	18	Material purchased.
8,00,000	2,67,000	3,00,000	5,90,000	7,70,000	19	In progress.
22,80,000	22,80,000	21,65,000	44,45,000	...	20	Rolling-stock ordered.
...	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...		
...	...	4,54,000	4,54,000	...		
...	...	4,86,000	4,86,000	15,000		
1,00,000	25,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	26,90,000	21	Commenced.
..	...	...	...	7,82,000	22	Provision made for these lines in the original forecast was cut out on reduction of programme, but will probably be restored out of unappropriated amount shown below as reserve or by substitution for lines which it may be necessary to hold back for other reasons.
1,00,000	30,000	...	30,000	89,83,000	23	
...	...	...	...	82,30,000	24	
...	...	72,82,000	72,82,000	...	25	Short expenditure in 1897-98 added to provision for 1898-99.
2,77,45,000	2,54,44,000	3,33,43,000	[illegible],0,42,000	3,18,18,000		

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred, and the estimated further expenditure to be

No.	Railway.	Miles.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1896.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE: Expenditure during 1896-97.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE: Original Grants for 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			R	R	R	R
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS—(contd)					
	(ii) BY AGENCY OF COMPANIES					
	Open Lines					
26	Expenditure on open lines worked by the agency of Companies			...	1,68,000	24,55,000
27	East Indian Railway open line Requirements and Improvements		...	..	51,55,000	40,00,000
	Lines under Construction					
28	Madras-Calcutta Lines, Bezvada-Madras Railway, Ennore Section	10	6,07,000	5,73,000	10,000	..
29	Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Godhra-Rutlam Extension	116	1,57,72,000	1,56,18,000	1,58,000	..
30	Ditto ditto Rutlam-Nagda Branch	26	18,08,000	16,66,000	*—50,000	
31	Hajipur-Begum Sarai-Katihar Lines	158	1,22,31,000		15,4-,000	60,00,000
32	Assam-Bengal Construction, Part II		6,40,90,000	1,05,02,000	1,10,06,000	1,08,07,000
33	Ditto land „ I	...	50,50,000	26,90,000	4,10,000	5,00,000
34	East Indian Railway Extensions, Mogal Serai Gya	126	1,55,72,000		13,39,000	80,00,000
35	Hathras City Branch	6	2,92,000			
	Total Companies Agency	442	11,54,82,000	3,10,49,000	1,97,38,000	3,17,62,000
	II.—AGAINST CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES, OTHER THAN THE THREE GUARANTEED COMPANIES					
	Open Lines.					
36	Bengal Central			...	9,56,000	
37	Bengal-Nagpur				3,13,000	
38	Burma				2,09,000	
39	Indian Midland		..	..	9,07,000	45,47,000
40	Lucknow-Bareilly				2,07,000	
41	Mysore				1,38,000	
42	Southern Mahratta				7,48,000	
	Lines under Construction					
43	Assam-Bengal Construction, Part II	740	3,65,60,000	3,14,39,000	1,39,000	19,93,000
44	Bengal Nagpur Extensions	361	6,13,80,000	14,74,000	1,54,66,000	2,00,00,000
45	Raipur-Dhamtari with Rajim Branch	57	14,00,000		13,000	
46	Indian Midland Extensions, Katni Saugor	116	1,06 61,000	3,07,000	60,84,000	26,48,000
47	Dehree-Daltongunge	84	80 00,000			..
48	Burma Railways (i) Mu Valley	310	2,39,32,000	2,20,19,000	19,31,000	8,05,000
	Burma Railways (ii) Mogaung-Myitkyina	40	25,31,000			
	Burma Railways (iii) Meiktila-Myingyan-Pakoku	55	26,41,000			..
	Burma Railways (iv) Saigang-Monywa-Alon	75	39,95,000		...	...
	Burma Railways (v) Mandalay-Kunlon	225	2,25,00,000	5,94,000	44,83,000	63,00,000
	Total Indian Railway Companies	2,063	17,36,00,000	5,58,33,000	3,15,94,000	3,02,93,000
	III.—AGAINST CAPITAL TO BE RAISED BY THE THREE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
49	Amalner Jalgaon	34	38,51,000			
50	Chalisgaon Dhulia	37	36,25,000	..	...	
51	Calicut-Cannanore	59	73,77,000	...	...	40,00,000
52	Arcot-Rampet	4	2,98,000	..	...	
	Total Guaranteed Companies	134	1,51,51,000		...	40,00,000

*The minus quantity represents credits for materials returned to Stores.
†Transfer of Gudur Nellore Section, South Indian Railway, to Bezvada-Madras Railway.

incurred, on Railways, against the original programme for the 3 years 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Under the programme up to 31st March 1899.				Further expenditure to be incurred during subsequent years on lines under construction.	No.	Remarks.
Grants as restricted, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Actual and estimated expenditure under the programme up to the end of 1898-99.			
8	9	10	11 Col. 6 + 9 + 10).	12 (Col. 4—[5 + 11]).		
R	R	R	R	R		
24,35,000	†-7,35,000	5,11,000	—56,000	...	26	Yearly capital expenditure.
55,00,000	67,50,000	91,37,000	2,10,42,000	...	27	
20,000	20,000	...	30,000	...	28	Completed.
...	...	...	1,58,000	...	29	
...	...	...	—50,000	...	30	
50,00,000	50,00,000	50,00,000	1,15,42,000	6,89,000	31	Still under construction.
68,18,000	64,97,000	1,10,20,000	2,85,23,000	2,50,65,000	32	Under construction. Capital supplied by the State.
5,00,000	6,15,000	5,00,000	15,25,000	8,35,000	33	
50,00,000	52,50,000	58,63,000	1,24,52,000	31,20,000	34	Ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	2,92,000	35	Deferred.
2,52,73,000	2,33,97,000	3,20,31,000	7,51,66,000	3,00,01,000		
					36	Yearly capital expenditure.
					37	
					38	
51,22,000	34,21,000	46,24,000	1,15,23,000	...	39	
					40	
					41	
					42	
49,82,000	49,82,000	...	51,21,000	...	43	Under construction. Capital raised by the Company.
2,00,00,000	1,86,56,000	2,00,00,000	5,41,35,000	71,71,000	44 45	Under construction { Sini Midnapore. Midnapore Howrah Midnapore Cuttack. } about one-third completed.
27,23,000	28,09,000	14,61,000	1,03,54,000	...	46	Ditto half done.
...	...	12,65,000	12,65,000	67,35,000	47	Not yet sanctioned. Still under survey.
8,05,000	10,50,000	4,75,000	34,56,000	9,88,000	48	No. (i). Line completed. ,, (ii). Line open to goods traffic. Nos. (iii) &(iv). Under consideration of Government and of the Company. No. (iii) was shown in the programme last year, but no provision made. No. (v). 100 miles under construction.
...	5,000	13,50,000	13,55,000	12,86,000		
...	...	25,75,000	25,75,000	14,20,000		
46,50,000	39,33,000	42,65,000	1,26,81,000	92,25,000		
3,82,82,000	3,48,56,000	3,60,15,000	10,24,65,000	2,68,25,000		
...	...	25,00,000	25,00,000	13,51,000	49	Recently commenced.
...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000	26,25,000	50	Estimates ready but not yet sanctioned.
... ...	1,63,000	40,00,000	41,63,000	35,12,000	51 52	Deferred. In progress.
...	1,63,000	75,00,000	76,63,000	74,88,000		

Abs

Railway.	Miles.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1896.	PROBABLE EXPENDITURE	
				Expenditure during 1896-97.	Original Grants for 1897-98.
2	3	4	5	6	7
		R	R	R	R
I.—From Imperial Funds. (i).—By State Agency	2,256	21,04,16,000	10,23,59,000	3,52,55,000	3,32,45,000
I.—From Imperial Funds. (ii).—By Agency of Companies	442	11,54,82,000	3,10,49,000	1,97,38,000	3,17,62,000
TOTAL IMPERIAL FUNDS	2,698	32,58,98,000	13,34,08,000	5,49,93,000	6,50,07,000
II.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies (other than the three Guaranteed Companies)	2,063	17,36,00,000	5,58,33,000	3,15,94,000	3,62,93,000
III.—Against Capital to be raised by the Guaranteed Railway Companies	134	1,51,51,000	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	4,895	51,46,49,000	18,92,41,000	8,65,87,000	10,13,00,000

* Excluding open lines.

tract.

UNDER THE PROGRAMME UP TO 31ST MARCH 1899.				Further expenditure to be incurred during subsequent years on lines under construction.	No.	REMARKS.
Grants as restricted, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Actual and estimated expenditure under the programme up to the end of 1898-99.			
8	9	10	11 (Col. 6+9 + 10).	12 (Col. 4—[5 + 11]).		
R	R	R	R	R		
2,77,45,000	2,54,44,000	3,23,43,000	9,30,42,000	3,18,18,000	I(i)	
2,52,73,000	2,33,97,000	3,20,31,000	7,51,66,000	3,00,01,000	I(ii)	
5,30,18,000	4,88,41,000	6,43,74,000	16,82,08,000	6,18,19,000		
3,82,82,000	3,48,56,000	3,60,15,000	10,24,65,000	2,68,25,000	II	
...	1,63,000	75,00,000	76,63,000	74,88,000	III	
9,13,00,000	8,38,60,000 (a) 2,84,000	10,78,89,000 (a) 4,80,000	27,83,36,000 (a) 7,64,000	9,61,32,000		(a) Loan to Cooch Behar State and provision for Jetties at Chittagong.
	8,41,44,000	10,83,69,000	27,91,00,000			